

Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 6

SHANGHAI, CHINA, JULY 15, 1917

No. 15

Make Your Plans Large

SOME months after the death of Mr. D. L. Moody, his son-in-law was turning over the leaves of Mr. Moody's Bible, when, at the fifth and sixth chapters of the gospel of John, he found these words written in the margin: "If God be your partner, make your plans large." It is a very striking and significant sentence; and one is naturally led to wonder what there is about these two chapters that would impress the mind of this great and good man to write such a sentence in the margin of his Bible.

The reason does not call for a profound study or a lengthy commentary. Read the chapters. Jesus, the Son of man, the son of Mary and Joseph, the brother of James, and Joses, and Simon, and Judas, a man among men, had performed two miracles in the presence of the caviling Jews and His awe-struck disciples. A man, for more than a generation a hopeless cripple, had been instantly given the normal use of his limbs once more, and five thousand hungry listeners had been provided with a bountiful repast from five barley loaves and two small fishes. These miracles in themselves were no greater than many others which followed soon after, but they afforded the Saviour His first opportunity to call the attention of a certain class of hearers to principles which contained the secret of all His power and success. They are principles that need to be known to-day as in the days of Christ; for the church of God has been brought into many privileged relationships in connection with a lost world that require a like power and blessing in her ministry, and in the ministry of individuals who form the body.

He did not tell the man cured at the pool to go and speak a good word for Him, and advertise the wonder for the benefit of others; nor does He place Himself before the hungry multitude as a temporal benefactor, and thus seek their favor. To the contrary, when they would make Him king, He quickly but quietly absents Himself; and when they return for more of the bread that perishes, He gently rebukes them for seeking the loaves and fishes rather than the greater blessing He is able to give. His supreme desire at this time was to let His beneficiaries know that He was in partnership with more than human power, and that the purpose of His whole life and work was to carry out the will of the Father, and to finish His work. He directs all eyes to the fountain of every blessing, both temporal and spiritual.

Jesus did not limit to Himself the possibility of doing mighty works and of becoming a great blessing to mankind. He goes so far as to declare that all who link themselves with heaven, and make the Father their partner, will be able to do even greater things than He did. Anything that they might ask in His name would be granted. No work would be too great for them, no field too large or difficult, no prospect too dark.

This was the great truth that gripped the soul of Moody, and prompted him to write on the margin of John five, "If God be your partner, make your plans large." Those who were acquainted with Mr. Moody's work and have read of his life, are able to testify that he had more than a nominal belief in his own statement. He was a man of simple, yet great faith. He was a man of visions, but no dreamer. Pent up in his great heart was a deep burning for the lost which continually burst forth in fires that seemed to consume him. His preaching was in the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power. When in his presence, the backslider, the sinner, the criminal, the outcast renegade of society, felt the drawing power of the gospel he preached.

Every believer and worker in the Asiatic Division Conference might well adopt as theirs the motto which Mr. Moody wrote on the margin of John five—not simply to be used as a slogan on a banner unfurled to the breeze, but as a personal experience translated into the daily life in service for others. When Mr. Moody wrote those words he doubtless had no thought of the shortness of time, but stretching away before his imagination were ages and generations yet to come engaged in a mighty struggle against sin. That was his vision and the mainspring of his inspiration, and to that extent it became his personal experience.

But what a significance attaches to his words in the light of God's present-day message, particularly in view of the great unworked fields within the boundaries of the Asiatic Division Conference. There never was a time when we needed more to pray for the seer's vision, the faith of those who have seen truly from afar, and the plans of the Master-builder. To human eyes the outlook may seem dark and uninviting, finite plans utterly fail to meet the needs of the situation. What is to dispel the great cloud of moral darkness which enshrouds the people until the very atmosphere seems tainted with its deadly influences? What is to rescue the multitudes from their degrading idolatry? What will break the fetters of the implacable caste system which holds so many of India's millions in its vice-like grasp? What can command the reverent attention of the hosts that blindly follow the teachings of Islam with such zeal and devotion? Have not your more reflective thoughts at times confronted you with these or similar questions? One short sentence will suffice to answer them all—a daily, personal, living partnership with the God of heaven. Then can we safely lay large and wise plans, that will materialize and stand. Without this, our planning is as dreams of the night, and as air-castles built and destroyed in a day.

Let us form such a partnership with God. The nature of the task demands it of us, the shortness of time urges it, and God expects it.

J. S. J.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

Tidings of a New Interest

MANY times during the history of our work in various lands have we been led to appreciate the power there is in our literature. This is no less true in the Orient than in the more fully evangelized countries of the world.

In the latter part of 1916, canvassers were sent to the city of Wenchow, in the southern part of the Chekiang Province, China, for the purpose of canvassing for our Chinese paper, *The Signs of the Times*. Not only did they canvass in this coast city, but their efforts extended to country districts some distance from the city. Seeds of truth were sown, not only in the pages of the papers sold, but also by the lives and words of these native colporteurs. Individuals in the homes where these colporteurs lived heard Bible truths explained from time to time, and some of these accepted the Bible Sabbath and other truths. In one case the home of one of these individuals was opened as a chapel and a school.

These few believers spread the news abroad, telling of the truths they had learned, and others became interested. Some of these questioned their pastors, asking for evidence of a Sunday-sabbath to be found in the Bible. Not finding satisfactory answers, some decided to obey the evident word of God.

It is only fair to say that most of these people know little of our other doctrines besides the Sabbath; but it is a fact that many, both in the city of Wenchow and in country towns in the southern part of this province, have been deeply stirred over the Sabbath truth. Quite a large number have signified their intention of being obedient to the Word. It is possibly true that a number may be leaving the other churches, with which they have been connected, from insincere motives; but many give unmistakable evidence of being genuinely interested. When a recent visit was made to Wenchow, three congregations were found meeting on the Sabbath in different parts of the city. Stress of work on the part of our foreign force here in China kept us from making an early visit to the place; but when at last Pastors O. A. Hall and K. H. Wood and the writer visited Wenchow, we found that these companies had effected an organization of their own, having leaders, and deacons, and even church schools. It seems a most wonderful interest, the like of which some of us have never before seen; and while we are aware that there may be some chaff among the wheat, we are satisfied that the true grain will also be in evidence.

After two days of travel we arrived safely in Wenchow, and there being no foreign hotels in the city, we found ourselves rather comfortably settled for a few days in a Chinese inn. Feeling in need of more fresh air than our room afforded, we expressed our desire to our host, who immediately ordered the partition wall interfering with the free ventilation, to be taken away. Upon inquiring the cost of our room and board, we were informed that we must each pay the sum of 26 cents, Mex., or about 13 cents, Gold, per day for our accomodation. We provided our own cots, bedding, and most of our food, being furnished from the hotel with rice, some vegetables, and hot water. But we can

scarcely understand how, at such a rate of charges, the running of hotels in China can be a paying business.

We arrived in Wenchow on Friday, and the next day, Sabbath, was spent in holding meetings, and talking with the people. Quite a large congregation gathered at a union service. Some of these were merely curious onlookers, who wanted to see the foreigners, but others gave evidence of really desiring to know the truth. Some had walked in from the country some distance to attend the services of the day.

On Sunday, forty men, representing six or eight towns where similar interests have sprung up, came in a body from the country, and especially requested that we work among them. They were mainly of the humble farmer folk, and especially fine looking people, and I should say would make very substantial Christians. The natives in this part have an advantage over the Chinese in the north in that they have suffered little contamination from foreign influences. Then again, the gospel has been taught among these people for forty-five years, and thousands have learned much about the way of salvation. This has influenced the lives of many for good, and has prepared the way for our work among them. Our colporteurs also have canvassed in this part of the country, and the seed sown is bearing fruit.

In the next few days similar delegations of twos and threes and fours came from other parts of the country, and told us the same story: the country was ablaze with interest over the Sabbath truth; they wanted us to visit them.

Pastor Wood remained behind for a week or so longer, to make a trip into the country and investigate further. He reports a deep interest among these companies, and is confident that all through this section of the country God is working in a most wonderful manner.

I have never before seen or heard of such an interest; and while there will doubtless be a good deal of weeding out to be done when we come to labor among them, yet I feel satisfied that with wise help we shall gather out from these people a good percentage of substantial believers.

And right here comes the great difficulty. How shall we man the field with the right kind of help? As we see these millions in their blindness and realize their great need of the light, we cannot but deplore the fact that the light-bearers are so few in number. And as we see souls groping for the light, as in this district, with so few to show them the way, we echo the Saviour's statement, "The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few." Shall we not join in prayer to the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth laborers into His harvest?

J. E. FULTON.

Good Words from South India

WE quote the following from a personal letter to Pastor James, written by Professor Blue from Coimbatore, Madras Presidency, where he was in attendance at a general meeting for the South India Mission:—

"We certainly have had a good meeting all the way through. God has blessed us, and I think all have been benefited by the meeting. It has been a great

inspiration to see a company of nearly eighty workers gathered from heathen India. Of course some of this company were from the school; but it is nevertheless a splendid testimony of what the truth of God can do on the hearts of men. It has been almost like one of our camp-meetings at home. The spiritual interest seemed to increase from the first.

"Brother Thambipilly has been asked to come and teach in the school. He is a very good man, and will be good help here. He wants to work for the people in Ceylon, but is glad for the chance to have his children in the school. . . . Brother Jacob will come here for the present to connect with the tract society, and he may be able to help in the school when Brother Lowry is away.

"I wish you could have been here to help in the ordination of Brother Thomas. After fasting and prayer during the Sabbath, at 5 p. m. we held the ordination service. It was a very solemn occasion, and a very inspiring scene to me—the ordination of the first native of India."

SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Workers and the Sabbath-School

THE Sabbath-school has proved itself to be a great blessing in all lands. It is an especially strong factor in mission fields. A greater proportion of our membership, like children, must be taught the simple truths of God's Word in the personal, heart-to-heart, Sabbath-school-class fashion.

For two reasons every laborer, especially among our foreign missionaries, should be an enthusiastic Sabbath-school worker: 1. The native Sabbath-schools need the help that those best acquainted with approved methods can give. Let us endeavor to make the Sabbath-school work in Asia a great success, by instructing the native brethren so that they may become strong leaders in this line of church work. Through the combined efforts of foreign and native workers, the Sabbath-school may be made entertaining, highly instructive, and productive of great spiritual results. 2. The foreign workers can not afford to overlook the importance of their influence over others in absenting themselves from the Sabbath-school. Our native brethren are likely to reason from such conduct that the Sabbath-school must be a minor matter after all. Wives of workers are certainly included in this.

After years spent in mission fields the writer can speak with some degree of assurance concerning the importance of this matter. Sabbath-schools in mission fields may be made a great blessing to the work, and, if such a thing can be, are more a necessity here than in the home lands. The native brethren can be trained to be leaders in Sabbath-school work, but it needs constant vigilance and patient labor on the part of our foreign workers to do this. The worker who fails to attend Sabbath-school, or who neglects to train native teachers and evangelists how properly to organize and conduct a Sabbath-school, is neglecting a very important branch of missionary effort. The Sabbath-school work will not run of itself—except down hill.

J. E. FULTON.

Sabbath-School Notes

IN writing of the Sabbath-school work, Mrs. L. Flora Plummer, secretary of the Sabbath-school Department of the General Conference, says:—

"I think the Sabbath-school work is a good barometer to indicate the situation with reference to the work in any part of the field. Where the Sabbath-school work flourishes, the work as a whole flourishes; where it languishes, you may depend upon it, there are other branches of the work that are delinquent."

How does the Sabbath-school barometer stand in your field?

WE further quote from Mrs. Plummer regarding the Sabbath-school offerings:—

"I should think that the development of affairs in the different countries of the world would aid us in every country in increasing the offerings to missions. Surely all these things which go to show that we are on the very verge of the real time of trouble, ought to stir our people to sense the times in which we are living. It would seem that the time when the angels will be able to hold the winds of strife, is almost exhausted. If ever consecrated service and consecrated means were needed, it is right now. I do believe the Lord is waiting for us to close up His work. The world is more ready for the final act in the great drama than are the people of God. I think He must be waiting for us. . . . I wish I could roll a burden upon the officers and teachers in our Sabbath-schools everywhere to work as if this were the last year in which they could ever work for the Lord. We all think we are going to do better by and by, but the chances are against this unless we begin at once to do our best to-day."

We trust that these stirring words may encourage each Sabbath-school laborer to strive earnestly toward the goal, "Work as though this year were to be your last; it may be."

PROBABLY you have already noted a new department in the May number of the *Sabbath-School Worker* under the heading of "Our Exchange." Now is your chance, Brother Superintendent, or Teacher, to secure help in solving some of those hard questions which come to everyone bearing these responsibilities. By passing on your questions to the *Sabbath-School Worker*, you not only will be benefited yourself by the help received, but will also aid in making this new department "worth while."

MRS. M. B. COTRELL.

Report of the Sabbath-School Department of the Australasian Union Conference

FROM a yearly report rendered by Mrs. A. L. Hindson, secretary of the Sabbath-school department of the Australasian Union Conference, we quote the following interesting paragraphs:—

"On June 30, 1916, we had in the Australasian Union 244 Sabbath-schools; twenty of these having been added during the year. A substantial increase was recorded in the membership, the total enrolment then standing at 7,654; showing a gain of 696 mem-

bers. Only once since the organization of the department has a larger increase been made in one year, and this was during the year previous. During the two years since our last union conference meeting in 1914, we gained 1,533 in the Sabbath-school membership. Of the increase of 696 during the past year, 486 were added in the home field in our organized conferences, and 210 in our mission fields.

"Our Sabbath-school membership exceeded our church membership by 1,762. In the home fields alone there are 1,066 more enrolled in our Sabbath-schools than on our church records. One interesting feature in the growth of membership during the past year was that it was distributed among all the conferences, some having gained more and some less, but all showing an increase.

"It is also interesting to note that in five of the eight conferences, the Sabbath-school increased more than the increase in the church membership; or in other words, the Sabbath-school membership is not only growing proportionately with the church membership, but is gaining on it sufficiently to gather in new converts to the faith, and also to secure recruits from the non-attendants among old Sabbath-keepers.

"A special effort was made during the past year to bring up the attendance, and to encourage punctuality in the Sabbath-school. That the efforts of our Sabbath-schools were in a degree rewarded, is seen by the fact that the per cent, of attendance for the last year was better than that of the previous year. Seven hundred and sixty-one were reported as having a perfect attendance record for the last quarter of the year; or in other words, one member in every ten had a perfect attendance.

"With the exception of the first twelve Sabbaths in the last quarter of the year, our Sabbath-school offerings were appropriated to various fields and enterprises within the bounds of our union conference, the regular offerings of the last quarter being given for the work in the Philippine Islands. The total amount given for the year was £3,979 12s. 4d. (about \$19,100, Gold). This is £822 7s. 1½d. (about \$3,945, Gold) more than that of two years ago.

Educational Features

"The circulation of the *Sabbath-School Worker* materially increased during the past year, about eight hundred copies being taken at the present time. The better this little paper becomes known the more it is appreciated, and when once introduced into a school, it is very seldom discontinued.

"The picture rolls and memory verse cards that have been issued by the General Conference Sabbath-school Department on the lessons are also being introduced into many of our schools in Australasia, and these help to make the lessons attractive and impressive to the little ones. All the Sabbath-schools in our mission fields are furnished with the picture rolls by the Union Conference, and our island workers tell us that these are a great help in making the lesson clear to the native mind."

Union Conference Constitution

THE delegates assembled at the recent session of the Asiatic Division Conference drafted and adopted a form of constitution which they recommended to the various union conference organizations within the territory of the Division. The wording of this "model" constitution for union conferences is as follows:—

Constitution and By-Laws of the _____ Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

Article I.—Name

This organization shall be known as the _____
Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Article II.—Territory

The territory of this Union Conference shall consist of that portion of _____ (country or countries or provinces) _____ comprised within the boundaries of _____

Article III.—Object

The object of this Union Conference is to teach all nations the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Article IV.—Membership

Section 1. The membership of this Union Conference shall consist of such local conferences and missions as are or may be organized in any part of the territory under its jurisdiction and received into fellowship by vote of delegates assembled in the Union Conference session.

Section 2. The voters of this Union Conference shall be designated as follows:—

- (a) Delegates at large.
- (b) Regular delegates.

Section 3. Delegates at large shall be:—

(a) The members of the executive committee of this Union Conference.

(b) Members of the General and Asiatic Division Conference Committees who may be present at any session of this Union Conference.

(c) Such other persons as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

Section 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by the local conferences and missions, on the following basis:—

(a) Each local conference and mission shall be represented in the Union Conference sessions by delegates chosen on the basis of one for each local conference and one for each local mission; and one additional for each fifty members.

(b) Delegates representing unorganized mission fields shall be appointed by the executive committee of the Union Conference.

Article V.—Officers and Their Duties

Section 1. The regular officers of this Union Conference shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

Section 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labor in the general interests of the Union Conference, in counsel with the executive committee.

Section 3. Vice-president: It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee may advise; and, in the absence of the president, to preside at the councils of the executive committee.

Section 4. Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the Union Conference sessions, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from local conferences and missions as may be desired by the officers of the Union Conference, or by the executive committee; and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to said office.

Section 5. Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, disburse them by the order of the president or as the executive committee may direct, and to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the Union Conference or by the executive committee.

Section 6. All secretaries of departments and superintendents of local missions shall be elected by the delegates in Union Conference assembled.

Section 7. Election of officers: All officers of this Union Conference and members of the executive committee except *ex officio* members, shall be elected by the delegates at the regular sessions of the Union Conference, and shall hold their offices for a period of two years, or until their successors are elected and appear to enter upon their duties.

Article VI.—Executive Committee

The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, presidents of local conferences, superintendents of local missions, departmental secretaries, and _____ additional members.

Article VII.—Incorporations, Departments and Agents

Section 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created by this Union Conference as the development of the work requires.

Section 2. At each regular session of this Union Conference, the delegates shall nominate or elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organization as may be required by the statutory laws governing each.

Section 3. The Union Conference shall employ such committees, secretaries, treasurers, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make such distribution of its labourers, as may be

necessary to execute its work effectively, and shall also grant credentials and licenses to its labourers.

Article VIII.—Sessions

Section 1. This Union Conference shall hold biennial sessions at such time and place as the executive committee shall designate by written notice sent to the presidents of local conferences and superintendents of local missions at least two months before the date of the session.

Section 2. The executive committee may call a special session at such time and place as it deems proper, by a like notice; and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

Article IX.—By-Laws

The voters of this Union Conference may enact such by-laws as are not inconsistent with the Constitution of this Union Conference, and may amend or repeal such by-laws at any session.

Article X.—Amendments

This Constitution or its by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session of the Union Conference, provided that such amendments shall not be inconsistent with the constitution of the Asiatic Division Conference, and provided further that if it is proposed to amend the Constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

By-Laws**Executive Committee**

Section 1. During the intervals between sessions of the Union Conference, the executive committee shall have full administrative power with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licenses, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its offices, boards, committees, or departments, by death, resignation, or otherwise. The withdrawal of credentials or filling of vacancies on the executive committee, shall require the consent by vote of two-thirds of the members of the executive committee.

Section 2. Any three members of the executive committee, including the president or vice-president, shall be empowered to transact such executive business as is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the committee; but the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

Section 3. Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place by the president or vice-president, or such meeting may be called by the secretary upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

Section 4. Previous to each session of the Union Conference, the executive committee shall provide for such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the session.

Section 5. Session Committees.—The executive committee shall nominate for election by the delegates at each regular session of the conference the following committees to serve during the session:—

- (a) Credentials of delegates.
- (b) Nominations.
- (c) Plans and Recommendations.
- (d) Credentials and Licenses.
- (e) Distribution of Labour.

Article II.—Finance

Section 1. The Union Conference shall receive a tithe of the tithes of all its local conferences and missions.

Section 2. The treasurer of this Union Conference shall render such reports to the treasurer of the Asiatic Division Conference as may be required.

Section 3. The executive committee of this Union Conference shall annually submit to the executive committee of the Asiatic Division Conference an estimate of its operating expenses and probable receipts for the ensuing year.

Section 4. This Union Conference shall receive from the General Conference, through the Asiatic Division Conference, appropriations to assist in carrying forward its work.

Section 5. This Union Conference shall pay to the Asiatic Division Conference a tithe of its tithe receipts.

Article III.—Audits

Section 1. The officers shall have the accounts of the conference audited at least once each calendar year, and shall report upon the same to the executive committee, and to the conference at its biennial session.

Section 2. Auditing.—The executive committee shall appoint annually three persons not in its employ, who, with the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, presidents of local conferences, and superintendents of local missions, shall constitute a committee for auditing the accounts of the labourers of the Union Conference and local missions.

DURING the discussion of the various provisions of the proposed constitution, a suggestion was made by Pastor Daniells that while uniformity of wording in the constitutions of all unions within the Division is desirable, it is not essential to sacrifice efficiency for such uniformity.

In the special number of the OUTLOOK a copy of the Division Conference constitution appeared on p. 61. During the conference session a form of constitution for adoption by local conference organizations in the Asiatic Division was drafted. This, together with the union and Division constitutions, is to be published shortly in some form for convenient reference.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Our Schools in the Malaysian Union Conference

THUS far, the educational work in the Malaysian field has been left to grow at will. Efforts along this line have been made principally in getting the training school established on a firm basis. Nevertheless, here and there throughout the field are scattered several schools that are doing faithful work in holding up the light of truth.

British North Borneo

In British North Borneo are two self-supporting schools operated by two Chinese brethren, in which work is carried on only in the Chinese language. These schools are not yet under the supervision of the mission, but at the recent biennial meeting of the Malaysian Mission steps were taken to supervise them, and to make their work more effective in the proclamation of the third angel's message. The director of the British North Borneo mission reports that there are opportunities for opening several other similar schools in different parts of that field, and it seems that there are large possibilities for self-supporting work in that territory.

Java

In Java there is only one school. This is operated independently by Brother Sisley. He has carried this school on in the English language for more than five years, and besides making enough to support himself, has supported two native workers in China during that time. The present enrolment of this school is about thirty. Many of Brother Sisley's pupils are Dutch, and most of the others, Chinese. All through the East Indies there is a great demand for instruction in the English language, and it seems probable that by this means many more with Brother Sisley's zeal and earnestness could hold up the light of the truth in Java, and yet be no expense to the mission.

Sumatra

School work is being carried on in three places in Sumatra. In Padang a strong school in English has been conducted for several years. The present enrolment of this school is about eighty, and the income is about eighty dollars Gold per month. The classes are held in a new building erected for the purpose last year. The work carried equals the first five grades; the students are Chinese and Malay. Brother Judge, of Australia, is in charge of the school.

In Sibelga, Brother Imanuel Siregar has been conducting an independent school with an enrolment of about eighty. The income from this school is also about eighty dollars Gold per month. The pupils are mostly Battaks. In connection with it Brother

Siregar is conducting a boarding-school, and has industries to help the students pay their way. These are carpentering, tailoring and a barber shop. He has five teachers working under him besides those operating the industries. Some English is taught, and classes in Malay and Dutch are also carried. This school is self-supporting. Steps have recently been taken to bring it under mission supervision.

For a time Brother Siregar also operated a school in Padang, Sidempooan, similar to this but smaller and without industries; but this school was discontinued owing to the fact that the one in charge, a young Chinese brother, left the school to visit his mother who was sick.

Brethren Barto and Kime have recently been located in Medan for the purpose of starting school work there. In most of the East Indies we are forbidden to do direct evangelical work, and for this reason it is necessary to conduct mission schools. Through the efforts of Brother Immanuel Siregar, the northern part of Sumatra, which is called Battakland, has been greatly stirred by the third angel's message. Here also we are forbidden to teach the Bible, so in order to reach the field it was thought best to open a school, and later on to apply for permission to teach the Bible openly. Brethren Barto and Kime have been in their field five months. They have procured permission to operate an English school, and this will no doubt soon be self-supporting. It is hoped that ere long they will be permitted to proclaim the truth more openly.

The Singapore Training-School

The only other school in this mission field is the training-school at Singapore. This school has been in operation a little more than two years. From the beginning, its growth has been steady. The attendance on the opening day was thirty-six, with two teachers. The enrolment the first year was eighty-two; the second year, 122; while the present enrolment is thirty-three more than on the same date last year. Last year's tuition amounted to over \$650, Gold; and that year the school received about \$300, Gold, from the government.

Our school is recognized by the government, and is visited regularly by the inspector. Our pupils take the government examinations, which are conducted at the end of each year by the inspector. Thus far, out of twenty-one who have sat for examinations, nineteen have passed. This percentage is higher than the average of the other schools in the city. The English department includes grades one to ten. In 1916 the enrolment in this department was seventy-seven.

Besides the English, there are two departments, Chinese and Malay, for the purpose of training those who speak these languages. These departments have

earnest, native teachers in charge who do excellent work. The principal also teaches classes in these departments. The enrolment in the Chinese department in 1916 was nineteen; in the Malay, twenty-six.

The spiritual influence in the school is good. During the first year eleven of the students were baptized, and the second year twenty-five took this step. There is a strong Missionary Volunteer society organized, and a good deal of missionary work is done. Only about two-thirds of the students are Adventists, and many are too young to do much missionary work. Here is the last quarter's report: Membership, 85; number reporting, 48; letters written, 20; letters received, 2; missionary visits, 79; Bible readings given, 61; subscriptions taken, 107; papers sold, 429; papers mailed, 182; books sold, 67; books lent, 7; tracts sold, 27; tracts given away, 232; Christian-help work, 17 hours; articles of clothing given away, 45; meals given, 31; bouquets given away, 23. The society is divided into several bands, such as the Bible reading band, the literature band, the mailing band, and the Christian-help work band. In this way the work is well organized, as a teacher is in charge of each band.

Although the school has been in operation only two years, eight of the students have already entered the work, and five more are ready to enter as soon as they are given places.

There are over sixty in the school home. We do not set a table for the students, as there are eight or nine different nationalities in the school, and each eats a different kind of food. Each one buys and cooks for himself. Those who are too poor to support themselves in school, but who are promising and desire to enter the work after finishing their education, are given a small food allowance to keep them while in school.

The school is well furnished with desks, blackboards, and other equipment. The school library has over nine hundred volumes,—books in the English, Malay, and Chinese languages.

There are three teachers in the English department, two in the Chinese, and one in the Malay, making six altogether besides the principal. The principal spends part of his time teaching in each department.

We ask your prayers that this training-school may be the means of preparing many faithful workers for a place in the service of God, and that the educational work may be a powerful means of holding up the light of truth in this field.

K. M. ADAMS.

"The excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it." "This is life eternal, that they should know Thee, the only true God, and Him whom Thou didst send." Eccl. 7:12; John 17:3, R.V.

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY
THE ASIATIC DIVISION CONFERENCE
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

EDITOR: MRS. C. C. CRISLER ASSOCIATE EDITOR: J. S. JAMES
OFFICE EDITOR: MRS. W. P. HENDERSON
ADDRESS: U. S. BOX 523, SHANGHAI, CHINA
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. GOLD. A YEAR

PROFESSOR S. L. FROST, secretary of the educational and young people's departments of the Division, has been in the Malaysian Union during the past few weeks. Touching at Hong Kong and at our Canton training-school center, he expects to go on to the Philippine Union to spend several weeks with the leaders of the educational and young people's work in that portion of the field. In the Philippines there are upwards of five hundred young men and young women who have united definitely with us for the finishing of the work of God in the earth in this generation. About fifty are in the training-school at Manila; twenty-five or more are in the canvassing work; several are in the printing office; a score or more are in active ministry as evangelists and Bible workers. We pray that Professor Frost's visit to the Philippines may bring special help and inspiration to these dear young people of Luzon and the Visayas.

A Safe Voyage Home

LEAVING Shanghai on May 28, the "Tenyo Maru" brought us to Yokohama the afternoon of June 2nd. A few hours previous to our arrival, Professor F. and Mrs. Griggs and Pastor N. Z. Town had taken their departure from this port for the homeland; Pastor and Mrs. A. G. Daniells preceded us by several days, while Pastor and Mrs. W. T. Knox boarded the same steamer and made the trip home with us.

We left Yokohama late in the afternoon of June 5, and by night the ship was in the throes of a violent storm. All passengers retired early for comfort and convenience, and what a surprise greeted us the next morning when we found ourselves back in the harbor of Yokohama, safely sheltered from the storm! The ship was lightened by removing some deck freight, and at noon the storm had subsided sufficiently to permit of our going on with more comfort and safety.

Three days out we encountered another storm which lasted two nights and a day. The first night of the storm our good captain received a wireless saying that a German raider had been sighted along the coast, and for safety's sake the ship was advised to travel at night with all lights screened, and to have life-belts within reach of the passengers by day and night. In addition to this was given to each passenger the number and location of his life-boat. This rumor, together with the storm, which was tossing our boat on the water

as though it were a cork instead of twenty-two thousand tons, made nervous people more so. The passengers in our class sat up the first night listening for the sound of the siren whistle, which was to be our warning for flight, but which never blew. At midnight a huge wave struck the vessel causing it to tremble from stem to stern; and for an instant the lights grew dim. Seamen were heard running to and fro on the deck outside and talking excitedly, all of which brought the passengers, who believed in preparedness, to their feet in anticipation of hearing the whistle blow. An officer coming down the corridor just at this time, explained that an angry wave, not a shell from the raider, had struck the vessel. An order from the captain to close the storm doors was the cause of the excitement on the outside.

The next afternoon another wireless was received saying that two American cruisers were patrolling our path into Honolulu and that we were practically within the safety zone. None of these things moved us, however, for we knew we were traveling under divine protection. With God's hand guiding, no water could swallow our ship or German raider molest it. We could lay us down in peace and sleep.

We spent Friday, the 17th, in Honolulu, taking dinner with Pastor and Sister Stafford. We found them in their usual health, although Sister Stafford is not too well.

A committee meeting was held in the forenoon, and a few changes made in officering the Hawaiian Mission. Pastor Conway and wife were released to return to the States, as a change is necessary on account of Sister Conway's health. Pastor McLay and wife, who a number of weeks ago started for South Africa, but could go no further than Honolulu on account of the serious illness of Sister McLay, was chosen to take the superintendency of the mission.

Mr. Porter has stood the journey very well indeed. He is feeling better than when he left Shanghai, and is much stronger. We are looking forward a little way in the future when he will be well again, and ready for stronger service in the cause of God than he has been able to give for some time.

Our thoughts and our conversation are often of our beloved workers in the Asiatic Division. The fact that we have visited the larger number of them in their homes and become intimately acquainted with them, has endeared them to us in such a way that we feel we are leaving a part of our family—our children. We ask God daily to supply their every need, and to keep them strong that they may give Him their best service in the Orient.

Mail will reach us at 537 Twenty-fifth St., Oakland, Cal., care of the Bible House.

R. C. AND MRS. PORTER.