

Asiatic Division Outlook

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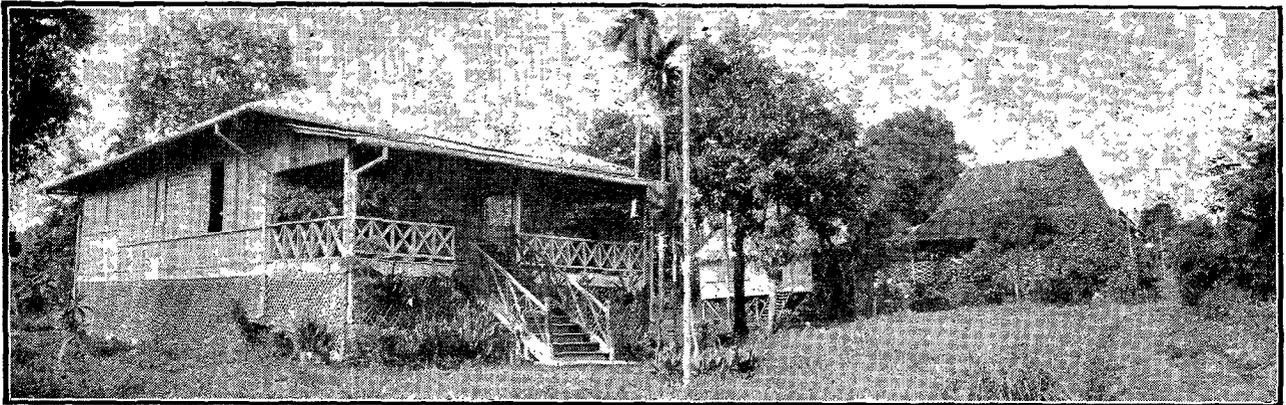
REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

Our Training School in the Philippine Islands

FOLLOWING my visit of seventeen days in the Philippine Islands, I sailed for Manila, to spend about three weeks in that interesting field. Brother Finster, the president of the Philippine Union, met me at the pier, and together we drove to the school and compound in Pasay, a suburb of Manila. This is our only school in the Philippine Islands, with the exception of a small church school at Iloilo. The school and dormitory are in one building, which has but recently been erected at a cost of something over \$12,000, gold. It has been painted, but is not fully furnished, although school has been conducted in it since the twelfth of June.

school home, eleven are working in the printing office, and paying cash for all their expenses; six, by working early and late on lawn and garden and home, are making their entire way; six pay one-half their way and earn one-half; twelve are paying one-half, and receiving help for the other half; four are paying their entire way in cash; two pay about one-third of their way and earn about two-thirds. Of the twelve who live outside the school home, ten pay their own way, and two are earning their tuition. Six of the students are paying their way by canvassing.

Four of these students are Ilocanos, and come from the northern part of the Philippine Islands; four are Visayans, coming from the south central part, while the remainder speak the Tagalog, and come from the Central Luzon Conference.



Mission Home of Principal (left) and Girls' Dormitory and Home of Preceptress (right)

There is a faculty of seven members: Professor I. A. Steinel, the principal, who teaches seven classes a day; Mrs. Steinel, the teacher of instrumental music; Brother O. F. Sevrens, the preceptor, who teaches eight classes a day; Sister Sevrens, the teacher of eleven little people in the primary department. Three native teachers carry the remainder of the work. It was not at first expected that a primary department would be opened in connection with the school; but the demand for this was so great, all being willing to pay cash, thus making the department self-supporting, that Sister Sevrens was chosen to teach these eleven children.

A company of sixty-four students are in attendance this first year. Fifty-three of these take work above the fifth grade. Of the forty-one boarding in the

For the present year the instruction is confined to English. It is evident, however, that for those of mature age who come to the school, intending to remain but a short time and then go back to work in their own language and for their own people, some provision must be made for their receiving instruction in their own language. It will undoubtedly be necessary for a Tagalog department to be planned for in order to meet this situation, and perhaps a little later to have an Ilocano instructor.

The spirit in the school is excellent. All seem to have come for a purpose, and receive with eagerness the instruction given. The Friday evening social services are truly inspiring. When opportunity is given, many speak of their hope in Christ, and their desire for a fitness to reveal Christ to men. The last Friday

evening of my stay was a blessed occasion. Every person in the room, student and teacher, stood to express his desire for a deeper consecration and work of grace in his heart, and the determination to follow Christ wherever He should lead the way. My heart was deeply stirred as I saw the same earnest longing manifest in these Filipinos as is seen in our consecrated young people in the home land. My courage was strengthened; for here was an evidence that, with such a spirit cherished, the work in these islands will be carried to completion very quickly.

A young American soldier who was present, who had just been called to the United States, spoke of his desire to prove true to the "Captain of his salvation." Although called to the front, his desire was for a daily and hourly connection with Christ. All felt that it would be a privilege to remember this young man at the throne of grace as he of necessity goes forward as an enlisted soldier of the United States.

Out of school hours the young ladies are not idle; for under the direction of Sister Panis, the preceptress, they are making hats similar to the panama, but lighter and better. These are sold to help pay their way through school.

It would be fitting in closing to speak of the devotion of the teachers to this school body. Especially would I mention that of Brother and Sister Steinel and Brother and Sister Sevrens, who are giving themselves without reserve for the training of these young people for the work. May God give abundantly of His grace and wisdom for the complete development of mind and soul and body, that all may be fitted for the best service here; and for the higher joys of wider service just beyond.

S. L. FROST.

Szechwan, West China

PASTOR M. C. WARREN, director of the Szechwan Mission, West China, reports for the quarter ending June 30, a large increase over all previous reports for the literature work in that province, 2,085 subscriptions having been taken during that time. Brother Warren writes:—

"Neither we nor our canvassers should be praised for this, but the Lord. All we have done is to try hard to keep the way open for Him to bless. We have only six canvassers, and three of these were heathen when we first met them. The Lord is richly blessing us in the seed-sowing, and we believe He will continue to bless us even to the harvest.

"To-morrow we will take the second step in the advance toward Tibet. The first step was taken when in February we made a trip to the west, visiting several strategic centers in order to decide which one we should next occupy. It was evident that Chengtu should be our next center. Brother Blandford and I

start for Chengtu to-morrow, to rent a place there.

"Fighting in Chengtu has caused the destruction of one-fourth of the city; but by correspondence we learn that there are still places to be rented, since hundreds of thousands of people moved from the city during the fighting. The consul writes that he has been notified by the officials that all roads to Chengtu, both by water and land, are closed because of robbers and fighting; so it is impossible for Brother and Sister Blandford and the native workers to move out there just now. Judging from the best information we can gather, however, the roads will probably be open in a month or two; but by that time crowds will be pouring back into Chengtu, and it might be almost impossible for us to rent a good place.

The consul thinks that if we go at this time we will no doubt be robbed of all we take, and that the officials will assume no responsibilities regarding our losses. Knowing how foreigners have been treated this summer when captured by robber bands, we realize that we are taking this trip at no small risk; but if we do not take the trip, we run the risk of endangering the health of our Chengtu workers by making it necessary for them to crowd into unsuitable Chinese quarters.

Yesterday we closed a two weeks' effort at our Giangbei chapel. The results are not all that we could desire, but some fruit is appearing for our labors. The work in this place has been very difficult."

Belief in Spirits in the Cook Islands

THE belief in spirits is quite universal among the peoples of these islands. These disembodiments are supposed to be the spirits of the dead who have been set free by the death of the body. They usually communicate with the living through the medium of the sick, who, while under the influence of the spirit, speak as representing the controlling spirit. Usually the communication consists in giving the cause of the sickness, and directing to the medicine to be used to effect a cure. As a rule the natives hide these demonstrations from the foreigner, either from shame or from fear of ridicule.

Several such cases have come under my notice, one of which I will mention here. A young girl of about twelve years of age, living in our village on the island of Mauke, was taken down with a severe illness somewhat resembling typhoid, which lasted about three weeks. About the second day, while suffering from a high fever, she spoke some more or less broken sentences which the mother recognized to be a communication from an older brother of the girl, who had gone a year before to the war. To be brief, the mother learned, through questioning, that the brother had died at the

front from a bullet wound in the arm. The usual wailing followed, and the news spread all over the little island of Mauke that this girl's brother had died at the front.

At the death of a relative, it is the native custom to kill one or more pigs, and this, with bananas, or taro, or biscuit, serves as a feast to the relatives and friends of the deceased. In this particular case, however, this custom was not followed.

Weeks passed, and when on March 21 a steamer brought mail to Mauke, a letter was delivered to the father written by the boy supposed to be dead, stating that he was stationed with others in Egypt, and was well and safe.

One would think that such experiences would shatter the faith of the natives in these communications in the spirit world; but it does not. When another communication is received, they are just as ready to receive it.

Lack of faith in what God says in His word leads to innumerable fallacies. We are too inclined to hold to preconceived ideas, making these a standard by which to judge the world, instead of judging every thing by the unerring word of God. Let us not do thus. God's word is sure. God's word is true. We read in 1 John 5:10, "He that believeth not God hath made Him a liar." Let us take God at His word. When He says that "the dead know not anything," (Ecc. 9:5), let us believe it; and when He says of the man who has died, "His sons come to honor, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, and he perceiveth it not of them" (Job 14:21), let us take Him at His word. The great resurrection day has been appointed of God in which the dead will be raised, and the righteous gathered to their eternal home. I am willing to believe God's word.

GEO. L. STERLING.

Women's Work in the East Asian Union

DURING the months of June and July it was my privilege to visit the East Asian Union Conference. While we were glad to note progress along all lines of missionary effort, I felt a special interest in what is being done for the women.

Japan is one of our foremost fields in leading out in women's work, because of the active interest Sister DeVinney has taken in its development. She has devoted herself untiringly to this work, until most of the churches have an organized woman's society. I was privileged to visit some of these. The society at Tokyo has been using large supplies of literature in its missionary endeavor, the near-by villages having been frequently visited by members, who systematically distributed the small literature in the homes.

While in Tokyo nearly all the society members are

our own people, in Yokohama the reverse is true. Our church members being few, Sister Herboltzheimer has formed a society among her neighbors and friends who each week gather at her home for study. A Bible worker takes the first hour for a Bible study, after which Sister Herboltzheimer demonstrates ways of properly preparing foods. The women take a deep interest in this feature of the program, and they usually spend the larger part of an afternoon at her home. The work at Yokohama has not been without results. Sister Herboltzheimer's next door neighbor, a woman of refinement and education who speaks English fluently, has accepted the truth. She is a mother of seven children, so this little family alone gives a nucleus for a Sabbath-school. Another commendable feature of Sister Herboltzheimer's work is the effort put forth for her domestic servants, who have frequently accepted the message. Should we not all do more for these strangers within our gates.

Sister Anderson and Sister Tatsuguchi are working hard in the interests of the women of their district. Sister Tatsuguchi is the wife of Doctor Tatsuguchi, the elder of our church at Hiroshima. Both the doctor and his wife are working untiringly for the upbuilding of the company of believers at this place. Mrs. Tatsuguchi, herself a busy wife and mother, nevertheless finds time to gather in the girls from a near-by college, with whom she studies the Bible and the beautiful lessons which she has translated from "Ministry of Healing" and other of our good books. Such work for bright student girls cannot be without results. As I saw this sister working so earnestly for her own people, a door of hope seemed to open, and I looked forward by faith to the time when our native sisters would be doing a similar work in all parts of Asia.

In Korea we have some ardent disciples of women's work. While Sister Scharffenberg is more than busy with her editorial duties, her heart is burdened for the women of Korea. Sister Scott has been in charge of the women's department of the school in Sooman, and has done some field work with the girls under her care. Just recently Korea took definite steps to organize this branch by asking Sister Scott to devote all her time to work for women. She has now located at Seoul, and will carry out into the field the training she has been giving in the school, where we trust she will be instrumental in God's hand in leading our Korean sisters in a great missionary movement.

Needs—they are legion. While we are glad for what has been done, very much remains for us yet to do. Just at present the demands for more literature especially adapted to the needs of the women and children seem most urgent. Our sisters could do much to help along this line by utilizing their spare moments in writing out helpful short articles on such subjects as have been suggested to them by their contact with

the people, and having these translated into the native dialects. In view of the greatness of the work and the short time in which it must be done, we cannot afford to rest satisfied until every native as well as every foreign woman believer is an active worker in some capacity for God.

MRS. C. E. WEAKS.

General Meeting in Cebu, P. I.

THE first general meeting for the Cebu Mission was held August 31 to September 9, with all but five of our people in attendance. Six meetings were held daily, and the studies along various lines were very profitable.

Elder Adams and family came over from Iloilo with Elder Finster to attend the meeting. We greatly appreciated Elder Adams' help, the more so as his dialect, the Ilonga Bisayan, is quite intelligible here. In fact the three Bisayan dialects are sufficiently alike so that we can read them and make ourselves understood while speaking our own.

At this meeting several persons who had been attending meetings but who were undecided gave themselves to the Lord. These with others are now preparing for baptism.

Our Sabbath-school goal for this year was set at P.100; but as the amount raised the previous year was P.120.15, the people volunteered to raise P.130 this year. I believe we shall reach the P.130 mark.

The number of baptized members for this year thus far is thirty-two. We hope to receive eight or ten more before the year closes.

We have begun a class for instruction in colporteur work which is to last two months, and hope to have Brother Weaks with us for two weeks or more of this time. We shall conduct four classes each morning; then in the afternoon the students will sell magazines. Our house boy goes out each afternoon and sells about twenty. We are now selling the fourth number. This is a four thousand edition, and will probably sell, as have the others, in ten municipalities, leaving thirty in this province, and seventy in the whole field. When we have more workers, we shall reprint.

Medical work has improved during the past four months.

CARLOS FATTEBERT.

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENT

The Reading Course

IN the list of Ministerial Reading Course members issued about a year ago, only one of the number was, to our knowledge, an Asiatic Division laborer. This worker has by request supplied the following article, which we trust will be widely read.

The General Conference Educational Department is putting forth special efforts to make the Reading

Course one of great value to gospel workers. Doubtless a considerable number of the laborers in this Division have secured at least a portion of the Reading Course books, and have read more or less of the same. Most missionaries are deprived of many advantages for self-improvement that are afforded workers in other lands, but here is a valuable course of instruction that is open equally to all. Therefore, it would seem that above others, the missionary should definitely resolve to avail himself of this privilege.

Two suggestions may be in place. First, enrol at once as a member, and begin a systematic reading of the entire course. Second, resolutely plan to finish what you begin.

R. F. COTTRELL.

Menticulture

THE minister, as a chosen vessel for service, is in constant need of every help he can obtain in order to do efficient work for the Lord. The Lord may bestow especial help upon the individual at the beginning of his service, but in most cases it is acquired by proper training and by the cultivation of talents already possessed.

School and college training greatly enhance the efficiency of the ministry; but they can act only the preparatory part in a life's service. Even after college days are ended, constant vigilance and perseverance in training the physical, mental, and moral powers are essential to qualification for a better and more perfect ministry. If the servants of God do not continuously improve their talents, the inevitable result will be marked decadence in the leaders, and spiritual decline in the laity.

Paul shows his appreciation of the value of reading in his words to Timothy, "Give attendance to reading." Doubtless more importance should be attached to these words of instruction than is usually given to them, in order that the last church may have a ministry capable of giving its message with clearness.

Good books are a great help in supplying information and instruction, as well as in helping one to read. They quicken the perceptions, and prepare the memory to receive and retain thoughts of wider scope. But in this time of haste and stress, and with many of our missionaries carrying the added burden of learning a foreign language, there is not time to peruse many volumes. For this reason our books should be well chosen, and of a nature that will assist us in the particular line of work we are carrying.

To assist in this selection the General Conference Educational Department has devoted much effort to the choice of material for the ministerial course, and for the last four years has endeavored to place within the reach of all our workers a selection of the best and most practical books for the help and training of those in need

of such instruction as will place them on vantage ground in proclaiming God's message.

To us who are now far removed from educational environment, this opportunity of constantly refreshing our minds, and keeping abreast of current thought, must appeal with added significance. As a reader of the course from its very beginning, I can testify that I have derived much benefit from each and all of the books thus far read, and I expect to continue to the completion of the course. I can truly recommend it to all our Asiatic Division workers; and I believe that all who are not following it are depriving themselves of something they cannot afford to lose.

GEO. HARLOW.

Improvement of Time—Daily Program *

"STUDY to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." 2 Tim. 2:15. Such is the admonition of Paul to a young minister of the gospel just beginning his work. Coming as it does from the greatest teacher and evangelist the world has ever seen, the Master excepted, it is full of deep meaning and emphasis to every worker who desires to engage in a like profession. Probably no other person ever grasped the meaning of the gospel in all its relations more fully than did the apostle Paul. His knowledge of the deep things of God, and his success in presenting gospel truth to all classes, was due to the deep and careful study he gave to the Word of God. He knew the drudgery, the fag, the weariness of intense mental application. He also knew its joys, its blessings, and its rich rewards. He knew that the success of Timothy's ministry would depend largely on how diligently he applied himself to the study of his calling.

That which was true in Timothy's day is none the less true in ours. Many a gospel worker has failed because he did not know the value of time, or how best to employ it. There is a common saying in the business world that "time is money." This is another way of saying that time is as valuable as gold. Transferring the figure to spiritual things, we can properly say that "time is souls saved." Paul held this view of it. It spurred him on to unexampled zeal and toil, and filled his heart with an intense longing, that the few short years left for him to work might redeem the former years of his life so unprofitably spent.

There are those who dislike to think of the gospel ministry as a profession, which requires definite preparation, skill, system, or the use of practical science. They say professionalism savors of a worldly, material, human element, and is unworthy of the sacred calling of God. But the gospel ministry, in its highest and best sense, is a profession, and is so regarded by inspiration. "Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers

of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus; who was faithful to Him that appointed Him, as also Moses was faithful in all his house." Heb. 3:1,2. It is a noble profession, a high and holy calling, a divine science; not to be followed as a means of livelihood, but to bring life, and joy, and blessing, to the perishing. No other calling among men requires the diligence, the energy, the system, and the study as does that of the gospel ministry. Those who give themselves to worldly professions throw their whole life, thought, and energy into their work in order to prove successful. There is nothing that they are not willing to do to make their calling sure. No sacrifice is considered too great. The hours of toil and drudgery are never too long. Every energy of body and mind is devoted to this one end. Should not the same energy and sacrifice be seen among those who are called to give the gospel to others? Earnest heed should be paid to the instructions given in the following extracts from the Spirit of prophecy:—

"Men who will unnecessarily take the hours of daylight for sleep, have no sense of the value of precious golden moments. . . .

"Persons who have not acquired habits of close industry and economy of time, should have set rules to prompt them to regularity and dispatch. . . .

"Men of God must be diligent in study, earnest in the acquirement of knowledge, never wasting an hour. Through persevering exertion they may rise to almost any degree of eminence as Christians, as men of power and influence. But many will never attain superior rank in the pulpit or in business, because of their unfixtness of purpose, and the laxness of the habits contracted in their youth. Careless inattention is seen in everything they undertake. . . .

"The bright morning hours are wasted by many in bed. These precious hours, once lost, are gone never to return: they are lost for time and for eternity. Only one hour lost each day, and what a waste of time in the course of a year! Let the slumberer think of this, and pause to consider how he will give an account to God for lost opportunities. . . .

"Ministers should devote time to reading and study, to meditation and prayer. They should store the mind with useful knowledge, committing to memory portions of Scripture, tracing out the fulfilment of the prophecies, and learning the lessons which Christ gave His disciples. Take a book with you to read when traveling on the cars or waiting in the railway station. Employ every spare moment in doing something. In this way an effectual door will be closed against a thousand temptations. . . .

"Difficulties will be met in all studies; but never cease through discouragement. Search, study, and pray; face every difficulty manfully and vigorously; call the power of will and the grace of patience to your

aid, and then dig more earnestly till the gem of truth lies before you, plain and beautiful, all the more precious because of the difficulties involved in finding it. . . .

"The minds of all should be stored with a knowledge of the truths of God's word, that they may be prepared, at any moment when required, to present from the storehouse things new and old. Minds have been crippled and dwarfed for want of zeal and earnest, severe taxation. The time has come when God says, Go forward, and cultivate the abilities I have given you. . . .

"Our time belongs to God. Every moment is His, and we are under the most solemn obligation to improve it to His glory. Of no talent He has given will He require a more strict account than that of our time. . . .

"The value of time is beyond computation. Christ regarded every moment as precious, and it is thus that we should regard it. Life is too short to be trifled away. We have but a few days of probation in which to prepare for eternity. We have no time to waste, no time to devote to selfish pleasure, no time for the indulgence of sin. It is now that we are to form characters for the future, immortal life. It is now that we are to prepare for the searching judgment. . . .

"We are admonished to redeem the time. But time squandered can never be recovered. We can not call back even one moment. The only way in which we can redeem our time is by making the most of that which remains; by being co-workers with God in His great plan of redemption. . . .

"Now is our time to labor for the salvation of our fellow-men. There are some who think that if they give money to the cause of Christ, this is all they are required to do; the precious time in which they might do personal service for Him passes unimproved. But it is the privilege and duty of all who have health and strength to render to God active service. All are to labor in winning souls to Christ. Donations of money cannot take the place of this. . . .

"Upon the right improvement of our time depends our success in acquiring knowledge and mental culture. The cultivation of the intellect need not be prevented by poverty, humble origin, or unfavorable surroundings. Only let the moments be treasured. A few moments here and a few there, that might be frittered away in aimless talk; the morning hours so often wasted in bed; the time spent in traveling on trams or railway cars, or waiting at the station; the moments of waiting for meals, waiting for those who are tardy in keeping an appointment,—if a book were kept at hand, and these fragments of time were improved in study, reading, or careful thought, what might not be accomplished. A resolute purpose, persistent industry,

and careful economy of time, will enable men to acquire knowledge and mental discipline which will qualify them for almost any position of influence and usefulness. . . .

"It is the duty of every Christian to acquire habits of order, thoroughness, and dispatch. There is no excuse for slow, bungling work of any character. When one is always at work, and the work is never done, it is because mind and heart are not put into the labor. The one who is slow, and who works at a disadvantage, should realize that these are faults to be corrected. He needs to exercise his mind in planning how to use the time so as to secure the best results. By tact and method, some will accomplish as much work in five hours as another does in ten. Some who are engaged in domestic labor are always at work, not because they have so much to do, but because they do not plan so as to save time. By their slow, dilatory ways, they make much work out of very little. But all who will, may overcome these fussy, lingering habits. In their work let them have a definite aim. Decide how long a time is required for a given task, and then bend every effort toward accomplishing the work in the given time. The exercise of the will power will make the hands move deftly. . . .

"Whatever the line of work in which we engage, the word of God teaches us to be 'not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord.' 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' 'knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord Christ.' "

Christian workers are compared to soldiers who devote their entire time to one occupation. They are not soldiers to-day and something else to-morrow, nor are they soldiers in the forenoon and private citizens in the afternoon. Every moment of their time is required by their country. When awake they are ready for instant service, and when sleeping are ready to be aroused at the slightest alarm. They have nothing to draw them away from the service of their country, and nothing less than this will please those who have called them to be soldiers. So it is with the gospel worker. His whole time belongs to God. He must be ever ready for service when called. He can have no other worldly business to call for his time and energy, and please Him who has called him. God calls no part-time workers into His service. He wants all or none.

Each worker should have a daily program and hold to it as strictly as possible. This program will vary according to the work of each individual. Let the first waking moments of the morning be given to prayer and a consecration of the day's service to the Lord. Arise early. Where there are families, the day's work should begin with family worship. It is better to have this before the morning meal. Some time each day should be given to Bible study and

prayer. This is the spiritual food and life of the worker. Those who serve tables must stop to eat, or they would die; and those who minister in spiritual things must daily partake of spiritual food to keep alive the spiritual life and furnish food in due season for others. Have a certain time for visiting and for correspondence if much writing is done. If your work is of sedentary nature see that proper physical exercise is not neglected. It is a duty we owe to God to keep our bodies as strong and well as possible. Let the work of the entire day be done in the spirit of those words written to Timothy: "Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. . . Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. Meditate upon these things: give thyself wholly to them; that thy profiting may appear to all. Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee." 1 Timothy 4:12,14-16.

J. S. J.

DIVISION NOTES

EARLY in October the Division Treasury Department staff was strengthened by the arrival of Brother E. H. Twamley from Washington, D. C., U. S. A., to serve as an assistant bookkeeper.

DURING the second week of the Hankow general meeting, in Central China, over one thousand dollars, Mex., was raised to help meet the expenses of the meeting. About half of this amount was given by our native workers. The story of this unusual gift will be told soon to the readers of the OUTLOOK.

THURSDAY afternoon, October 18, Pastor and Mrs. J. S. James and Prof. S. L. Frost sailed from Shanghai for the Tokyo general meeting. From Japan Brethren James and Frost will go on to meetings in the Chosen Conference. Pastor and Mrs. R. F. Cottrell had preceded them to Japan, sailing October 13, in order to join Professor Prescott and others in ministerial institute work in connection with the Tokyo meeting.

MIMEOGRAPHED copies of a book manuscript somewhat after the order of "Heralds of the Morning" and "Coming King," for adaptation and translation into Oriental vernaculars, have been mailed to members of the Literature Bureau and to others. The manuscript has been prepared by Pastor R. F. Cottrell, and is made up of nineteen chapters dealing with world problems and current events in the light of fulfilling prophecies.

A MANUSCRIPT on "The Tithing System" has been prepared recently by Pastor Cottrell, for the instruction of church members and others on the law of the tithes and the blessings attending gospel giving. An edition in Mandarin has been published; an edition in Wenli is on the press; editions are being published also in the Tagalog and Korean languages. By the close of the year it is expected that this little treatise on tithing will have been printed in half a dozen of the leading languages of the Far East.

PASTOR G. F. JONES, superintendent of the Melanesian mission, and capt in of the missionary boat, "Melanesia," reports the safe arrival in the Solomon Islands of his little vessel and company on July 25, twenty-two days from the date of leaving Sydney, Australia. From Pitcairn Island Sister Adams writes: "We are sending one young man to Tahiti, who in due time will (D. V.) join Brother Jones in the interests of the work in the Solomons and the New Hebrides. We trust that more will follow."

BRETHREN Strähle and Mullinex, under appointment as bookmen for the Philippine Union and the Malaysian Union, have been released from military service in the States, and are sailing from Vancouver, B. C., October 24, for Manila and Singapore. These brethren have been under appointment many months, and their arrival is looked forward to with glad anticipation by their associates in the book work in the fields to which they have been assigned. These brethren will find themselves in fields where the colporteur work has been made a tower of strength in the evangelical advance of the past few years.

ECONOMIC conditions in India are favorable, as the following from the 1917 "India Year Book" reveals: "Materially the year (1916) was one of abounding prosperity. The season of 1915 was a good one; the monsoon of 1916 was one of the most copious recorded.

The conditions set up by the war induced a large demand for Indian produce at high prices; the absence of foreign competition in many staples caused an exceptional demand for Indian manufactures at remunerative prices to spring up. Materially therefore the year 1916 was for India one of altogether remarkable prosperity. Trade and manufactures flourished; money poured into the country." Such conditions have a vital bearing on the sale of message-filled literature.

FROM Rangoon come reports of the opening of the first of a series of council meetings to be held this fall in the India Union. Writing under date of September 21, Pastor J. E. Fulton says: "We are now assembled

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(Division Notes—concluded from page seven)

in our Burma Council. All our workers are here. Brother DeVinney and wife and Brother Weaks arrived yesterday. Brother W. W. Fletcher has been here some days from India. The meetings have started very encouragingly, and we look forward to great blessings. While the work has moved with difficulty in Burma, as in other parts of the India Union, the workers are of good courage. I feel sure we are soon to see great victories. In fact, the Lord is now working, and hearts are being turned toward Him."

"THE Lord is graciously blessing us," writes Pastor Roy E. Hay, director of the Northern Luzon Mission, with headquarters at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands. "Forty souls have been baptized this year, and to date our book sales total over seventeen hundred dollars, gold." For four years Pastor Hay and his associates in labor have been toiling in the tropical heat among the Ilocanos, and now the fruits are beginning to appear. The work thus planted bids fair to spread among some of the less civilized peoples of the mountain provinces of Northern Luzon, where dwell the Tingians, the Igorots, the Ibanags, the Ifugaos, and other Malayan tribes. Among those baptized this year are some first-fruits from among the Tingians.

THE workers in our Korean publishing house, at the Seoul headquarters, are now rendering "The World War" into Korean, for early publication. With the issuance of this volume, practically all the peoples of the East Asian Union will have "World War" in their own tongue—the Japanese version serving all in Japan proper, the Korean version serving Chosen, and the Wenli version serving all readers of classical Chinese in Manchuria and in Formosa. And East Asia is not the only union thus fully served by the versions of "World War" already published or soon to appear. Both the North China Union and the South China Union have the Wenli edition; the Philippine Union has the Tagalog. The Wenli version will be given a considerable circulation in the Malaysian Union, where also some copies of the English original are being sold; and the India Union and the Australasian Union have the English edition. "The World War" bids fair to have a world-wide circulation.

THE Harvest Ingathering Campaign is on. In several of the port cities of India, Malaysia, China, and Korea some hundreds of copies of the *Watchman* (English) are being used with good results. A faithful worker in Hongkong reports an average of nearly

fifty dollars a day (local currency) for the first few days of effort there. In the North China Union the workers are organizing for the distribution of twenty thousand copies of a special Harvest Ingathering paper in Mandarin; and they hope to realize a net gain of four thousand dollars, Mex., from this effort. Another Harvest Ingathering special in Wenli, is in preparation, for use in the South China Union and elsewhere. If present plans carry, the net amount realized in this campaign within the borders of the Asiatic Division will bring the missions six or seven thousand dollars, gold. This goodly sum will come to us, however, only by the most persevering effort; and while the campaign is on, God would have us do our part with diligence.

THE outpost stations are being remembered just now by the leaders of our work in various union conferences. Pastor C. L. Butterfield has been visiting little companies of believers along the northeastern coast of Chosen (Korea), penetrating even into Manchuria along the eastern border, where there are several members and a Korean-speaking worker. Pastor L. V. Finster is just completing a round of the mission stations in the outlying districts of the Philippines. Pastor F. A. Detamore is pressing into British North Borneo, where Brother Mershon is stationed, and where many are turning away from their idols. Pastor W. W. Fletcher has just visited the Karen station in Upper Burma. Pastors B. L. Anderson and J. P. Anderson will soon be studying conditions in Indo-China and in Yunnan, vast unentered regions forming a portion of the South China Union Conference. Pastor F. A. Allum is planning to visit some of our southernmost stations in Hunan and elsewhere in the North China Union territory. Thus cheer is being brought to those in the vanguard of our missionary advance.

In some of the cities of the Far East outside of Japan, Japanese residents constitute a most inviting field of missionary endeavor. According to the Japan Year Book for 1917, the number of Japanese in some of the chief port cities stands as follows:

Singapore	2,763
Hongkong	1,460
Sydney	106
Tientsin	3,467
Peking	1,095
Hankow	1,893
Amoy	2,057
Bankok	198
Vladivostok	2,682
Tsingtao and vicinity	12,386
The Philippines	6,203
Shanghai	11,392

Just now, many copies of the Japanese edition of "World War" might be placed to advantage in the hands of these colonists, traders and soldiers. The Japanese monthly magazine, also, could be used with profit. Pastor C. P. Lillie, of Tsinanfu, Shandong Province, China, while laboring chiefly for Mandarin-speaking Chinese, has been able to supervise the sale of some hundreds of copies of the Japanese *Toki no Shirushi* every month. Orders for Japanese publications may be addressed to the *Owari No Fukuinsha*, 169 Amanuma, Suginami-mura, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo, Japan.

C. C. CRISLER.