

Asiatic Division Outlook

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Marah and Elim

To-day 'tis Elim with its palms and wells,
And happy shade for desert weariness;
'Twas Marah yesterday, all rock and sand,
Unshaded solitude and dreariness.
Yet the same desert holds them both, the same
Hot breezes wander o'er the lonely ground;
The same low stretch of valley shelters both,
And the same mountains compass them around.
So it is here with us on earth, and so
I do remember it has ever been;
The bitter and the sweet, the grief and joy,
Lie near together, but a day between.
Sometimes God turns our bitter into sweet,
Sometimes He gives us pleasant watersprings;
Sometimes He shades us with His pillar-cloud,
And sometimes to a blessed palm-shade brings.
What matters it? The time will not be long;
Marah and Elim will alike be passed;
Our desert wells and palms will soon be done,
We reach the "City of our God" at last.
O happy land! beyond these lonely hills,
Where gush in joy the everlasting springs;
O holy Paradise! above these heavens,
Where we shall end our desert wanderings.
—H. Bonar.

Ye Are My Witnesses

It is morning on the sea of Galilee. Jesus and His disciples have come to shore after a tempestuous night on the water, and the light of the rising sun touches sea and land as with the benediction of peace. But as they step upon the beach, they are greeted with a sight more terrible than the storm-tossed sea. From some hiding-place among the tombs, two madmen rush upon them, as if to tear them in pieces. Hanging about these men are parts of chains which they have broken in escaping from confinement. Their flesh is torn and bleeding, their eyes glare out from their long and matted hair, the very likeness of humanity seems to have been blotted out. They look more like wild beasts than like men. The disciples and their companions flee in terror; but presently they notice that Jesus is not with them, and they turn to look for Him. He is standing where they left Him. He who stilled the tempest, who has before met Satan and conquered him, does not flee before these demons. When the men, gnashing their teeth, and foaming at the mouth, approach

Him, Jesus raises that hand which has beckoned the waves to rest, and the men can come no nearer. They stand before Him, raging but helpless.

With authority He bids the unclean spirits come out of them. The unfortunate men realize that One is near who can save them from the tormenting demons. They fall at the Saviour's feet to entreat His mercy; but when their lips are opened, the demons speak through them, crying, "What have we to do with Thee, Jesus, Thou Son of God? art Thou come hither to torment us?"

The evil spirits are forced to release their victims, and a wonderful change comes over the demoniacs. Light shines into their minds. Their eyes beam with intelligence. The countenances so long deformed with the image of Satan become suddenly mild, the blood-stained hands are quiet, and the men lift their voices in praise to God.

Meanwhile the demons, cast out from their human habitation, have entered into the swine, and driven them to destruction. The keepers of the swine hurry away to publish the news, and the whole population flock to meet Jesus. The two demoniacs have been the terror of the country. Now these men are clothed and in their right mind, sitting at the feet of Jesus listening to His words, and glorifying the name of Him who has made them whole. But those who behold this wonderful scene do not rejoice. The loss of the swine seems to them of greater moment than the deliverance of these captives of Satan. In terror they throng about Jesus, beseeching Him to depart from them, and He complies, taking ship at once for the opposite shore.

Far different is the feeling of the restored demoniacs. They desire the companionship of their Deliverer. In His presence they feel secure from the demons that have tormented their lives and wasted their manhood. As Jesus is about to enter the boat they keep close to His side, kneel at His feet, and beg to remain near Him, where they may listen to His words. But Jesus bids them go home, and tell what great things the Lord hath done for them.

Here is a work for them to do,—to go to a heathen home, and tell of the blessings they have received from Jesus. It is hard for them to be separated from

the Saviour. Great difficulties will beset them in their association with their heathen countrymen. And their long isolation from society seems to have disqualified them for this work. But as soon as He points out their duty, they are ready to obey.

Not only did they tell their own households and neighbors about Jesus, but they went through Decapolis, everywhere proclaiming His power to save, and describing how He had freed them from the demons. When Jesus returned to Decapolis, the people flocked about Him, and for three days thousands from all the surrounding country heard the message of salvation.

The two restored demoniacs were the first missionaries whom Christ sent to teach the gospel in the region of Decapolis. For a short time only these men had listened to His words. Not one sermon from His lips had ever fallen upon their ears. They could not instruct the people as the disciples who had been daily with Christ were able to do. But they could tell what they knew, what they themselves had seen, and heard, and felt of the Saviour's power. This is what everyone can do whose heart has been touched by the grace of God. This is the witness for which our Lord calls, and for want of which the world is perishing.

Even those whose course has been most offensive to Him He freely accepts. When they repent, He imparts to them His divine Spirit and sends them forth into the camp of the disloyal to proclaim His mercy. Souls that have been degraded into instruments of Satan are still, through the power of Christ, transformed into messengers of righteousness, and are sent forth to tell how great things the Lord hath done for them, and hath had compassion on them.

Our confession of His faithfulness is Heaven's chosen agency for revealing Christ to the world. We are to acknowledge His grace as made known through the holy men of old; but that which will be most effectual is the testimony of our own experience. We are witnesses for God as we reveal in ourselves the working of a power that is divine. Every individual has a life distinct from all others, and an experience differing essentially from theirs. God desires that our praise shall ascend to Him, marked with our own individuality. These precious acknowledgements to the praise of the glory of His grace, when supported by a Christ-like life, have an irresistible power, that works for the salvation of souls.—*Mrs. E. G. White, in "Ministry of Healing," pp. 95-100.*

IN China the astonishing demand for the Scriptures continues to surpass all precedent. During the month of May alone, 462,000 volumes went out from the British and Foreign Bible Society's headquarters at Shanghai. The books were despatched in 273 cases—by railway, steamer, or riverboat; while no fewer than 2,582 separate parcels were sent off during the month by post.—*"The Bible in the World," September, 1918.*

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

The Tokyo Institute

FROM October 1 to 10 a Biblical institute was held at our mission headquarters near Ogikubo station, in the suburbs of Tokyo, for the ministers and workers of the Japan Conference. Two studies daily were conducted by Professor W. W. Prescott, and other hours were assigned to Pastor J. M. Johanson, of the East Asian Union, Pastor B. P. Hoffman and associate leaders of the Japan Conference, and to others. Morning by morning, an hour was spent in personal Bible study and prayer. Each day's program was carefully planned, yet care was exercised not to crowd the meetings so closely as unduly to weary mind and body.

Not all the workers could be in attendance, but the larger number were present, representing companies of believers extending from Kagoshima in southernmost Kyushu, to Sapporo in Hokkaido far to the north. A vast stretch of territory, this—narrow, it is true, when judged by the map, but vast indeed both as regards extent and population. The Japan Conference presents as long a chain of companies of believers as from Maine to Florida, or, to make a comparison closer home, from Peking to Swatow or from Shanghai to western Szechwan; and within the borders of the conference there are sixty millions of judgment-bound souls.

It was the souls of men that passed under review during the institute, and not the extent of the territory to be covered. Our Saviour's commission to the church of Japan is, "Go preach the gospel;" and with this commission is given power ample for the accomplishment of the task. In ways of His own appointment God will use with mighty results every worker who fully yields to the Spirit's leadings, and who is willing to serve self-sacrificingly. Already barriers have been broken down, and the way has been wondrously prepared. The empire is one



The Tokyo headquarters church

network of railways maintained in a high state of efficiency. The postal system is most excellent. Nearly everyone reads and writes. Through the agency of the living messenger and by means of the printed page, God can and will bring light out of darkness, and cause men and women to rejoice in His saving grace. There is naught but triumph before Japan's working forces; but the present is a time for fullest consecration and for individual girding on of the armor of God for sternest conflict. Long have the powers of darkness held sway, and the



Workers of the Japan Conference in attendance
at the Tokyo Institute

victory will be gained by the servants of God only as they advance in faith and with unflagging zeal and perseverance.

Such were some of the practical lessons drawn from the Bible instruction given day by day. Japan's workers, though few in number, are nevertheless courageous in God, and plan for a good year in the building up of a strong constituency of such as shall be saved.

What a glorious cause is this in which we are unitedly engaged! Let us sustain by our prayers Brother Hoffman and his associates in Japan. Let us pray that they may be especially blessed in their evangelistic campaign this coming year. The God whom we serve hears and answers the prayers of His children. Those on mission soil have the privilege of praying oftentimes for their fellow workers in sister fields.

With the close of the Tokyo Institute, the Japan Conference and the East Asian Union Conference begin holding their sessions. We are expecting Pastor I. H. Evans to arrive from the States early during these meetings. Delegates from Chosen and from Manchuria are already beginning to come in. Full reports will follow in later issues of the OUTLOOK; but even before the meetings of these conferences open, the brethren have the assurance that God will abundantly bless.

C. C. CRISLER.

Tokyo, October 10.

The Central Polynesian Conference

PASTOR C. H. PARKER, president of the Central Polynesian Conference, sends the following cheering report from his field at the close of the conference session, held June 7-12 at Buresala Ovalau, Fiji:—

"There were over two hundred of our native believers in attendance at the conference.

"During the fiscal year the number of Sabbath-keepers in Fiji has increased by one hundred in the districts where our work had previously been established. Besides these a large number have embraced the truth in new districts. . . . Over forty have been baptized in Fiji, and a number in Samoa, Tonga, and Niue.

"At this conference we were able to appoint our first colporteur to the general work of selling our literature.

"At the close of the meeting, twenty-three were baptized, three of whom were the first-fruits of our Indian work, and a fourth was a Tongan from our school in Vavau, Tonga

"Following the conference, a workers' institute was held for all our native workers. Solid work was carried at this meeting. The subjects taken up were: Bible studies on the pillars of our faith, singing, writing, simple accounts, physiology, and Sabbath-school work, besides different matters connected with a laborer's work. Each night the Bible study of that day was presented by some one of the native workers to the general gathering. We believe that this institute has been a help and strength to our workers, and that they have returned to the field with greater courage and confidence."

China Missions Training School Opening

At the close of the third week of school the enrolment of the China Missions Training School is almost equal to the total enrolment of last year. This is encouraging. Most of the students are partly or wholly self-supporting, which shows progress in the right direction. However, one thing very noticeable is the small number of girls in attendance. There are no girls in the school except a few in whom some of the foreign workers have taken sufficient interest to become responsible for their support. This condition exists not because there are only a few girls who might come to the school, but because the Chinese have a deep feeling against the propriety of co-education. A girls' school established here would doubtless draw a good attendance within a year or two.

Immediately after the opening of school a severe epidemic of influenza developed. Nearly all the students and teachers contracted the disease, and the

wife of one of the teachers died of pneumonia, brought on as an after effect of the influenza. Three students had to go home, but when we see how serious the epidemic might have been we are thankful it was no worse.

The school management is expecting to make the present year better than the past year, not only along spiritual lines, but in library and laboratory equipment, general school tone, breadth of courses of study, and quality of the teaching work. A special feature is our lecture course, which has one number each Saturday evening. On these occasions visiting brethren will speak to the students of experiences gained and observations made in the various parts of the field, and in addition to this, there will be scientific demonstrations, stereopticon lectures, and musicals.

The religious pulse of the school, as felt in the

workers hearing this report of the colporteurs, were impressed to send a man to Kiangyin, and in the spring of 1916 Pastor Wood, superintendent of the Kiangsi Mission, sent me to begin work there. In company with Pastors O. A. Hall and Wood I went to see what the opportunities were. The Lord went before us, and we were enabled to rent on the main street of the city, a two-story house with six rooms, which served as a meeting hall and a home for the workers. Some repairs to the building were in process, and when these were completed, a series of meetings was begun.

The customs of Kiangyin were such that the people were in great darkness, and it was hard to reach their hearts; but the Lord opened a great door before us, and sent His Holy Spirit to lead the people from their darkness into light, and from the snares of the devil into the freedom of the truth.

We thank God for the great grace that rested on the people of Kiangyin from this time, and that some came to see the true light and to accept this last-day message. After a short time there were about thirty inquirers who had learned to love the word of God and wished to join the church.

Then a Sabbath-school was organized. In the following autumn a night school was organized, and Mr. Shen Hao Pu was invited to be the teacher. In opening this school we had in mind especially those who could not read. This school was also a benefit to our Sabbath-school,

for by this means the Sabbath-school members learned to read, besides gaining knowledge in other lines.

Later Mrs. Miller, Miss Shull, and Mrs. Weeks came to Kiangyin to hold a woman's institute. After this a young men's Bible band was organized. At the end of that year two were baptized into our mission.

On the first of January, 1917, we again opened a series of meetings, and during this month we also started a day school. We have thirty students enrolled, with Mr. Sheng as the teacher. But the school room is small, and only one class can be held at a time. The studies carried are according to the curriculum of the government schools.



The girls' dormitory of the China Missions Training School

Friday evening meetings, Sabbath-school, and Missionary Volunteer activities, is good. We have several students who have not yet given themselves to the Lord. We have need of the prayers of the brethren and the presence of the Holy Spirit.

H. O. SWARTOUT.

The Kiangyin Church, Kiang-Che

In 1915 two canvassers, Liu Gu Kuei Dyu and Li Men Chow went to Kiangyin to sell the Chinese *Signs of the Times*. When they returned to Shanghai they reported that the interest in Kiangyin was very good, and that a preacher should be sent to that place to open a series of meetings. The

By this time the young men's Bible band was well established. When the summer time arrived, these young men would go to the villages to preach. One of these villages was ten li distant; another was twenty li. In these two places we held regular services. I used all the strength and knowledge I possessed to preach the third angel's message here and to do personal work, that the people might be brought out of their darkness into God's light. God's blessing rested upon our efforts, and as a result more than eighty have passed in their names as believers in this truth, and as wishing to become church members.

In the spring of 1918 Mrs. Miller and Miss Shull again visited Kiangyin to hold a woman's institute. Later in the season Pastor Wood visited us to hold a baptism and to conduct the quarterly services. At this time the Kiangyin church was organized, and more than twenty were baptized and received into church fellowship.

We ask our people everywhere who read these words to pray for the church in Kiangyin, that God will send His Holy Spirit upon us to help and bless us.

LIAO YUIN DEH.

Harvest Ingathering

WHEN I arrived in China this spring, I heard harvest ingathering reports that staggered me. Two or three months later I was invited to assist in an ingathering campaign in Shanghai. I did not have faith to believe that I could do very much, but thought that I might get a few dollars where others gathered hundreds.

As I did not have the language, it was thought best that I should work among the foreigners. To my surprise, and to the surprise of others, I found that the foreigners gave just about as liberally as the Chinese. Ten and twenty-dollar offerings were the rule rather than the exception, and the reception given me was generally very friendly. In six days I received \$536, Mex. To God be all the praise.

If you want a good live experience, go harvest ingathering in China.

GEORGE L. WILKINSON.

The General Meeting in Cebu

THE general meeting in Cebu was opened July 6 by Brother Fattebert, the superintendent of the field. Brother J. J. Strahle, Field Missionary secretary for the union, and I were invited to attend; but owing to bad weather, we were both late. Later we came from different islands and by different routes, and by a singular coincidence reached the mission

house at the same time. Brother Strahle's luggage was being carried in when I arrived.

The general purpose of the meeting was to bring up the believers to a better spiritual condition, to teach the importance of organization, and to give practical instruction along the various lines of service. A simple conference session was held consisting of reports from the workers, and the bringing in and adoption of the reports of the committees on plans, nominations, and licenses. The local committee was elected subject to the approval of the union conference.

Brethren Strahle and Stewart united in a strong effort to increase the efficiency of the church missionary and colporteur work. They gave much-needed instruction and related inspiring incidents, showing what other spirit-filled workers have accomplished. From their testimonies it was evident that the brethren gathered new courage and reconsecrated themselves to God for better service.

Following the regular meeting a special colporteur's meeting was held, which gave to the workers both practical and theoretical help. A number of books and papers were sold. After this four canvassers went out under the direction of Brother Stewart to sell off the few remaining books of the first edition of "Balasahon ni Daniel."

Dr. Fattebert's report showed the receipts of the first six months of the year to be: tithe, P. 229.09; Sabbath-school gifts, P. 79.62; medical, P. 241.00; or a total of P. 542.71. This makes the local receipts over one-third of the budget allowance for the same period. Among other instruction the doctor gave the brethren and sisters important and much-needed lessons about the care of their bodies.

The Sabbath-school department, conducted by Sister Fattebert, formed another interesting feature of the meeting. Sister Fattebert arranged her program to occupy an hour each day, and in this hour studied attention was given to many questions of a very practical nature, such as, "How shall we encourage the members to learn to read?" "How shall we teach them to find the books of the Bible with chapter and verse?" "The importance of everyone's having a part in the donations." "Should parents give money outright to their children for the offering, or should they provide means for the child to earn his money, and thus enable him to give of his own?" A part of this instruction was given in the form of questions; and some papers were prepared and read by the native workers.

The enemy was not asleep during this time; but thanks be to God which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, we could close our meeting on the last Sabbath feeling that we stood on vantage ground,

having received new strength for the days to come. The Lord came very near on the morning service of this last Sabbath. As the subject of brotherly love was presented, some timely confessions were made. A spirit of unity prevailed. In the afternoon all joined in the ordinances of the Lord's supper. It was a precious season.

In some ways the Cebuan field has been a difficult one. I understand that other Protestant bodies have not prospered there as in other places. But I am glad to report real and steady progress. The workers seem to be growing in knowledge, and carry a burden for their work. As a whole the company of believers—now about fifty church members besides several unbaptized believers—seem to be earnest and loyal.

Doctor and Mrs. Fattbert have labored beyond their strength. God has surely marked their labor of love. And in due time some of the seed that they have sown, and which seems to be lost, will spring up and bear fruit unto eternity. It may be that they will not see it in this life, but the Master will take care of it, and the reward will be both sure and abundant. Let us pray for rich blessings upon these faithful workers and their field, that their efforts may result in many souls saved in this glorious kingdom.

E. M. ADAMS.

A Plea for West China

"We have seen multitudes of people," writes Dr. John N. Andrews, of Szechwan, "in our long tramps over these three provinces. These must hear this truth. The work goes slowly here; and we have not been able to report great interests which might keep West China before the attention of our people; but a great amount of seed has been sown, and we are beginning to see the fruit. Yet we have not *begun* to do the itinerating that must be done among these people, even though prospects should not be promising.

"What we need is workers—more workers. A good canvassing agent is needed to train colporteurs. Only yesterday two canvassers, just returned from the field, reported 1,100 subscriptions taken during the summer, and these almost entirely in towns which had been canvassed not long before.

"And we need the visits of general workers. No general worker has visited this field since its opening, and none of our laborers or members have had the advantage of an institute under the instruction of a general worker. We pray that the time may soon come when some such helpers can visit us once a year, to counsel regarding the work and to strengthen our laborers and believers."

Among the Chinese People

On the morning of September 30, a party of three, consisting of Sister Miller, our Chinese Bible woman, and myself left Shanghai for a short visit to Bingoo and Hangchow. On boarding the train we were pleased to find only a few passengers in our carriage, as we had ventured to travel third class that we might accompany our Chinese Bible woman. As the train steamed ahead, we came across here and there charming bits of scenery; and to one who had not travelled much in the "land of the blue gown" the glimpses to be had of John Chinaman's industry were many and surprising.

Naturally the rice fields were numerous, and these were to be seen in various stages of development. Some were being flooded with water, in others busy men and women were replanting; while in others the rice was being thrashed. This thrashing is all done by hand. Large, round, shallow cane baskets were used, at the back of which were cane screens to protect the rice from falling beyond the basket. How hard the busy workers beat the rice against the cane tray! afterwards tying the straw in bundles. To draw water for the rice fields, buffaloes are generally used to turn the water wheel. However, we also saw men treading the mill for pumping water into these fields. The picture called to mind scenes described in the Scriptures, and reminded us that China is a land of age.

Many were the waterways crossed by our train in its fifty-mile journey. In some of these canals we saw beds of water chestnuts, fenced off toward the banks of the streams. A picturesque sight was that of some Chinese, clothed generally in blue, sitting in wooden or cane tubs on the top of the chestnut beds, from which they pulled up the plant by the roots and gathered the nuts. The plants in some places grew so thickly together, that it looked almost as though a green carpet had been spread upon the water.

On the streets of Bingoo, as on the streets of any other Chinese town, one can see many kinds of articles being made and many forms of industry being carried on. It was interesting to watch the people making thread from the raw cotton. Rope was being made by hand, and wood was carved, the finished pieces being well worthy of our admiration. Women were busy patching old garments that we would cast into the fire. Toward evening men industriously stirred the black sand and syrup in which the Chinese cook the unshelled chestnuts. Cooked, or rather baked, in this way, these nuts are delicious.

At Hangchow, as we passed along the alleyways and narrow streets, we saw, in dark, dirty rooms, women and girls engaged in winding silk thread,

much of which was of most exquisite colors. To do this work they used a large frame about nine inches square, consisting of four bamboo sticks, two of which were stationary, while the other two revolved. This was placed to the left of the worker. In the right hand was another frame, also square, but smaller. The silk thread from the large frame was passed between the teeth on the left side of the upper jaw and brought out of the mouth on the right side, while the right hand was kept busy turning the frame to which the thread was attached, and which wound it into a skein. We noticed that many engaged in this work had sore lips, and that the dye had stained their mouths. Cancer of the lip is often caused by this method of winding the silk thread.

But that which was of deepest interest was our opportunity to meet the people themselves, and to study them from the view-point of the missionary. We found the people of Bingoo very much interested in the gospel. Day after day earnest souls would visit us, seeking a knowledge of that which alone can lift them out of their heathenism. After breakfast each day a Bible study was held with the Chinese evangelist and his wife; then for about an hour Sister Miller would give treatments. The remainder of the day was usually spent in visiting the people at their homes; and although I could not speak the language, I was glad for this privilege of seeing how others worked for the salvation of souls in a heathen land.

The first home we visited was that of a man and his wife who are attending the services at our church each week. In this home we met a little girl of about fifteen years who was devil-possessed. I will not soon forget the scene in this little room. It was dark and poorly furnished, and crowded with all classes of people. Rich and poor had come together to hear the word of God; and out on the street, crowding against one another, and leaning in at the window and door, were about forty or fifty men and women, living in heathenism and sin, it is true, yet whose very presence there witnessed to the fact that their hearts longed for something better.

Each day for a week we visited about six Chinese homes. In one of these we held studies with six women and two girls. These girls were known for their faithfulness in idol worship; but through a friend who had accepted Christianity, they have recently gained some knowledge of the Christian religion, and are desirous of learning more. This family is a wealthy one; and because of this they did not often attend the services at the church, but, like Nicodemus of old, came privately to hear about Jesus. Pray that these inquiring hearts

may be satisfied in a full acceptance of gospel truth.

Another home was that of a well-to-do merchant who has been a Christian for twenty-five years. After we had partaken of his hospitality, Mrs. Miller opened her Bible study, and not only he but many who had crowded into the room from the street, had the privilege of hearing of the soon-coming Saviour. This Chinese gentleman took us to many of his friends, and at each place a study was given from the word of God.

One afternoon we went up the canal to visit a girl who is suffering from consumption. She could read, so we were able to direct her mind to the Comforter, the One who "healeth all our diseases." In this home treatments were given to the eyes of several persons. In China diseases of the eye are very prevalent, due, to a large extent, to the use of common towels, and the rubbing of the eyes with dirty hands.

One morning a man came to invite us to go with him to visit his wife and family. Upon reaching the home, tea was served to us in the dirtiest of cups, and as a mark of respect dried pink roses were placed in each cup. Needless to say, while we appreciated the kindness, we did not partake of the contents. The wife of this man was suffering from white leprosy and consumption. While Sister Miller gave the study, this woman sat at her feet. The disease had made great inroads on her system, and while the study progressed, she would cough and expectorate blood on the ground before us. I could not but think how wonderfully God protects the health of His workers who are exposed to such conditions. I wish others besides ourselves might have seen the eager expression on this dear soul's face as she listened to the word of God being explained. It was very evident that she was drinking at the fountain of life. Day after day this woman would come to the services at the church. Her great desire was to know Jesus and to be changed into His image. Surely, in the great harvest ingathering, many such earnest, longing souls from the land of Sinim will join the throng of the redeemed ones who through eternal ages will share the satisfying joys of that inheritance that fadeth not away.

In another home the man and his wife had cast away their idols and had accepted the religion of Christ, having learned by sad experience the powerlessness of their gods to help them in their hour of need. Eight children in this family had died. As again and again the parents had besought their gods in vain to save the lives of their little ones, they had lost confidence in their heathen deities. To-day these honest souls are walking in the path of righteousness, and have found peace in Christ. The mother is a

very pleasant woman, and very desirous that she may grow in grace daily. The father also is learning more of Jesus. Both have found Him who alone can renew the life and fill the heart with joy and peace.

Our visit to Bingoo came to an end all too soon. On the last afternoon of our stay a meeting was held at the chapel, and there was a very large attendance. Our hearts overflowed with joy as we saw many testify of their determination to follow Jesus. There can be no greater joy than this—to see souls snatched from darkness and brought to know God.

As throughout our stay at Bingoo, I watched our sister's service for those without Christ, I recalled to mind the words found in volume nine of the Testimonies, p. 128: "Women as well as men can engage in the work of hiding the truth where it can work out and be made manifest. They can take their place in the work at this crisis, and the Lord will work through them. If they are imbued with a sense of their duty, and labor under the influence of the Spirit of God, they will have just the self-possession required for this time. The Saviour will reflect upon these self-sacrificing women the light of His countenance, and this will give them a power that will exceed that of men. They can do in families a work that men cannot do, a work that reaches the inner life. They can come close to the hearts of those whom men cannot reach. Their work is needed. Discreet and humble women can do a good work in explaining the truth to the people in their homes. The word of God thus explained will do its leavening work, and through its influence whole families will be converted."

The next few days were spent at Hangchow, the capital of the Chekiang Province, where dwell one million people, one thousand of whom are Christians. Here also there was much to keep us busy. We found the women deeply interested, and studies were given in the chapel each day for these dear seekers after truth. Some have already stepped out by faith to walk in the path of righteousness. Wherever we went we were impressed with the fact that the Lord is pouring out His Spirit upon the people, and that a great work is being done here for the salvation of souls. Truly has China thrown open wide her doors to the gospel, and we look for great things to be accomplished in the next few years.

BESSIE A. DOWELL.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

Progress

THE world's sale sheet of our colporteur work for the month of July shows a total of nearly \$327,000. This represents only the work done by colporteurs, and does not include the great volume of business done through other channels. This large total is \$77,000 more than the entire sales of the denomination amounted to in 1900, when the year's business was but \$250,000. It is the Lord's doings, and it is indeed marvelous in our eyes.

The Southern Publishing Association reports a gain during the first eight months of 1918 over the same months of 1917 of \$135,622. Brother Pierce, the manager, writes: "The report of the bindery for last week shows in addition to working on the *Harvest Ingathering Watchman*, the regular issue of the *October Watchman*, and some of the small books, that an average of more than *one thousand* sewed books per day were delivered to the book department for the six working days."

Brother Hall, of the Pacific Press, writes: "As you will note, it (the sales sheet for the first eight months of 1918) shows an increase of about \$140,000, or an average increase of about \$17,000 a month. I will also enclose a letter we sent out to our book men and others in this country, which among other items you will note a tremendous order we have from Buenos Aires. When you think of receiving a single order by cable calling for *more than a car-load of Spanish books*, it is certainly out of the ordinary." Yes it is, Brother Hall, quite out of the ordinary. South America was once called "The Neglected Continent." It is not a fitting name to-day, if you are speaking of the book work.

Brother Strahle writes from the Philippines: "The publishing house has been crowded to the limit, and has been asking for more help. Our boys are still doing good work in the field. About ten of our boys will be somewhat disappointed, as the second edition is not quite ready. . . . We are in hopes that we can begin to supply the boys next week. We have been so rushed that we sent some of the work to be done outside in order to accommodate our colporteurs."

From South China comes the good news that a heathen Chinese in the Portuguese town of Macao has read himself into the truth through the *Signs* magazine. Little we realize how many there are in China and in these other eastern lands who are to-day in the valley of decision because of the influence of our literature. We do know, however, that "in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who comes down

from heaven with great power, and who lightens the earth with his glory." Surely we should redouble our efforts to scatter the printed page.

C. E. WEAKS.



A Chinese teacher and students of the Singapore Training School who spent four weeks of their vacation in the canvassing field. During this time they worked 615 hours and sold \$1287.85, gold, worth of books

"Scatter-the-Truth Band"

THE above is rather a suggestive title. It comes from a mission organization in far Western China. A very successful series of evangelistic meetings had been held after which it was suggested that the Christians form a "Scatter-the-Truth Band," the members going out "bookselling, preaching, and tract distributing." This work was kept up for several weeks, and as a result thousands of gospels were sold and much real missionary work done. The report says that "the most far-reaching results of the [the evangelist's] work" was this feature which sent into the field to labor this body of Christians. It gave them such a love for gospel work, that they themselves followed their field campaign with another series of special evangelistic meetings, resulting in bringing in a large number of enquirers.

The life of our churches in mission lands, as in homelands, depends upon their activities in Christian service. We have been told through the Spirit of prophecy that when a minister raises up a church he should not consider his work done until he has planned lines of work for those newly come into the truth. No one knows these individuals so well as he, and no one is so well prepared to outline work that is adapted to their abilities. There is so much that even the weakest can do that none need be passed by. With every Sabbath-keeper in Asia an active member of a "Scatter-the-Truth Band" how quickly might the message be given!

C. E. WEAKS.

A Record for China

THE following weekly report has just reached the office from Shantung Province, China:

Colporteur	Value, Mexican
Djang Dj Sin	\$ 240.00
Wang Giao Chang	369.00
Swen Er Chu	81.00
Total	\$ 690.00

The above work was done in a province which is largely at the mercy of bandit hordes, it being estimated that there are 30,000 of these outlaws in Shantung. Disorder is everywhere, and in many places business is at a standstill. Life and property are unsafe, and our colporteurs have had thrilling experiences as they have gone about in their work. Yet in spite of these conditions, the workers are meeting with success that establishes a new record for China. Surely we have reached a time when we can claim the protection of heaven in a special way as we go out to make known the glad news of a soon-coming Saviour. Now is our time to sow broadcast the printed page of truth.

C. E. WEAKS.

Colporteurs' Summary, August, 1918

Books					Periodicals			
Field	Colp.	Hours	Orders	U. S. Gold Value	Colp.	Hours	U. S. Gold Value	U. S. Gold Total Value
Philippines	38	4229	2540	5,198.79	26	1801	691.56	5,198.70
North China	23	2146	1227	1,428.00	2	551	476.37	2,119.56
*Malaysia	12	937	1130	1,339.74	20		211.48	1,816.11
Korea	19	1716		18.92				230.40
Japan			68	10.57	9	953	190.60	201.17
South China					3		97.92	97.92
	92	9028	4965	7,996.02	60	4305	1,667.93	9,663.95

*July and August

C. E. WEAKS.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Devices

In order to reach a goal, the one essential thing is to keep that goal, not only in the mind, but before the eyes. "Where we are" and "Where we ought to be" should look everyone in the face every Sabbath. A device which will show this is worth more than many words.

We have goals in many lines in the Sabbath-school, such as, the daily study of the lesson goal, perfect attendance goal, goals for offerings, memory verse goals, and personal goals. While it is not well to have so many devices that they detract from the interest in the real object of the school, we may by the use of a few well-chosen devices greatly stimulate the interest in, and the determination to reach the goals set.

It is very essential in choosing a device that it be simple, something that will be readily understood by all; and that will take but a short time to use. In our enthusiasm for raising donations, we must guard against making it appear to the school that the offerings are the preeminent thing in the Sabbath-school, ever keeping in mind that the lesson is in itself the prime reason for the school; the offerings are but a tangible expression of our belief in the truths taught.

The devices should be nothing that will detract from the sacredness of the worship of the Lord's house, so for this reason they should not be trifling or ludicrous. Yet while this is true, everything connected with the Sabbath-school should be attractive and cheerful.

All will agree that devices are a great help, when properly used, in keeping up the interest in the goals, but the great problem continually confronting the Sabbath-school worker is, "What device shall I use?" Especially is this true of the worker in the mission field, who receives very little help through association with others in the same line of work. He often must be designer as well as artist of the devices he uses.

Space would not permit going into a detailed description of suggestive devices for the different goals, so mention can be made of a few only. When preparing a device to register the donations, it is important that it show plainly the following things: the number of Sabbaths in the quarter, the weekly goal, the quarter's goal, the total amount given up to date, as well as the amount that should have been given up to date. In this way a glance at the device will show the exact standing of the school on their goal. Many devices have been used successfully, among which are thermometers, clocks, scales, grape vines, a boy climbing a ladder with thirteen rounds, boats carrying missionaries, trains, measuring cups,

and numerous other simple devices, as well as more elaborate ones.

A good device to encourage perfect attendance is that of a wheel with thirteen spokes. In the hub of the wheel is written the membership of the school, close to the hub are written the numbers one to thirteen, while, out near the outer rim is written the attendance for each Sabbath. This would not include visitors.

The older people as well as the children take an interest in devices which show the number of memory verses each one has been able to repeat during the quarter. A chart may be used having the names of the members of a division, with twelve spaces opposite the names, where, when each Sabbath the memory-verse is repeated, a star is placed in the space for that Sabbath, the object being to have a star for each Sabbath in the quarter. The children are always interested in the bluebird device. A bird is made for each child and hung in the front of the room. Every Sabbath the child has his memory verse, he is allowed to stand under his bird and repeat the verse, when a green leaf is pasted into the mouth of the bird; until at the end of the quarter the bird should have a long string of leaves.

In this, as in all other lines of Sabbath-school work, we may expect the blessing and help of God as we strive to carry out the instruction found on page nine, "Testimonies on Sabbath-school Work:" "Our Sabbath schools should be made more interesting. . . There should be thoughtful, prayerful study how to work to the best advantage. Careful plans should be matured. There are minds among us that can invent and carry out, if they are only put to use. Great results would follow well-directed and intelligent efforts." MRS. O. A. HALL.

Two Helpful Booklets for the Progressive Teacher

"Curiosity and Interest," "Memory," "Imagination," "Reason," "Attention," "The Will," "Habit," "The Pupil in the Light of Modern Knowledge," "The Spiritual Life," and "Some Live Issues of Young People," are some of the chapter headings in "Talks with the Training Class" and "Thoroughly Furnished,"—the two booklets that constitute the Sabbath School Teachers' Training Course for 1918. One dollar per set, post paid.

It is now late in the year, but the books have just arrived. The books are small, the instruction condensed, valuable, and timely. Order at once from the Signs of the Times Publishing House, Shanghai, and you may still complete the course by the end of the year; or if, for any reason, the booklets are not

received by you immediately, the instruction contained will be just as valuable for the beginning of the new year as for the end of the old.

MYRTIE B. COTTRELL.

Sabbath School News Notes

WE are in receipt of a copy of one month's notes on the Sabbath-school lessons in Mandarin, which has been sent out by the Sabbath-school secretary of the North China Union to all the schools in her territory. Accompanying each lesson, a simple illustration is also suggested for a blackboard exercise. It is planned to neostyle these helps and send them out each month to all the schools. We believe these will be of great help to our Chinese superintendents and teachers; and personally we hail with great joy the beginning of what we trust may develop into a Mandarin "Sabbath School Worker" for China.

Experiencing as they have floods, earthquakes, epidemics of disease, and revolutions during the last year, our South China Sabbath-schools have been laboring under great difficulties. This accounts for the slight drop in their Sabbath-school donations. The wonder is that they have been able to do as well as they have. However, the foreign workers are keeping up to their goal, while the native brethren and sisters do their best. Let us remember these tried and suffering ones in our prayers.

During the three Sabbaths of the recent East Asian Union Meeting held in Tokyo, the Sabbath-school contribution goal was placed at Yen 200. Although the people are hard pressed financially,—prices are said to be treble the normal and wages low—still the determination and faith of those present to reach their goal enabled them to exceed it by about twenty yen. Congratulations, Japan!

MYRTIE B. COTTRELL.

DIVISION NOTES

BROTHER and Sister R. M. Cossentine have gone to Peking for a year of language study. Brother Cossentine has already matriculated as a member of the Union Language School in Peking.

ON the s.s. "China," passing Shanghai November 7, were two families of missionaries for Eastern Asia,—Brother and Sister G. S. Luther, sent out for service in the South China Union; and Brother and Sister Ernest Longway, under appointment for Siam.

SUBSTANTIAL help has been brought to needy enterprises in various portions of the Far Eastern field through the granting by the Mission Board of

some special appropriations, made possible because of liberal offerings from our brethren and sisters in the home lands. We are deeply grateful to those who are so loyally supporting the cause of missions in these times of financial perplexity.

BROTHER and Sister George L. Wilkinson are now taking up work in the Wenchow district of Chekiang Province. This will give them special opportunities for continuing their study of the Wenchow dialect, which they are now endeavoring to acquire. Pastor O. A. Hall is spending a short time in Wenchow to help install these workers in their new field of labor. Sister B. Miller is also spending a portion of the month of November in the Wenchow district.

ON the afternoon of November 6, many friends of the Shanghai Sanitarium met in the parlors of the Red Cross General Hospital, at 263 Siccawei Road, to participate in the opening ceremonies connected with the transference of our Shanghai medical work to its new home in the Red Cross property, which we have been invited to administer for a period of three years. We trust that this enterprise will meet with the hearty support and success that its importance deserves.

It is anticipated that all the foreign workers in Far Eastern lands will unite with their brethren and sisters in the home lands in the observance of the regular week of prayer season, December 14-21. It is possible that in some districts the readings in the vernaculars will not be available for use at that time, but so far as has been possible our publishing houses have endeavored to translate and publish the readings in time to reach the remoter portions of the field at the time appointed.

The rapid changes that have taken place of late, leading to the sudden ending of the war and planings for world-wide peace, constitute a solemn call to our mission body to give themselves as never before to whole-hearted service. The fast-fulfilling signs indicate that Jehovah of hosts Himself is taking matters decidedly in hand. We may confidently expect rapid developments in connection with the finishing of His work in the earth. To-day in a special sense He is saying to every representative of His church, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem." And as we respond to the divine summons, God will make us indeed a light unto the heathen, and help us to reveal His salvation unto the ends of the earth.

C. C. CRISLER.

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY BY
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OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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THIS issue of the OUTLOOK is a double number, bearing date of November 1-15. The next issue will bear date of December 1.

Conferences in Tokyo and Manila

THE conference sessions held in Japan in mid-November, immediately following the close of the Tokyo Biblical institute, were characterized by many features of unusual interest. Two organizations were in session each day; namely, the East Asian Union Conference, and the Japan Conference. This necessitated careful planning, in order that the business of each body might receive due consideration both in the session committees and in open conference. A spirit of unanimity permitted of a rapid dispatch of business, and the conference closed on time, with all matters under advisement duly considered. The brethren were cheered by the reports rendered, and laid plans for a vigorous extension of gospel-work throughout their field. During the past two years the growth in numbers has not been marked, and so special thought was given to the problems connected with the development of constituencies. This will call for large faith and for much wearing labor; but our brethren and sisters in Japan, in Chosen, and in Manchuria have girded themselves anew for a determined advance, and their trust is in Jehovah of hosts.

The officering of the local and union organizations remains much as before, only a few changes having been made. Pastor J. M. Johanson has been asked to carry the responsibilities of the union for another biennial term, and Pastor B. P. Hoffman continues as leader of the working forces in the Japan Conference. Pastor B. Petersen has been re-elected superintendent of the Manchurian Mission. These heads of fields, with Pastor C. L. Butterfield, who serves as vice-president of the union as well as president of the Chosen Conference, have been given strong associates on the various union and local committees. They have accepted their responsibilities with courage, slender though their resources are in men and in means. Heaven's resources are limitless; and it is the high privilege of leaders in the cause of God to go forward in faith.

A change was made in the name of the East Asian Union, because of the similarity of this name to that given the entire Far Eastern field formerly known as the Asiatic Division Conference. Hence-

forth the erstwhile East Asian Union is to be known as *The Japan-Chosen-Manchuria Union Conference*. In the vernaculars of the peoples included within the union, the name is simplified into *Ni-cho-man*. The Asiatic Division will probably come to be spoken of in future as *The Eastern Asia Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists*, or by some similar term, the exact wording of which is to be determined later. Until a new terminology has been fixed, no change will be made in the name of the ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK.

Pastor and Mrs. I. H. Evans arrived in Yokohama per s.s. "*Korea Maru*," October 12—just in time to permit them to participate in the Tokyo Conferences that had been convened the day before. From the Tokyo meetings they proceeded to Manila, where the Philippine Union Conference and the Central-Southern Luzon Conference have been in session.

From the Philippines they plan to go to Hong-kong and Canton for meetings appointed for December. Pastor and Mrs. Evans expect to meet in South China the two families under appointment for Siam, and will accompany these recruits to Bangkok and plan with them for the opening of a mission in a language area hitherto unentered by our mission board.

C. C. CRISLER.

Study at Home

IF you cannot go to school, you can study at home and make as good improvement as you could in school, in proportion to the time you can devote to study. The certificates of credit of the Fireside Correspondence School are recognized by all Seventh-day Adventist schools, and probably by other schools. Form the habit of home study early, and practise it persistently. The president of the General Conference says, "I believe your school is conferring an inestimable benefit upon our people." Write to-day for information about subjects, prices, and how to earn your tuition. Address: C. C. Lewis, Principal, Fireside Correspondence School, Takoma Park, D. C.

New Correspondence School Studies

Bible Readings.—How to prepare and conduct them. For lay members and laymen's Bible classes. Recommended by the Home Missionary and Young People's Departments of the General Conference. Ten lessons.

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New Testament Epistles.—A telescopic, outline view of the epistles of the New Testament such as is usually given in our colleges. Forty lessons.

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