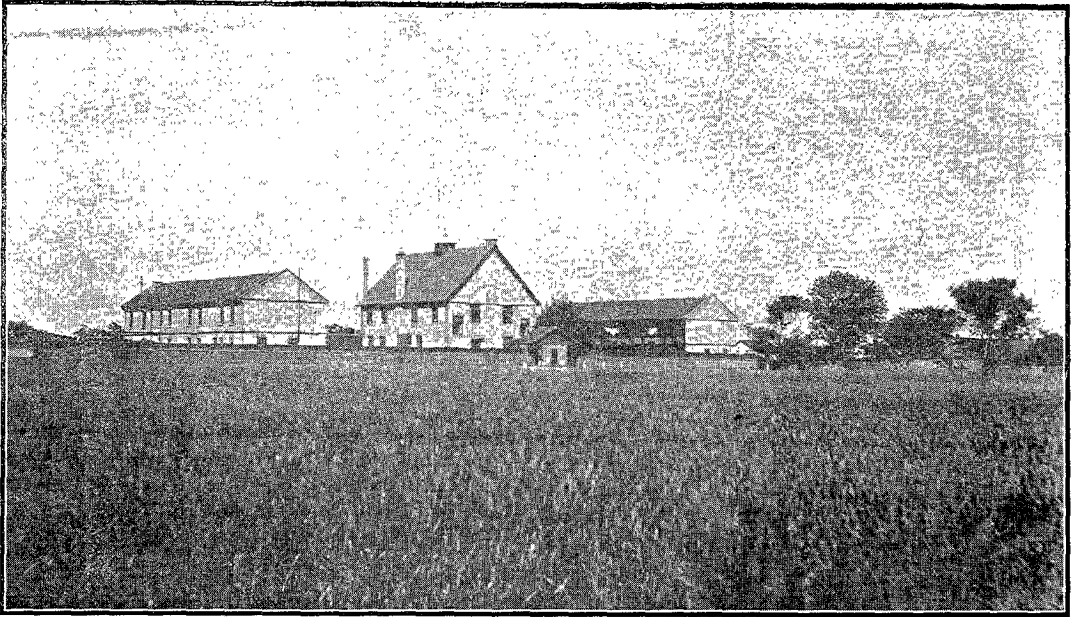


# Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 8

SHANGHAI, CHINA, NOVEMBER 1, 1919

NO. 19 21



The Shanghai Missionary College

*The opening exercises of the Shanghai Missionary College were held on Wednesday morning, October 1. The enrollment is about one hundred fifty, representing thirteen of the nineteen provinces of China. Addresses of welcome and exhortation and encouragement were made by the Principal, Professor S. L. Frost, and by Brethren Evans, Selmon, Hall, and other members of the Board.*

*Several of our training schools in the Far East are now beginning their year's work. The character of the work done in these schools, the mould given to the young men and women who attend them, means very much to our work in every department in these lands where educated laborers who have fitted themselves for positions of trust are so sorely needed. We bespeak for these schools the prayers and the united support of every member of our mission body.*

## GENERAL ARTICLES

### Quietness

"HE giveth quietness." Sweet words of blessing!

When the storm gathers, and the skies are dark.  
Out of the tempest to His sheltering bosom  
Fly, O my soul! and find a welcome ark.

"He giveth quietness." O Elder Brother,

Whose homeless feet have pressed our path of pain,  
Whose hands have borne the burden of our sorrow,  
That in our losses we might find our gain,

Of all the gifts and infinite consolings

I ask but this: In every troubled hour  
To hear Thy voice through all the tumults stealing,  
And rest serene beneath its tranquil power.

Cares cannot fret me if my soul is dwelling

In the still air of faith's untroubled day;  
Grief cannot shake me if I walk beside Thee,  
My hand in Thine along the darkening way.

Content to know there comes a radiant morning,

When from all shadows I shall find release;  
Serene to wait the rapture of its dawning—  
Who can make trouble when Thou sendest peace?

—Emily Huntington Miller.

### What is Essential to Daily Religious Living?

THE only thing essential is of course to be like Christ Jesus, but for the average Christian certain "marks" may be useful.

1. *Order.* The slipshod life is essentially wrong. Life to be successful in any direction must have its rules and principles. This is true of home, business, school, and nation. It cannot be less true of the life that pervades them all. Order means seasons of prayer, of worship, of service. Life is very various, the particular order may vary with the individual but order there *must* be. The disciplined life is essential.

2. *Prayer.* This is every bit as essential as food. The ordered life begins and ends in prayer. Praying at all times and about everything is right and good; but there must also be fixed seasons of private prayer. However it may be for the generality, the best time of the whole day for very many is the opening hour. How lives are utterly slipshod because of the pull of the bed-clothes! The "morning-watch" of the Y. M. C. A., the early communion of the High Anglican, the experience of saint and sage, all alike bear witness to this. Let each fix his own times and keep them.

3. *Fellowship.* No Christian will go far who does not add, to his communion with God, fellowship with man. This involves Bible and other book study that we may gain fellowship with the past and the distant. Seasons of Bible-study, anyhow, are wrapped up in prayer. Fellowship with books, however necessary as it is, is not enough. The Roman Catholic has his confessional, the Methodist his classmeeting. "They that find the Lord spoke often one to another." A man with his wife, a friend with a friend, believer with his priest, a member in his classmeeting—somehow it seems essential to progress of the spirit that there should be at least one human spirit with whom there should be spiritual intimacies. In this sense we dim our light by keeping it under the bushel. As we value our own soul's salvation we must find and talk to someone about it if only by letter, but rather face to face.

4. *Service or Sacrifice.* The inner life must not only find outlet in confession but in expression. There is nothing to keep the heart warm like warming others. Service inevitably comes from the full heart but it also keeps the full rivers running instead of becoming a stagnant lake. A minister has his own temptations but this advantage, that his work for others at least does him good.

5. *Sincerity.* Just as order is the method so sincerity is the spirit of the truly religious life. There can be no true prayer, fellowship or service without it. Every right inspiration is to be acted on, every known sin to be given up as soon as it is known. The sincerity is to go into every realm including the intellectual. The sincere man can shirk nothing he knows to be his duty. Sincerity with God will keep him humble.

A life lived on a plan; communion with God in prayer, in sacrament, in meditation, in worship; fellowship with man in joy and sadness, victory and defeat; loving service; sincerity and truth—these have been the marks of the true Christian since Christians began to be.

One last word as to forms of public worship and their influence on daily life. To me the sacrament of sacraments has always been the public preaching service, and the high altar the pulpit. I have heard the voice of God condemning, comforting, pardoning, revealing, enthusing, warning more plainly from the lips of the ministers of His word than in any other way. . . . The pulpit may be degraded till it is nothing better than a platform for the airing of the theories of a more or less clever man or it may be exalted till it burns with the fire of heaven. There are those who only seek in the pulpit human frailty, and find it. Had they faith and expectancy

to touch God, they might find Him there too. The prophets are with us still, and God in them. One other means of grace to me has been the spontaneous prayer-meeting of a little group of like-minded Christians. Too often our prayer-meetings are preaching services or mere formalities. But it is still true that when we gather with one accord in His name there is the real presence. And the real presence helps our daily life.—*H. R. Rattenbury, in "The Chinese Recorder," June, 1919.*



### The Hokkaido Mission

THE Hokkaido Mission is the most northern of the six local missions which have recently been organized within the borders of the Japan Union Mission. It is comprised of the largest island in the north, named Hokkaido. Work was first started in a definite way on this island three years ago by Brother Watanabe, a Japanese evangelist, who about two years and a half ago was joined by Brother and Sister S. G. Jacques.

This fall it has been my privilege to spend a short time with these workers in the city of Sapporo. While there we visited the homes of over fifty who have been investigating the truth through the regular reading of the magazines or otherwise. It has now become necessary to call Brother Watanabe from there to help in the work in Tokyo city, thus leaving Brother Jacques, who has been chosen director of this mission, and Sister Jacques the only workers on this island of 1,500,000 souls.

Brother and Sister Jacques both have reached the place in their language study where they can now carry on direct work for the people, and they have been holding regular weekly meetings for the study of the Bible, and will do personal work with the interested ones. The prospects are good for their soon gathering around them a nucleus of Sabbath-keeping believers who will be a help to them in winning many more of the sturdy agricultural class of people who have settled on the island. The Union hopes soon again to be able to send them reinforcements in the shape of canvassers or other Japanese workers.

We ask the prayers of all the missionaries and the home brethren for our brother and sister snowed up in the North for the long winter months, and so far from others of like faith.

B. P. HOFFMAN.

### The Colporteur Work in the Philippines

WITH the passing of the rainy season in the Philippine Islands, the colporteurs are in the field once more, and prospects for progressive work are bright. Under date of September 18 Brother Strahle, Field Secretary for that Union, writes:

"The colporteurs are doing much better in spite of the rice shortage, and we are hoping that we can keep them at work through this crisis. In about two more months some of the provinces will be harvesting rice, and we can look for better days.

"The last week in August and the fore part of September I was up in Brother Hay's field. It was an interesting trip, going part way by train and boat, and then by foot and auto through the mountains. In some places, it took two men and a carabao (water buffalo) to pull our auto through the mud holes. Nevertheless, I enjoyed the trip very much.

"We had an interesting time at the institute, which was held at Vigan. The evangelists, Bible workers, colporteurs and church elders had gathered, and Pastor Hay instructed them in the best methods of carrying on their work. I found an enthusiastic class when I began to carry my line of studies with them. About nine colporteurs are going into the field immediately, and several more will join these when our school at Pasay closes its year's work.

"While I was at Vigan, Brother Hay received a very interesting document from a church member living among the Bontocs. It seem that this believer's example has made a deep impression upon some among the wild mountain tribes. The document, or petition, was signed by the heads of forty families, and their thumb prints were there to show that it was genuine. In the petition they made a strong appeal that Seventh-day Adventist missionaries would send them a teacher. The brethren are planning to send some in response to this request.

"Recently we held a short institute for four of our experienced colporteurs from this field who are preparing to go to the Bicol language area. Some of these will find it difficult to work among people of another tongue; but they themselves have offered to go as missionaries. And it will mean real missionary work, for some are going to stay a year at least.

"The next pioneering will be to open work in Mindanao and some of the other southern islands occupied by the Moros. During the institute held in Manila several of our best colporteurs volunteered to go as missionaries to carry the truth to the islands of Mindanao and Palawan. These islands have wonderful resources and are being exploited at present by big commercial firms. So it is an opportune time for us to enter. We have received invitations from the managers of large firms to come to some of these places with our literature. We regard this as very encouraging indeed. Within another year the two southern Missions, the Panayan and the Cebuan, will be able to send workers to Leyte and Samar, so the prospects look bright for the opening of this whole field."

It is cause for deep thankfulness that the mission areas in the Philippine Union are thus rapidly being opened to the prosecution of our literature work. Let us pray that the means employed may be productive of large fruit, and that many whose hearts are now being turned from age-old superstitions and idolatry by the influence of the Holy Spirit may, through the efforts of the faithful messengers, be led into the full light of gospel truth.

### An Encouraging Letter from Bro. A. Mountain concerning work in an Army Camp

BROTHER ARTHUR MOUNTAIN, writing from Kirkee, India, sends the good word of a young private won to the Sabbath truth through his efforts. This young man was transferred to the Afghan frontier before coming to a decision regarding the new truths he had heard. Later Brother Mountain received from him the following:

"You will be pleased to hear that I have convinced myself of the Seventh-day Sabbath; and henceforth God's Sabbath is the day I shall try to keep even more holy than I have kept Sunday. It has taken a good deal to shake the old way off; but after a very careful perusal of the whole question, and having pledged myself to the Bible as the Word of life, I cannot do anything else than accept God's commandment. God's word is the same forever, unchangeable. My heartfelt thanks go forth to Him for thus leading me into another great truth."

Others for whom Brother Mountain has worked while in camp are giving evidence of interest in the truths of this message. "I am glad," Brother Mountain writes, "to see some tangible evidence that the Lord has had a purpose in bringing me here. Doubtless we will learn more in the Kingdom of Heaven. This young man is a sturdy Christian, one who will serve God regardless of what men may say or think. He has been sending the literature that I have given him from time to time to his people in England. May this, too, prove to be seed sown in fruitful soil."

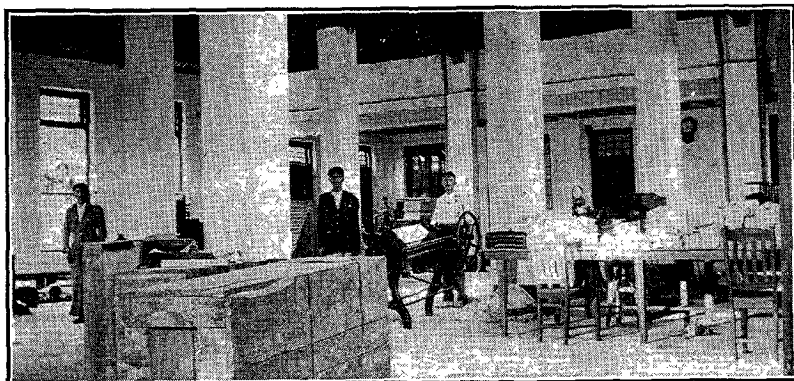
### New Translations of the Bible

THE Gospel by Matthew has been translated and published in Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism, for the special purpose of introducing the Christian Scriptures to Burmese monks. The book of Daniel has been in great demand among these monks of Burma.

In Siam, an American missionary has succeeded in translating the Epistles of Peter into Kamu, although she does not know a word of that language. This seeming impossibility was accomplished with the aid of a Laos teacher who knew no Kamu, and a Kamu colporteur who knew some Laos. This colporteur reads the translation to travellers along the road, and one manuscript has been worn out by constant use. The work has been revised and is now off the press.—*"The Missionary Review of the World,"* September, 1919.

### Our Literature to the Malays

THE Malay people are the brown race. They are a short and sturdy people. Very few of them are over five feet six inches tall. The race has many divisions. In Java, they are called Javanese and Soendanese. In Borneo they are Dyaks, or head hunters. The language in all the Pacific Islands shows Malay as its root form. When in Manila a



The Pressroom of the Malaysian Publishing House, Singapore, S. S.

few months ago, I noticed many familiar words in the Tagalog language. All through the islands of Malaysia the Malay is quite generally understood.

The religion of the Malay people is Mohammedanism. One often hears this expression, "He does not eat babi (pork); he is a Malay." They mean he does not eat pork because he is a Mohammedan. A few of the tribes in these islands are not Mohammedan. The Dyaks of Borneo are Animists, but are fast turning to Islam. Last year five thousand Dyaks in the kingdom of Sarawak, Borneo, accepted the Mohammedan religion. They are just as susceptible to Christianity. The Catholics have a following of more than two thousand Dusuns, in North Borneo. At present we have a wonderful opportunity to reach these people.

The Malays are great travelers. They journey by thousands from one island to another, working on the rubber and sugar plantations. Many are seamen on the European boats. A very large number are engaged in the fishing industry among the islands.

One of the best means of giving these people the gospel is through our literature. We began this work for them eight years ago. The first literature was three small tracts on the Sabbath, Prophecy, and Creation. The paper, "Oetoesan Kabanaran" (Messenger of Righteousness), was started as a quarterly with a subscription price of twenty cents a year. It continued as such until 1918, when the name was changed to *Signs of the Times* (Pertandaan Zaman). This is published monthly for one dollar

a year. During the past year the subscription list has increased from a few hundred to nearly two thousand.

The first book in the Malay language was "World War." It was translated in 1918 by Brother Melvin Munson. The work of printing it has been very slow. We had to hire it printed at a very high cost, making it necessary to sell it for one dollar gold, while in America the same book sells for twenty-five cents.

We are so glad to have our own publishing house, so we can do work cheaper. We have named our plant the *Signs Press*. The building is large, and we hope to have a busy place there soon. Brother W. E. Gillis, the manager, is binding the first book now. You can see the signatures on the table in the picture. The boy standing by the type case is a native of Sumatra. He is the shipping clerk. All our helpers are Adventist boys, or those who have come to our school in Singapore.

The literature is new in this field. There were no colporteurs until 1917, and now we have seventeen faithful boys. In 1918 seven boys sold \$7338.00 worth of books. This year we set our aim at \$10700.00, and we have more than reached it in the

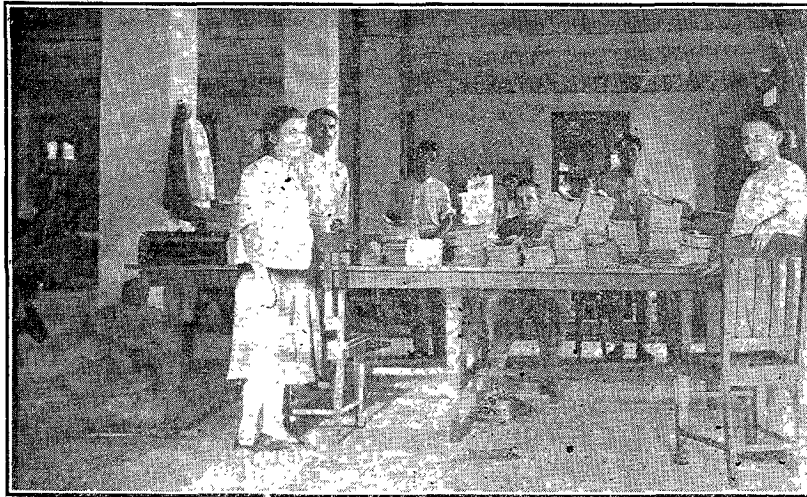
book work. On each mail boat we look for a letter telling us that someone is coming to help us. God is blessing our efforts, and we believe the work very soon will be finished.

M. E. MULLINEX.

### Harvest Ingathering

THE Harvest Ingathering work has become as much a part of the regular program of this denomination as is the annual camp-meeting in the homeland, or the general meeting in these fields. It is a work that has evidently come to stay, and the increasing needs of the work make it more and more urgent that we each do all in our power to assist in swelling the mission funds for carrying forward the work in these dark lands. It was some years after this work was started in the homeland before we found that it could be carried forward successfully here in the mission fields. I believe Brother Detamore of Malaysia was the first to discover the wonderful possibilities before us in this work here in the Far East. That was six years ago. Since that time the work has been spreading from field to field, until today most of our Union Missions made this work a part of their yearly program. Australia has just closed its second campaign, and the brethren and sisters there find that this work is a success in Australia the same as in other lands. In fact our brethren in Australasia have gone away beyond their goal.

This is the time of year when our brethren in the States, from one end of the country to the other, are taking up this work with great enthusiasm. Last year they raised nearly \$200,000; this year the goal is \$300,000. Indications are that



Binding the first Malay book in the Malaysian Publishing House

first seven months. Last week I set as the object for us to try for, a \$15,000 goal. With the Lord's help we shall do this in 1919.

Our new building will help us to do the work faster. We thank the brethren in the homeland for giving their money for this press. Thousands will hear the Gospel Message because we have a printing plant in Malaysia. We hope that the work will not stop now. Today we have this fine building, but what we now need is men. We have no man to look after the translating of books and tracts. In Java we have 35,000,000 people and no one to head the

they will reach it. One conference reached its goal as early as mid-August. One minister in that conference with his wife and two daughters set their goal at \$500. They secured \$630. We who have taken a part in this work in the States know what such a goal means, as money often comes in there in very small sums. The large amount raised yearly in the States means real labor and sacrifice on the part of our dear people.

Here in the Far East we are especially favored. People are easily approached, and they contribute liberally. During the years of war the people have

become accustomed to giving, and giving liberally. While I have taken part in this work each Autumn for the four that I have been back in the Orient never before have I found this work go as easily as this year. Surely we should make the most of our opportunities while conditions are so favorable for this work. By keeping a few copies of the *Ingathering Watchman* with us as we go about our other duties, we would frequently meet those that would be glad to contribute.

Brother Klose writes from Korea that he has just returned from a trip into the field. He says, "Had some real good experiences, and on the side took in over one hundred and forty yen on Harvest Ingathering." Rather an interesting "side line." Brother A. N. Anderson was passing through Kobe, and he took a few hours for work among the foreigners of the city. He realized seventy-two yen. So far as I know, this is the first work of this kind to be done in Japan. Brother Anderson says that they will continue the work in other places.

If any of our fields are short of papers, a few can be supplied from the Shanghai office.

C. E. WEEKS.

### Notes of Progress in the Literature Work

"GREAT changes are soon to take place in our world, and the final movements will be rapid ones," was the Lord's message to us about ten years ago. We are indeed seeing these rapid changes. They rush in upon us, so rapidly that they almost dizzy us. Scarcely are we able to keep pace with the rapid march of world events. Less able are we to keep pace with the work of God. To-day we prepare a report of wonderful progress only tomorrow to find it out of date. In no department is this progress more clearly revealed than in our literature work. Years ago we were told by the Lord's servant that the publishing work was to be "revived and carried forward with increasing success." Little did we realize when this message came what this "increasing success" really meant, and I suppose we yet do not appreciate it to the full, though we stand in wonder at what we are now seeing. Our colporteurs are making records that a few years ago would have seemed beyond the range of possibility. Neither are these startling records coming from one land only, or two. From every corner of the earth they come.

A Louisiana colporteur holds the record for one week—\$1152. Another young man from the same state who was recently released from the army camp, says: "I haven't missed a day since coming here, and the Lord has given me \$2000 worth of orders in twenty-seven days of canvassing (\$74 per day). My aim for the summer is to deliver 1000 'Bible Readings' before the close of September."

Three years ago fifteen or twenty Yen in sales per month was considered a good average in Japan, though their best worker was averaging about thirty Yen. Last month one young man working in the city of Tokyo reported 370 Yen, while three others averaged about 150 Yen.

The Shanghai Publishing House has been behind in its shipments most of the summer because of the inability to get

books through the bindery as rapidly as the colporteurs are selling them. Some weeks ago the first edition of 10,000 of a booklet, "World Struggles," was brought out. These were all sold in less than two weeks. A second edition of 10,000 is now going through the press. These are half ordered, and a third edition will doubtless need to be run immediately.

Our literature work in Szechwan has in the past been confined to the magazine. Recently we sent a colporteur from Hunan to start the book work in Szechwan. He had some thrilling experiences en route because of robbers, but he reached his destination. Brother Lutz, the field secretary for West China, writes: "I have a word of good cheer to tell you in regard to the book work out here. Wang Ang Hsi went out with one of the old workers here last Friday. They were out for about two hours and sold fifty copies of the Mandarin health book. Pretty good for a starter! It has opened the eyes of the old canvassers here who have said that they could not sell books."

A few weeks ago we were greatly surprised to learn that Siam, of the Malaysian Union, had sold \$3000 worth of literature during the first six months of 1919, and this largely the work of one Chinese brother who had gone to Siam from our Singapore Training School. Now Brother Mullinex writes: "I have two colporteurs in Java just as good as the one in Siam. They went to Java in July, and in eight weeks sold 4,500 Guilders' (\$1,800 Gold) worth of books."

The brother who worked the city of Bangkok, Siam, for books the first months of the year, is now working the territory for Chinese *Signs of the Times* with excellent success.

The circulation of our Chinese *Signs* now stands at 31,000—a gain of about 5000 during the last few months. Our goal is 50,000 by July 1920.

Japan has chosen the first week of December as "campaign week" for the Japanese magazine. Workers, foreign and Japanese, and lay members will be invited to spend the week working for the magazine. Their goal is 1000 new subscribers. Brother Hoffman, the Union Superintendent, plans on leading in the campaign by spending the week with the magazine. This special week immediately precedes the Week of Prayer. How can our workers and people better prepare for a real blessing during the Week of Prayer then by spending a week in personal work in the homes of the people?

In mid-July they had a "Big Week" campaign in America. The goal was a half million dollars. This word has recently come from Brother N. Z. Town: "You will rejoice with us, I am sure, when you see our July report. You will notice the book sales amount to over \$500,000 and the grand total, including all sales amount to over \$600,000."

The following note from a letter received from Brother R. I. Pierce, manager of the Southern Publishing Association, will be of interest:

"Brother Hickman, of the Southeastern Union and Brother Randall, manager of the Atlanta branch, canvassed in the Cumberland Conference, while Brethren Cole and Staines, of the Southern Union, Elder J. W. McComas, pastor of the Nashville church, and Brethren Knox, Hooper and Hubbell and the writer, of the Home Office, were among those who took part in the Tennessee River Conference. Brethren Hickman and Cole carried off the blue ribbons, the former taking \$490.00 worth of orders in sixty-four hours, and the latter \$422.00 worth in fifty-six hours. In sixty hours Brother Randall secured \$253.45 worth of orders in country territory. It was the privilege of the writer to work twenty-one hours for 'Bible Readings' among the business men of Nashville. The Lord blessed with \$101.00 in orders of which \$148.00 was delivered

during the same time, the remainder being delivered a few days later."

Surely the leaders are taking the lead!

The book sales for the Southern Union which includes the Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee River and Louisiana, conferences, were \$91,800 for the month of July,—nearly half of the denominational world sales for the entire year 1901.

Brother Arnesen, of Scandinavia, writes that during the first six months of this year their sales amounted to 328,000 Kroner as against 251,000 during the same period last year.

Brother Palmer says that during the first seven months of this year the total sales of the Review and Herald book department amounted to \$598,000 as against \$383,000 last year, a gain of \$214,000, or fifty-six per cent. And so the good work is onward.

Here is a paragraph from a brother in Vrsac, Jugoslavia:

"During the war we have printed our own Song Book in the Serbian language, 'Adventa Pejanja.' This contains 315 songs, which have been translated from 'Zions Lieder.' Now our splendid songs are sung in Banat, Backa, Servian, Syrcian, Slavonian, Bosnian, and Kroation in the real Adventist spirit." This tells of our Advent hymns being sung in three

new tongues, namely, the Banat, Backa, and Bosnian.

The sales from the Pacific Press show a gain for the first seven months of 1919 of \$103,773 over the same period of 1918.

"Our printing office here is running to its limit, trying to keep up with the work in the field. We have 108 canvassers at work selling books at a rapid rate, and breaking all previous records."—*England.*

"Our publishing work is thriving as never before, and although we are enlarging our bindery, much has had to be done outside to replenish our stock."—*Germany.*

Flying is the most rapid means of transportation known to man. This is the symbol used to mark the speed with which this message is to go. "I saw another angel flying in the heaven, having eternal good tidings to proclaim." "And another, a second angel, followed." And another, a third, followed them." Rev. 14, R. V. Sister White says: "There is great need of men who can use the press to the best advantage, that the truth may be given wings to speed it to every nation and tongue and people."—"Gospel Workers," page 25. Our literature is giving the truth wings today, and it is speeding to every land. It is ours to have a part in this grand work. Wonderful privilege.

C. E. WEAKS.

### Educational Report for South China Union Mission—term ending July 1, 1919.

#### Elementary Schools

	CANTON	HAKKA	SWATOW	FUKIEN	KWANGSI	UNION
No. Schools	6	8	12	12	3	41
No. " Boys'	2	7	6	4	2	21
No. " Girls'	1	1	1	2		5
No. " Both	3		5	6	1	15
No. Teachers	6	11	13	21	3	54
Trained Teachers	6	2	1	5		14
Total Enrollment	129	340	305	470	50	1294
Total No. of boys	32	288	279	297	25	921
Total No. of girls	97	52	26	173	25	373
No. S. D. A. students		17	52	20	14	103
No. with S. D. A. parents		10	50	20	14	94
No. with S. D. A. parents students not		33	52	57	4	146
Other students		80	8	3		91
Non-Adventist students		200	153	390	32	775
Schools using approved course of study		8	12	6		26
Churches having no school (interior) 1		2	4	3	4	14
Tuitions	From \$2.00 to \$4.00 per year for each student.					

#### Intermediate Schools

No. Schools	2	1 Bible School	1 8 grades,	2		6
No. " Boys'	1	1		2		4
No. " Girls'	1		1			2
No. Teachers	9	1 foreigner	3	18		30
Total Enrollment	32	30	42	338		442
Total No. of Boys	21	30	6	338		395
Total No. of Girls	11		36			47
No. Students S. D. A. members		6	5	53		64
No. whose parents are S. D. A. Members			5	15		18
No. with S. D. A. parents—students not			6	3		9
Other students		22	2	64		88
No. non-Adventist students		2	31	215		248
No. self-supporting	20	30	38	298		387
No. boarding students			14	204		218
No. prospective graduates			4	14		18
No. industrial students	12		4	9		25
No. Young Peoples Societies	2	1	1			4
Total of all schools	8	9	13	14	3	47
Total of all students	161	370	347	808	50	1736
Total of all teachers	15	11	16	39	3	84

Note: Complete figures as to religious status were not received from all the fields, therefore it is not possible to make all of these items agree. Our next report will correct this error. These reports were made out before the close of the schools. Some students were baptized later and not reported,

D. E. REBOK, Secretary.



# THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY BY

THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE GENERAL  
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中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類

BROTHER RICHARD T. SISLEY, who has been ill for several weeks, is improving in health.

MISS LENA MEAD, who for the past two years has been connected with the work of the Singapore Training School, has returned to the States.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. James, of Hankow, Hupeh, October 9, a daughter.

PASTOR AND MRS. I. H. EVANS left Shanghai October 24 for the South China Union—the beginning of an extended tour in the Philippines and Malaysia. From South China on, Brother and Sister Evans will be accompanied by Brother Chester Rogers, who arrived in Shanghai, per s. s. "Nanking" October 27.

RECENTLY advices have been received of the honorable release of Brother Arthur Mountain from service in the British Army, and he is now returning to Australia where his family preceded him in 1918. He writes: "My heart is full of gratitude to God for the remarkable watchcare he has had over me." We trust that Brother Mountain will be favoured with good health and that he may be able to return soon to the Far East for service in the cause of the Master. His address at present is: Mr. Arthur Mountain, "Fernholme," Lord Street, West Guildford, West Australia.

## Week of Prayer Readings—English, Mandarin, Wenli

A GENEROUS supply of English Week of Prayer Readings has been sent out by the brethren of the Mission Board for distribution among our foreign workers in the far East. A copy is being mailed from the Shanghai office to each laborer. Additional copies will be forwarded upon request.

The Mandarin edition of the Week of Prayer Readings will be mailed from the Shanghai Publishing House on or before November 10. The Wenli edition will be mailed a few day later. Our Tokyo and Seoul Houses are supplying these Readings in the Japanese and the Korean. We have not yet learned what other translations are being made.

We pray that the season appointed, December 6 to 13, may bring rich blessings to every member of our Far Eastern constituency.

## Prayer and Service

THE history of the way in which victory has been achieved in the great spiritual crises of the world is a record of answered prayer. There is no more impressive picture in the Old Testament than that of Moses, the great leader of Israel, in the midst of a desperate battle with his hands lifted in intercession. When he wearied and his hands were withdrawn, Israel was defeated, but so long as his hands were upheld and there was an unceasing stream of intercession, Israel prevailed. Crowded into that one incident is one of the greatest single spiritual lessons which God would teach mankind. There is no other way than this to meet the spiritual crises of the world victoriously. The great battle of Jesus was not won at Calvary, but in the garden in prayer. The crowded record of achievement in all the home and foreign mission fields of the Church is full of incidents of the truth of the principle just stated. Since it is the judgment of the missionary leaders of to-day that there never has been such an hour of crisis and opportunity in the world, then there never was a time when there was such need that men should covenant with God to wield the force of intercession. The victory which is achieved at the front of the battle will be commensurate with the volume of intercession in Christian lands.

The line is very thin in many parts of the field; in many sections of the world it can be said to be nothing more than a picket-line. If qualified leaders are to be thrust out into these fields, if the Church is to recover the lost frontiers in the great cities and country districts of the home land and in the Mohammedan and pagan world abroad, if every man in the world is to be given an adequate opportunity in his lifetime to know our Christ, then the great crucial problem is how to multiply the number of those who will enlist as intercessors and then devote themselves to the enlistment of others until the whole Church is committed to this task.

Is it too much to expect that every man in his place should have the spirit exhibited by Alexander Duff when he said: "Having set my hand to the plough my resolution was, the Lord helping me, never to look back any more and never to make a half-hearted work of it. Having chosen missionary labor in India, I gave myself up wholly to it in the destination of my own mind. I united or wedded myself to it in a covenant the bands of which shall be severed only by death."—*W. E. Doughty, in "The Call of the World," pp. 107-109.*