

# Asiatic Division Mission News



VOL. 4

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NO. 1

## Be Kind

"Let us help one another, my sister, my brother,

To bear now our burden of pain;  
Let us speak the kind word, let no harsh word be heard;

From conducts displeasing refrain.  
O the smile or the tear of sympathy dear,  
Sets with rainbows the storm clouds of strife;

And the 'soft answer' true will a mighty work do

To bring sunshine and health to our life.  
Let us use heart and mind sweet devices to find

To comfort, encourage, and bless;  
And do with our might kind acts that are right,

And never, no never oppress!"

## The Asiatic Field

The reports from all parts of the Asiatic Division are very encouraging. Six new provinces have been entered during the past year, and the increase in membership is excellent. The reports that follow in this issue from all divisions of the field tell their own story of the items of interest and progress. I will merely mention a few general features of the work.

Our literature sales in all divisions have been unusually good. The average circulation of the Chinese *Signs of the Times* has been between 65,000 and 70,000. The book and publication sales although in their infancy have been steadily increasing. Three general agents, contributed by Australia, have taken up the study of the languages in the fields where they are located in preparation for their work. During the year the neostyle NEWS LETTER has developed into a neatly printed monthly sheet called ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION NEWS.

Our church school and young people's work has made a good advance. The Sabbath schools have been gradually shaping into line with the regular policy of our organized plans throughout the general field.

Most of our foreign workers are now provided with comfortable modern houses. This is a great relief, as their former tenements were native and so unsanitary as to

be practically death-traps. Plans are now being laid to build houses for our new workers as soon as possible. No more important investment has been made in the Orient than the money expended in erecting houses for our faithful missionaries at the front.

An effort made with the Harvest In-gathering *Review* has brought in contributions of from a few dimes to \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$25.00 offerings.

Our operating policy has unified the work throughout the Division, and the Asiatic Division treasurer has been relieved of much detail work, so that he can spend more time in the field.

The native work has become better organized, and schools for the training of evangelists are developing a good class of workers for the field. When we think of two families going to Manchuria to open work with eleven millions of people, and two families just entering Szechwan Province to open work in the great West China field with eighty-eight millions looking to them for light, we realize the need of more trained workers to meet the calls from these great fields.

The General Conference has allowed our entire budget for 1915 except a small amount for buildings. We consider their allowance very liberal during these times of financial stress, and we hope that all of our workers will plan to use the means placed in their hands as a sacred trust which is to be invested in the best possible way to bring a harvest of souls in return.

Many business men of the Orient have volunteered to reduce their salaries to one-half, leaving the other half at the disposal of their home governments for the prosecution of the European war. With men of the world making such sacrifices in order to kill and destroy, our spirit of sacrifice to save men and advance the kingdom of God in the earth should be as much greater as the work of saving men is greater than destroying them.

The liberal manner in which our people have contributed to the support of the work during the crisis caused by the European war, is encouraging to the missionaries depending upon them for support, and many times have we felt to thank God for such loyal brethren and sisters. We are thankful for the liberal contribution of

young people who have entered our division as workers since the last General Conference. With the exception of three couples arriving near the close of the year, all have acquired the language sufficiently to take responsibilities in field work.

But the need is still great. We must finish in this generation the work given us nearly threescore and ten years ago. Hundreds are calling for light, in view of the signs which indicate the approaching end.

All signs declare that the coming of Christ is at hand. The Turks have entered the great war roll in Europe, and this war will doubtless drive them on to the last stage in their history before the close of probation. Time is short, but the outlook for the speedy finishing of the work is most promising.

R. C. PORTER.

## OUR MISSION IN JAPAN

### What God Hath Wrought in the Island Empire During 1914

Early in January the laborers were called to Tokyo for a Bible institute, which continued for three months. <sup>27</sup> Seventy-two of the Japanese laborers attended; one only being held in his field by the conditions incident to the eruption of the volcano on Kyushu Island. A study of the Testimonies was held daily, and was of great interest and profit to all, as but little instruction from the Spirit of Prophecy had yet been published by the mission.

The history and development of the message from the beginning of the first angel's message, was a daily feature. A series of Bible studies for both private and public use had been arranged, adapted to the special needs of the Japanese laborers, and a daily drill was given in presenting the connected subjects in a logical and simple manner. In the evening a public meeting was held at which one of the class delivered the subject presented that day in the form of a sermon, which later became the object of kindly criticism by the other members of the class. This was found to be of great benefit in methods and good form, as well as in subject matter.

Elders R. C. Porter, Pres. of the Asiatic Division, and C. L. Butterfield, Supt. of the

Korean Mission, were present during a portion of the institute and gave valuable help in the spiritual interests of the meeting. Many victories over besetting sins were gained, and advanced steps in real Christian life were taken by those present. A number of those interested in the study of the Bible who were attending from the outside but had not taken their stand for the truth, fully accepted our views and have since united with the church.

As the result of a careful inquiry into the history of every church member of our mission it was found that over seventy-three per cent were direct from heathenism, having previously had no interest or connection with any other Christian body.

During the spring the Wakamatsu Church building, which was small and very inconveniently situated, was taken down and removed to another part of the city to a lot donated by one of the members of the church, and rebuilt and dedicated free from debt, the sale of the former site nearly paying for the removal and rebuilding. This gives this church a place of worship double in value of the old church, and both comfortable and convenient, and well representative of the truth. A series of meetings has since been held in the new building with good results.

Since the beginning of the work in this mission it has been carried on in rented quarters, and has been very unsatisfactory, as suitable quarters were very difficult to obtain. One great reason for this condition has been the failure of the government to grant the right for the mission to hold real estate, or in any way to recognize the mission as provided by law, that we might obtain the ordinary privileges granted to other Christian bodies in Japan. After waiting many years without results, in April, after many weeks' search, nearly three acres of land was secured under 999 years' lease at Ogikubo, a suburb of Tokyo. During the summer a printing plant and office building, a building for both a training and church school, with a dormitory on the second floor for men, three foreign, and eight Japanese houses, have been constructed. This will give the mission much needed facilities, a better standing with the people, and a quiet, convenient and healthful home station and headquarters.

Although the summer has been a season of violent storms, the greater part of the time there have been four tents out in the field. In Tokyo, the tent was situated in Nakono, a suburb. Elder Okohira, in addition to his duties as editor of the *Owari No Fukuin*, and our church paper, had charge of the effort and was assisted by other workers. Upon removal of the mission to the compound at Ogikubo, a new mission church composed of the employees

of the mission and the scattered believers throughout the empire, will be established, and the remaining members of the Tokyo Church will join with those brought out by the tent effort at Nakono, and we trust that the Tokyo Church will continue to grow until it is larger than before the division.

At Nagoya, two series of meetings have been held during the summer, conducted by two Japanese as their first experience in tent work. During the vacation of the Tokyo language school, they were assisted by Brother and Sister Alfonso Anderson. This was also their first experience in field work in the mission.

Yoka, a new station, was opened by Elder Hoffman and wife, and a corps of Japanese workers. Elder and Mrs. Benson also joined this company, and remained a portion of the summer, adding their efforts and



*Workers in Attendance at the Institute Held in Tokyo, Japan.*

experience for the success of the meetings. At this place was found a simple country people who seemingly had no prejudice against the gospel, and were willing to listen and investigate. A good interest was maintained all summer and still continues.

At Kagoshima, tent meetings have been held during three previous seasons, but on account of the conditions favorable to an increased interest following the volcanic eruption and earthquake of last winter, it was thought best for Elder Kuniya, assisted by other workers, to make another effort. Elder and Mrs. Webber joined this company during the vacation of the language school and gave valuable help, and gained a good experience in their first field work in Japan. A number who have accepted the truth from the different efforts in this place give promise of becoming valuable workers. The tent meetings have been interrupted frequently and the different tents damaged, but we are convinced that they are the most valuable means we have of getting our message before the people. While the results of the different efforts have not been all that we could hope for, yet the prospects are that one strong church will be raised up as the result of the season's work, and believers will be added to the different churches already organized.

In each of the places mentioned the interest still continues, and the meetings have been transferred to convenient places.

On account of some perplexing conditions the mission has adopted a very conservative plan regarding baptism, and only about twenty-five have been encouraged to go forward in that ordinance during the year. Others are waiting and will be baptized before the year closes, and yet others in the near future if they continue faithful.

It has been the policy of the mission for some years to divide its territory into districts, and place each district in charge of a competent foreign worker who has had the benefit of a training under Christian influences. This has been prevented in the past by the return home of laborers on account of illness, or other conditions, about as soon as qualified in the language to take a station. Early in the spring, Elder B. P. Hoffman and wife took up work in the Kobe district. By the beginning of the next year Elder W. D. Burden, who has so long been connected with institutional work in Tokyo, will take a district and station out in the field. Upon the close of the language school in the late spring Brother and Sister Anderson and Brother and Sister P. A. Webber will also take a field. Elder Benson, who has charge of our school work, will be responsible for the Tokyo district in addition to his other duties. Experience

has fully convinced us that the failure to maintain this district supervision has been one of the greatest weaknesses in our work, and that proper development, and substantial, permanent advancement cannot be made until it is possible to establish it. Here in Japan, where such liberal ideas of Christianity are common, and the atheistic ideas of the most advanced German thought are eagerly accepted and propagated by the leaders of culture and letters, and taken up by the largest class of those dissatisfied with the old heathen cults, to properly bind off and establish enquirers in the faith so that they will stand against the ordinary conditions, one must have a longer connection with the spirit and ethics of Christianity than the ordinary Japanese convert and laborer. There is in Christianity that which must be seen in the teacher and absorbed from him. He then becomes the definition of the Bible word, or the "Word made flesh," a "living epistle" that shows the power of the life of Christ in the believer to keep him from falling.

The Sabbath school donations and the tithes have materially increased during the year, and give promise of being much the largest in the history of the work in Japan.

Although the manager of the printing work left the field on account of ill health early in the year, and we have had no one in active charge of the canvassing work, yet the regular sale of our monthly magazine, the *Owari No Fukuin*, has averaged about 5,000 copies each month, and the sale of tracts etc., has been good. In May, Brother and Sister Stacy of Australia joined the force of laborers, and are now in the language school, and Brother Stacy will soon be able to take active charge of the canvassing work. A new manager for our press is expected soon.

We would not forget the blessings which have come to us as a mission and as individuals during the past year. They have come, bountiful and free, from the hand of a faithful Friend and loving Father, and we have a desire that the record of the next year shall show an increased devotion, greater measures of faithfulness, and more results for Christ.

F. H. DEVINNEY.

## CENTRAL CHINA MISSION

### A Sketch of the Work Accomplished and a Few of the Results

The Central China Mission embraces the territory of Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi Provinces. Associated with the foreign workers in each of these provincial, or local, missions is a corps of native workers which at the close of 1913 were classified as follows:—licentiates 2; evangelists 28; Bible women 8; colporteurs 45; school teachers 11. During the year the number of canvassers has increased to about seventy, and the list of other workers has grown about ten per cent.

The adult foreign missionaries at the beginning of the year numbered eleven, while at present we have fourteen. Early in the spring, the Asiatic Division assigned Brother and Sister J. O. Ryd, who had recently come from America, to Central China, and they were accordingly located in Hankow.

In the month of April, Brother S. G. White moved to Changsha, and at once entered upon his work as treasurer of the Hunan mission; and in September, when the writer moved to Hankow, Elder C. P. Lillie became director of the Hunan work.

Elder J. J. Westrup, who for some time had been in charge of the Honan mission, was compelled on account of his wife's health to retire from the field in June. Elder Frederick Lee was chosen to take the place thus made vacant; and the Asiatic Division released Brother O. J. Gibson from office work in Shanghai to act as associate laborer and treasurer in Honan.

With the opening of the year 1914, the Hunan mission moved its native headquarters, chapel, and school from the old rented compound on a side street, or alley, to the newly purchased quarters on a lively business street in the center of the city of Changsha. The buildings were

repaired and in readiness for the workers' institute that convened at that place the first of March. The chapel, which seats three hundred, was then opened to the public, and from that time to the present has usually been well filled by an attentive audience six nights in each week. A reading room and book depository was also opened in a part of the same building. This has helped to advertize our work and has made numerous friends. The campaign in Changsha is yielding good fruit; a score have already been won from heathenism, a number of whom have been baptized, while others are in waiting.

Several new openings have developed recently in southern Hunan. Of peculiar interest is that of the Wang family, or clan. Our first visit to their mountain home was in the month of May. They have at their own expense prepared a building where a church school is now being conducted, and are fitting up another building to serve as chapel. It is reported that over four hundred of this clan have already given up their idols, and are reaching forth for the Light of life.

Of equal encouragement is the work in northern Hoan. Three chapels have been opened in that section, and numerous other interests are springing up. The intermediate school at Yencheng opens its second year with good prospects.

In Hupeh, too, the third angel's message is winning its way. Early in the year, an evangelist was located at the important river port of Ichang, and later two colporteurs joined him. The Lord has blessed them in the seed sowing, which forecasts the garnering of souls. Companies of Sabbath keepers have also developed at Lodien, Peng Gia Chang, Chichun, and other places.

Canvassers from Honan have passed north into Shensi, as a result of which earnest requests have come to us for evangelistic help. In like manner, Hunan colporteurs have crossed the Kiangsi borders and sold considerable literature. Several small companies are reported as keeping the Sabbath.

At each of our annual provincial meetings held this autumn, it was decided to discontinue all subsidy to our canvassers which would be in the nature of salaries, and also to require them to return 20 per cent of their sales to the publishing house. As colporteurs of all other missionary societies work for a regular wage, and religious literature is usually sold at a nominal price or distributed free, it will be seen that our book and paper workers have no easy task. Nevertheless, it is hoped that we can increase this percentage year by year until at the end of four years we reach the fifty per cent standard.

The question of self-support of the native work also received much attention, and it was decided that for the ensuing year the church in Central China endeavor to increase their tithes and offerings so as

to provide thirty per cent of the necessary funds for the native evangelistic and educational work. This, too, is a new departure, but by strong faith and prayerful effort, we believe it may be accomplished. It is a part of the program to increase the per cent each year until the goal of self-support is fully attained.

With the month of November, the Central China Mission began the publication of a monthly native news letter. This is receiving an enthusiastic welcome, and we trust it will be the means of greatly strengthening and unifying the work throughout the entire field.

From numerous outstations comes the cheering report that God is going before us in the work; that idols are being cast down and destroyed, and that men and women reared in superstition are entering the pathway to Zion. May God send forth His Spirit to plead with all flesh, and help each one of us so to pray and work that the end of this pathway may soon be reached, and "the blessed hope" become a glad reality.

R. F. COTTRELL.

## THE KOREAN MISSION

### Harvest Yield of 1914 Shows Splendid Advances Have Been Made

In reviewing the work of this field for the year, we can but say, Surely God has blessed, and, To Him be all the praise for what has been accomplished in all branches of our work during the year that is just closing.

We have four foreign stations,—Seoul, Soonan, Wonsan, and Keizan,—and the field is divided into four divisions, each station being the head of the division in which it is located. Outside East Gate at Seoul in the central division is the mission headquarters, the publishing house, and three foreign residences. Here Brother and Sister Oberg and the writer and his family live, Brother Oberg acting as editor of our magazine, and Sister Oberg as secretary-treasurer of the mission. One of the houses was built for Brother Frank F. Mills, who returned to the State last August on account of his health. However, a recent letter from Elder Knoke says that there is a good prospect of their sending a printer soon, so we hope that our third house will soon be occupied.

Soonan is in the north division, and our training school and medical dispensary are located there. The workers are Dr. Riley Russell and family, Brother Howard M. Lee and family, and Sister May Scott. Doctor Russell is superintendent of the field, Brother Lee is at the head of the school, and Sister Scott has charge of the girls' department of the school.

Wonsan is in the east division, and here Elder W. R. Smith and family are alone, as are also Brother R. C. Wangerin and family at Keizan in the south, except when Sister Mimi Scharffenberg, our Sabbath-school and Missionary Volunteer secretary,

making Keizan her headquarters, is not in the field.

Work has been carried on in the northern division much longer than in any other, having entered that section more than ten years ago, while in the central and eastern divisions work was begun five years ago, and in the south only four years ago. The number of workers now giving their full time in some department of the work, including the fourteen foreigners, is eighty-five.

During the year an entrance has been made into several important centers, and our canvassers have worked in all of the provinces and in many of the islands, some of which had not been entered before. Compared with the same period during 1913, our book and tract sales for the first eleven months of 1914 show an increase of forty-nine per cent, and the magazine sales of sixty-three per cent. Brother Oberg also serves as field agent, and with the good number of canvassers now in the field the prospects are excellent for a large number of sales this winter.

Much interest is being manifested in the Sabbath-school and missionary work. Some have been brought into the truth through reading literature sent out by the missionary societies. The offerings in the Sabbath school are on the increase, especially the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering. The regular Sabbath-school Lesson Quarterly is translated, and about 600 of them are used each quarter.

Below is a report of the work in the respective divisions of the field. However, the work is increasing with such rapidity that a report is scarcely prepared until it is not "up-to-date."

Division	Churches	Bapt. 1914	Membership	Companies	S. S. Att.	Church sch.	Att. (Pupils)	Miss. Soc.	Members
North	5	69	333	19	708	7	187	7	146
East	2	17	66	6	97			3	63
South	1	20	64	4	94	1	22	1	32
Central	2	27	95	6	165			2	60
Total	10	133	558	35	1064	8	209	13	301

The increase in receipts can best be shown by comparing the amounts received during the first eleven months of 1914 with those of 1913.

	Tithe	S.S. Off.	13th. Off.	Annual	Total
1914. Yen	1195.86	497.76	116.18	85.67	1895.47
1913.	806.88	401.83	13.89	30.46	1253.06
Gain Yen	388.98	95.93	102.29	55.21	642.41

Aside from the above, quite a little sum has been received on pledges made for the building of the Seoul Church, as was also done last year for buildings at Soonan,

so that the total of all national receipts would be over 2000 Yen, or a gain of fifty per cent over the year 1913.

All of the workers are of good courage, and desire to be filled with the Spirit of God, that we may quickly accomplish the work committed to us, and be gathered into God's eternal kingdom.

C. L. BUTTERFIELD.

### The Training School

A review of the growth of the work in China will reveal the fact that the rate of



Soonan Mission Express

progress has depended not so much upon the increase in the number of foreign workers in the field as upon the increase in the number of trained Chinese workers.

The church has ever looked to its training schools for the men and women to extend the conquests of the Cross. A vital need of the work in China to-day is admitted to be that of more consecrated Chinese workers of ability and education. To help in filling this need the Training School was established.

There were only thirty weeks in the 1913-14 school year, and this time was far too short to do for the students what we hoped and planned to do. There were fifty-eight young people in regular attendance. When one considers that most of our students had been in schools of the old regime, where the thinking powers are benumbed instead of developed, it was gratifying to see the progress that was made by the majority of them. Word from different parts of the field has been received to the effect that the field committees are much pleased with the help that various ones of their students received while in attendance last year.

We are glad to welcome back this year twenty-six who were in attendance last year. Of the thirty-two who have not returned to us this year, twenty-four are engaged in the work in various parts of the field.

The attendance this year is fifty-four regular students and five specials. We feel very grateful to the various field committees for the care they have exercised in selecting these young people. All who are here manifest an earnest spirit, and a desire to make progress both mentally and spiritually. A good spirit prevails, and we are encouraged to believe that the Lord will

greatly bless in the work of this present school year.

A. C. SELMON.

## THE EAST CHINA MISSION

### A Brief Resume of the Work Accomplished Since Its Organization

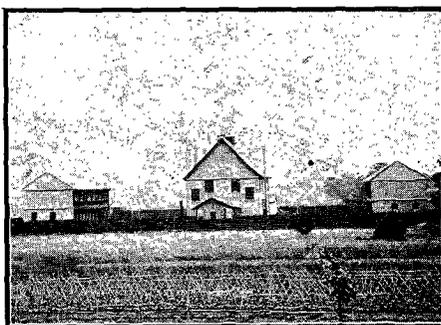
The East China Mission as an organized mission under the Asiatic Division dates its existence from January 1914, when its first delegate session was held at Shanghai. This mission is composed of the four eastern provinces of China, namely, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, and Shantung. In the two provinces where active missionary operations are being carried on,---Kiangsu and Anhwei,--- we are glad to report that some progress has been made during the past year.

#### New Stations

In the Kiangsu Province, previous to this year no effort had been made to open stations outside of the city of Shanghai. This year, the work in the city being quite well in hand, the workers pushed out into new territory. Two tent efforts have been held, one at Nansiang, and one at Giading. These meetings were both largely attended, and as a result stations were opened at both places with nice companies of inquirers.

In the Anhwei Province, the work has been superintended almost exclusively by correspondence from Shanghai, so no foreign laborer has been located in this province. The Chinese laborers have nevertheless been faithful to their trust and the work has shown some growth.

New work has been begun in two important places. One of these is situated on the railway line, where our workers going to and from the interior must transfer



China Missions Training School

to houseboat or steam launch to reach the inland stations; hence an important junction. All literature for these stations must also be reshipped at this place. The station here is in charge of a Chinese evangelist, and a good interest to hear the truth has been manifested from the first.

The second place Wuhu, an important city on the Yang Dzi Giang, is one of interest, since the work was begun and is still being carried on by the faithful colporteurs. At the close of school two colporteurs were appointed to that place to labor. Each month our good paper, books and tracts were sold, and as the result six are now reported as observing the Sabbath, and a number of others are much interested, and are studying the truth. It is planned soon to establish a permanent station at this place.

Besides the new work opened, efforts have been made to strengthen the work at each of the older stations. Two special efforts have been made in Shanghai by Brethren Stafford and Wood and Sister B. Miller which have served to build up the work.

The permanent headquarters of the Anhwei Mission have been transferred from Ying Shang Hsien to Nanking, and



Elder O. A. Hall Baptizing in Lake near Wall of Nanking City

the work there is being enlarged. Brother H. J. Doolittle and wife and Brother Han and family have located there.

#### Churches

One new church of thirteen members has been organized at Nanking.

#### Schools

Two station schools have been started during the year. Three of these are in the Kiangsu Mission, and a boys' school at Ying Shang Hsien, where a successful girls' school has been in operation for some time.

#### Reading Rooms

In Shanghai and Ying Shang Hsien, reading rooms are open daily to the public, and a good display of our literature may be seen. Other stations are planning definitely for a similar arrangement.

#### Colporteur work

In most parts of the field an active campaign has been carried on with our literature with good results. While the number of papers sold is yet small, compared with other divisions of the field, the circulation reached thirteen thousand each month as compared with less than five thousand a month the previous year. The best part of this work, however, is the fact that a number have through this means accepted the truth, while many others are now regular readers of our literature and are inquiring for further light.

Two colporteurs have spent some time in Shantung province with good success. There is an urgent call for permanent work to be opened there.

#### Departments

During the year the Young People's, Educational, and Sabbath school departments have been organized and officered. Each of these lines of work have made progress.

#### Laborers

One foreign family,--Brother H. J. Doolittle and wife,--has been added to our list of laborers. Brother Doolittle is now acting as secretary and treasurer of the Anhwei Mission, and leading out in the work of the Nanking station. There are now four foreign families and one single worker connected with the East China Mission.

Three Chinese evangelists have been added, making a total of eleven. Eight new colporteurs entered the field this year. Five additional teachers have taken up work in our station schools.

The burden of the unfinished work is resting heavily upon each worker, whether foreign or Chinese, and we believe, without exception, all enter upon the new year's work full of courage and with deep determinations to push the work as rapidly as possible to its completion.

O. A. Hall.

## PHILIPPINE ISLAND MISSION

### Evidences of the Lord's Prospering Hand during the Year 1914

The year 1914 has witnessed the greatest growth in every branch of our work since its beginning. We have reached the time when the Lord will cut the work short in righteousness.

We have by the help sent from America been able to open three new mission stations: one in Iloilo, Panay Island, with Elder E. M. Adams in charge; one in Argao, Cebu, with Dr. Carlos Fattbert in charge; and one in northern Luzon among the Ilocano people, with Elder Roy Hay in charge. These brethren have been working hard on these three new languages, and are just beginning to use them. They have, with the help of their teachers, been able to get out several tracts in each of these languages. In all these places they already have Sabbath keepers, and a good interest to hear the truth.

We have started a small printing plant for publishing native tracts, papers, and books. This was made possible by the help given by the "Mothers' Association" of College View, Nebraska, and other friends in Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado; also by the donation of some machinery by the Pacific Press Publishing Association. We have printed on our job press during the year the following matter:--

- 50,800 pages in Ilocano tracts.
- 51,200 pages in Cebuian tracts.
- 44,000 pages in Panayan tracts.
- 240,000 pages in Tagalog tracts.
- 468,000 pages in monthly paper.
- 60,660 pages in S. S. lessons.
- 780,000 pages in Tagalog new book.

We have also bound about 2000 books in our bindery. Brother W. E. Lanier has charge of the printing work.

Our first mission home was completed in July. Our first church was erected in Malolos last January. There have been more than one hundred baptisms during

the year. Our membership is about two hundred eighty-five. Our literature sales will reach \$5000. Our tithes will reach \$1400, as compared with \$557.76 last year. Our Sabbath-school donations will more than double those of last year. Our native work is now able to pay seventy-five per cent of the evangelistic work. #

Our first missionary society has been organized, and the church has taken an active interest in its work. The Manila Church takes and pays for a club of fifty "Patnubays" (our native paper) each month, besides selling over three hundred papers monthly. They are also doing a good work with our tracts and books.

These cold figures do not give the number of hearts made to rejoice and sing, the changed lives of men and women, the victories gained, and the rays of hope given where darkness and despair reigned before.

We wish to acknowledge the blessing of the Lord in our institute that was held in November, and the spirit of harmony and unity manifested by all.

L. V. FINSTER.

## Manchuria

When we were located here in Mukden, we proceeded to look for a Chinese teacher. A Danish physician at the Presbyterian Medical College having asked us if there was not something he could do for us, we thought we would ask his advice in securing a good Chinese instructor. Brother Grundset and I therefore called on him, and he was ready at once to render assistance. He sent us a man the following day with good recommendations. He is an elderly man, has a very good education, and has formerly been a Chinese official, but in more recent years he has been a language teacher. We were able to secure his services at a reasonable price, and we feel that we have been fortunate in obtaining his help in the language. He has been a believer in the Lord for several years, but has not united with any church as yet, for which we are glad, as we, of course, desire to see him take his stand for God's truth without taking him out of another church. He is much interested in studying the Bible.

Although we have been here only a very short time, some have begun to show an interest for the message we have come to bring them. One day as I was sitting in my room studying with the Chinese teacher, a gentleman called at the door. After he had been seated, he said that he had been sent by an elderly man who had heard of our coming to Mukden, but had not been able to find us. Therefore he had sent this man in search for us. Now, after he had found us, he desired to learn when he could have an interview with us. An appointment was made for the same evening, when they both called on us.

This man has been a Christian for nineteen years. Until two years ago he belonged to the Presbyterians, for which

mission he labored. He seems to have a longing for the true doctrine. Some time ago he became acquainted with the Millennium Dawn people, whose doctrine he seems to have favored, as he of course did not know how to compare it with the Scripture. Before he left us we had a study together from the word of God. A few days ago he returned and said that he had come to see that he ought to keep the Sabbath, and promised to meet with us every Sabbath. He is now attending, together with one of his daughters and another man. He also says that there are many others in the city who desire to become acquainted with the truth.

We have also received good news from the vicinity of Harbin. Here we have a colporteur who sells our papers. The first five days of last month he sold 300 copies—all he had—at three cents each. This shows that there are many who desire to buy our magazines. He also writes that a man with his whole family has begun to keep the Sabbath, and another family is about to follow their example. We hope next year to be able to open up the work in that locality.

We are of good courage, and are thankful to the Lord for the many manifestations of His care for us while we have been here.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

## THE WEST CHINA MISSION

### Safe Arrival of Two Families and the Inauguration of the Work

We arrived safely in Chungking the 27th day after leaving Ichang November 1. We stayed in Hankow over Sabbath, and I spoke to the company there. I was glad to see a number of familiar faces who came into the truth during the time Brother Miller and I were in Hankow. Our stay, though short, was very pleasant. We left there the evening after the Sabbath, and arrived at Ichang about noon on Thursday. Friday was a very busy day, as we had to get our things through customs, and also secure two houseboats. The captains of our houseboats agreed to get us to Chungking in twenty-six days.

We found only one very dangerous rapid at this season of the year,—the Yeh Tan. When our turn came to cross, however, we crossed safely, but we were delayed here two whole days, mainly owing to the fact that there were fifteen boats ahead of us which had to pass over before our turn came. There were fully as many on the other side of us waiting for their turn, and some of these were big cargo boats. The pressure was so great that we were afraid that our boat would be crushed to pieces. As it was, a large hole was made in one side of our boat, and we were afraid the whole top would come down on our heads. Brother Warren's boat also had holes in both sides. I had all our goods removed to the shore, with the exception of a few of our larger pieces. Another day a hole was made in the bottom of the boat by striking

a rock, which necessitated the men having frequently to bale out the water till the leak was repaired.

The weather has been dull and cloudy, and I do not think since leaving Ichang that we have seen the sun above two or three times, but the weather has not been very cold, so we have gotten along all right. But we were very thankful when the tedious journey was over.

We were warmly welcomed by our evangelists and those interested in the truth in Chungking, and were glad to see that the work had been kept going nicely during our absence. At our young people's meeting Friday evening some fifteen or twenty good testimonies were given, and many texts of scripture were repeated by those in attendance. We were glad to meet the teacher that Brother Stafford baptized in Shanghai. He had come from Chengtu, which is three or four hundred miles from here, to see us.

We would state that we are of good courage, and are very thankful to our heavenly Father for the safe journey we have had. Just a short time ago a large cargo boat full of goods for the different missions and consulates here was wrecked, and nearly all the goods spoiled. Another company of missionaries, having a larger boat, but three times the number of trackers that we had, took thirty-one days to cover the same journey. Thus we can not help but feel that the Lord's special blessing and protection was over us during this journey.

After careful search, we found a suitable building at a reasonable rental. We began meetings as we had the necessary equipment ready to receive the people. There is a good interest, there being a regular attendance at our Sabbath-school of over thirty, and sometimes as many as fifty are present. We would not wish to convey the impression that all these are truly keeping the Sabbath, but we believe that some will be baptized and enter the church. Meeting for the heathen have been held three times every week during the summer. We also held a night school the alternating evenings for those who became interested in the above mentioned meetings.

Although we have had no canvassers, and only two native evangelistic workers, during the summer the entire city of Chungking has been canvassed with our literature, and over three hundred yearly subscriptions for the Chinese *Signs of the Times* have been taken. At the places where no yearly subscriptions were taken or single copies sold, small tracts were given away, and thus in one form or another nearly every home in the city has received some of our truth-laden literature. In addition to this, some two thousand of our papers have been posted to the post-office officials in nearly every town in Szechwan. Thus the seeds of truth are being sown, and some day we hope to reap the harvest.

We cannot give a very extended report of the work accomplished this year as a

good deal of our time has been taken up by traveling, the writer having covered nearly five thousand miles since leaving Shanghai last March. But a good beginning has been made, and we trust that our friends will earnestly pray for the work in the west that God's special blessing may be with us in developing this new mission.

F. A. ALLUM.

## The Malaysian Field

Our work here is going forward nicely. Ten were baptized recently, and seven or eight others will go forward in this rite soon. The interest is growing, and many others are keeping the Sabbath besides these already baptized. Every worker is loaded with all that he can do, and still we are unable to fill the calls. I am receiving letters from all parts of the field, some places where we do not have workers, asking for help to understand our message.

A native over in the Celebes, who has never seen a Seventh-day Adventist, has been selling our literature for over a year, and sending the money as he received it. He has also sent some books and tracts to friends in New Guinea, and other places, for them to sell. He has learned about the Sabbath, and now he is trying to keep it, and is holding Bible studies in his house every Sabbath.

We also have Sabbath keepers at Pontianak, Dutch Borneo, where our literature has gone. In Serawak, a British protectorate of Borneo, some natives have begun to keep the Sabbath, and want us to come and teach them the whole truth. Up the east coast of the Peninsula are some people who want to unite with us. An Eurasian lady has begun to keep the Sabbath, and her son wants to become a worker. He may attend our training school. At this place are others who have read our literature, and are writing for something about the war and Turkey. These people are Christians and Hindoos.

Two years ago when I first came to the field we had a membership of some 114. It was felt that our field was not producing the results that it should, so we have gone about to see what could be done, and our membership has increased to 206, a gain of almost one hundred, and we will add others before the end of the year. This shows that people can be brought into the truth here.

Every worker is loyal and true, working shoulder to shoulder, and of good courage in God for the finishing of His work in the East Indies.

F. A. DETAMORE.

## Providentially Delivered

I have just returned from my trip to Nanning and Bokhoi. Have been gone just over one month. Had a pleasant trip all around with the exception of our experience at Lin Shan. We stayed there over Sabbath, and everywhere we went

we were watched and followed by police. Finally in the evening an officer with several soldiers came to the inn where we were stopping and searched all our luggage, and then took us to the Lin Shan District magistrate, where we were questioned and requestioned for an hour or more. He wanted to hold us there till they could get word to our headquarters at Shanghai and learn for sure who and what we were. I had to go over the whole trip, from Wuchan to Nanning and on each day to Lin Shan, telling him every place we had been and what we did, and he made us tell how much money we had and what we were doing with it. He made me show him the money to see what kind it was.

I told him to search our luggage again very carefully, and ask any and all the questions he desired, until he was thoroughly satisfied about us. I told him we were honest and truthful in what we had said.

At last he told us to leave the city at once, but I said, "It is now eight P. M., and we can't get coolies to carry our stuff, but will get off early in the morning." He at last gave his consent to our remaining over night, but said, "Be sure to go in the morning,--don't you stay here any longer." Of course we went gladly.

Dr. LAW KEEM.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

### The Health Reform Phase of the Work in China

The dispensary that is connected with the China Mission Training School is located in the school compound, and compared with the numerous other dispensaries in Shanghai, it is difficult of access. During the past year we have had very little time to give to this work. A brief analysis of our dispensary records for the past year is given below:--

Total visits to dispensary for twelve months past,	2229
Of this number, 906 cases were treated in the following way:	
For eye infections,	150
For nose, throat, and mouth diseases,	80
For skin diseases, including boils, abscesses, ringworm, ulcers, etc.	332
For beri beri and other nerve diseases, mostly result of faulty diet,	15
For old injuries, mainly incurable,	16
For malaria,	41
For specific diseases,	17
For intestinal parasites,	41
For constipation, indigestion, ulcer of stomach, and other intestinal diseases,	58
For malnutrition in children, resulting from insufficient amount of nourishing food,	15
For tuberculosis,	15
For colds, cough, nephritis, diabetes, lock jaw, etc.,	27
Persons vaccinated,	44
Unclassified cases (most of these were treated by assistants and not recorded),	55
Treatments given to mission workers, in addition to above,	249

A survey of the above list of conditions that bring people to the dispensary for help,

leads us to add a few lines of comment, and to raise the question: How can the health reform phase of the third angel's message be made to meet the special needs of China? At the present time this phase of the message is represented by very meager facilities, and very little of the time of any worker is being given to it. There are now three dispensaries under the care of medical workers, and a few others under the care of non-medical workers. There is as yet in China no hospital conducted by us, and no organized medical department.

A comparison between health conditions in China and most of the western nations, reveals the fact that in western lands every school child knows something about his body and its functions, but that in China the masses, old and young, know nothing of even the simplest and most fundamental facts of physiology and hygiene. In almost every western country there is a well organized system of public hygiene, but China is just beginning to hear the term "public hygiene" mentioned occasionally. In the West the field of preventive medicine has been ably entered by public health departments, but China has neither health departments, boards of health, sanitary inspectors, nor quarantine laws.

In all countries our health work stands for the principles of healthful living, and for natural methods as opposed to drug treatment in the curing of disease. This is as true of the medical work in China as in other lands. But it is recognized that a few drugs have a legitimate use for internal medication, such as quinine for malaria and santonine for worms, etc. It is also true that many drugs and lotions have a beneficial action in cases of skin diseases and local infections.

By noting the kinds of cases that call at the dispensary it will be seen that the majority of them are of the class where the treatment is very simple, and in many cases it is what might be designated drug treatment, such as quinine for malaria, sulphur ointment for itch, tincture of iodine for infections, etc.; but much use is also made of hydrotherapeutic measures, especially soap cleansing and hot and cold.

We believe that colporteurs, evangelists, and Bible women should be taught the use of these simple remedies which will enable them readily to help many sick people in a short time. They should understand the essentials of preventive medicine so that they can teach others how to avoid infecting themselves with eye diseases, with intestinal parasites, and with typhoid and other intestinal diseases. They should know the first principles of healthful diet, of regulation of the bowels, of cleanliness of the person, the value of breathing clean air and the value of sunlight. These are all subjects of major importance, and every Chinese worker should be conversant with the facts relating to these things. The enema, the soap-and-water bath, the hot fomentation, and the alternate hot and cold applications,--

these are the hydrotherapeutic measures which are found to be most valuable in China. As to the more complex applications of hydrotherapy, they do not seem to us to be of first importance in a place where we almost never have to treat the chronic diseases in which these measures find such large use in the home lands.

We believe that it is by following along the line here outlined that the health reform phase of the message may in China be made to yield its share of results in hastening forward the work. And we most earnestly hope that there will be hearty cooperation on the part of all in making use of this "entering wedge."

The text book on physiology just issued by our Press has been prepared to meet the need of instruction in the most vital principles of physiology and hygiene as mentioned above. It has been prepared with as few difficult terms as possible, and is designed to teach in the most practical way the health reform which our Chinese workers most need. We hope that it may serve as a manual for every worker in the field, on the important subject of how to keep well himself and how to help others to keep well.

A. C. AND B. L. SELMON. M. D.

## SOUTH CHINA MISSION

### Gratifying Progress Has Been Made in Both Old and New Territory

Dr. Law Keem, director of the Province of Kwangsi writes as follows:

"We first entered the field January 30th of this year. There were then no Seventh-day Adventists in the province except two men who were baptized at our general meeting at Fatshan the last of 1913. Since we came we have organized an earnest little church of twenty-six members at Cheong Chow. Here we also have a Sabbath-school with a membership of twenty-eight. In Wuchow we have a company not yet organized into a church, with nineteen members, six of whom are baptized. The rest are planning to be baptized soon.

"There are at least three places where we will have outstations before the end of this year, they furnishing the meeting place, etc. That makes us one organized church with twenty-six members; one organized company with nineteen members; two organized Sabbath-schools with a membership of forty-seven; and three interested companies of about sixty persons who are anxious for us to come and teach them the truth.

"Several thousand of our paper and tracts have been sold in the cities and villages around Wuchow. Interested ones are already springing up in many of these places as a result of the work."

#### Kwangtung Province

Elder B. A. Meeker, director, writes:

"Two general meetings have been held in Canton, at which twelve souls were baptized. The new Bethel Girls' School

building is occupied, having an attendance of about thirty large girls.

"With respect to progress, Hongkong can perhaps show as much advancement as any place. During the summer a Chinese chapel has been maintained with regular meetings. Later a chapel for the English meetings was secured. We may reasonably expect results from the efforts put forth there.

"Fatshan has been left without a foreign worker by the removal of Brother Wilbur's family to Pakhoi. The work has progressed in a fair way there.

"There have been few additions to the church in this field, owing partly to the fact that there has been no foreign evangelistic worker connected with the work. The native workers themselves recognize the fact that they are poorly prepared to carry on successful work. We are praying that a good force of permanent workers may be stationed in this section of the Cantonese speaking field; and with God's blessing we look for great things to be done in the future."

#### Hakka Field

Brother S. A. Nagel, who is in charge of the field, writes:

"At the beginning of this year the membership of the Hakka church was twenty-seven. Since then fourteen were taken into the church at the Kayin Chiu meeting, and sixteen asked for baptism at the Wai chow meeting, but as Brother Anderson was telegraphed to leave at once on account of the sickness of his baby, and he thought some were not quite ready, and as I was in the hospital, they were not baptized. Three others not at the meeting were waiting baptism. Most of these, perhaps all, will be baptized before the end of the year. We will more than double our membership this year. We have opened two new stations, and could open several more had we the money. Brother Anderson has also opened a new station among the Hakkas near Swatow, and a boys' school has been opened. Our tithes have been excellent. Prospects are bright for a harvest next year."

#### Swatow Field

Elder J. P. Anderson, director, writes:

"The Swatow mission has now been in operation for about seven years, most of which time it has been worked as an out-station from either Amoy or Canton. During 1914 seven out-stations and three sub-out-stations, besides the main station at Swatow, were worked. This year two new stations were opened, and the expenses of one was met by the people of the place, excepting the evangelist's salary. One primary boys' school was also opened. Four schools have been opened with an attendance of 151, fifty of which are girls. Eleven Sabbath-schools are conducted with a membership of 400.

We have not done as much with our literature as we hope to do. \$200.00 Mex. in cash has been received into the treasury from the sale of literature. About 400

subscriptions for our paper have been sent in since August.

"This year twenty-six were added to our church, and with the exception of one they were all from heathenism, thus making us a membership of eighty-five baptized Sabbath keepers. From different places all through the field we are continually receiving letters asking us about our truth. These inquiries are no doubt caused in most cases by people reading our literature.

"Swatow has a bright future before it. There is no reason why in the near future we can not make our native work self-supporting. At present we have one ordained Chinese evangelist and five licentiates, three canvassers, and one foreign ordained and one foreign licentiate worker. Brother Bates arrived in Swatow November 16 to work among the Swatow people. At present he and his wife are hard at work learning the language,

#### Fukien Field

During the year 1914 the Fukien Mission has made fair progress. Seventy-one souls have been baptized into the church. Work has been opened in two new localities, and one church organized in the city of Foochow with a charter membership of fifty-five. Two schools, one for boys with fifty-two students, and the other for girls with eight, have been opened in the same place. Each boy pays for his own board, and an annual tuition of ten dollars. Besides these schools in the Foochow speaking language, we have two boys' and one girls' school in the Amoy speaking language. The enrolment in the boys' schools is eighty, and that of the girls' is seventy-two, making a total of 212 students in the five schools.

Over 2100 subscriptions to the *Signs of the Times* have been secured during the past eleven months, and \$500 Mex. in cash has been received on same. During the first ten months of the year we have received in Mexican currency \$341.33 tithes, \$61.74 annual offering, \$127.50 Sabbath-school offerings, and \$142.64 tuitions. Our present baptized membership is 143, and 200 inquirers.

Our staff of workers consists of one foreign and one native ordained minister, four native licentiates, six teachers, and eight other workers.

B. L. ANDERSON.

### Our Sabbath-School Work

We find much encouragement in observing the great interest manifested in matters pertaining to God's great cause in the earth. We who are a part of the Asiatic Division are watching with intense interest the progress noted from time to time in our Sabbath-school work.

One year ago our offerings amounted to \$453.96 for a single quarter, while for the third quarter of 1914, \$695.41 was turned in by the schools in this country, making an increase of \$241.45. The donations during the year amounted to \$2838.30.

Our membership has increased from 3251 to 5374, making an increase of 2123.

For the third quarter 1914, Central China reported \$111.95 in Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings. Much interest prevails throughout the field on these Thirteenth Sabbath Offering days, and our people are responding readily to these calls.

In some parts of the field the regular lessons for the children have been translated, and are ready for the beginning of the new year, 1915. These lessons are uniform with the lessons for the older ones, and neat little Memory Verse Cards are ready for use with each lesson. Their cost is but three and one-half cents a set.

Sister O. A. Hall reports encouragingly regarding the work in East China. In this field two new schools have been organized during the past quarter. A good interest is being manifested in the work throughout the division. We find that the children's lessons and Memory Verse Cards are greatly appreciated, and are being used in all the schools where there are children. We are now working on a set of Chinese Commandment Number Cards, such as are in use in America at the present time, which when completed we are sure will be a great help in creating an interest to memorize the commandments. In regard to the Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings, the Chinese brethren and sisters continue to show by their giving that they have an interest in the world-wide work, and desire to do their part in helping in its progress.

One quarter of this year found the brethren and sisters in Japan especially enthusiastic, and ready to cast their means into the treasury of the Lord. Brother Miyake says: "What do you think! \$69.46 is for our Thirteenth Sabbath Offering day; \$124.26 for a quarter! That is more than twice our goal for a quarter this year.

Sister Finster thinks they will reach the 300 pesos mark in their schools in the Philippine Islands, as planned the first of the year.

Brother Roy Mershon, of the Singapore Mission, is exercised greatly over the matter of seeing the dear ones in the Sabbath-schools converted to Christ. Jesus says, "Ask, and it shall be given you." We believe God will give success to the work in Singapore, as well as in other parts of the field.

There is much yet to be done. Our people are rallying to the call of the hour, and success is attending their efforts. Time is short, as witnessed by the fulfilment of the signs recorded in Matthew 24. It is only as we draw near to the Omnipotent One that we receive the success needed in our work, and that we properly advance, as did Moses who talked with God face to face, and Daniel who found sufficient time to commune thrice a day with the Source of all help.

Success in the Sabbath-school work in the Asiatic Division is ours. Let each of us hold on to God's promises by living faith.

The following statistical report will give you a good idea of the strength and

liberality of the Sabbath-schools in this Division.

**Report of the Asiatic Division Sabbath-School Department for Quarter Ending September 30, 1914.**

	Missions	Schools	Members	Av. Attend.	Contrib.	To Mission
Central China	38	1870	1398	\$141.49	\$141.49	
East China	8	228	192	59.77	59.77	
Japan	16	304	242	64.62	64.62	
Korea	40	1108	779	89.94	89.94	
Malaysian	10	250	205	201.21	201.21	
Philippines	13	258	207	41.85	41.85	
South China	33	1106	1035	74.11	74.11	
*South China	9	250	247	22.42	22.42	
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>5374</b>	<b>4305</b>	<b>\$695.41</b>	<b>\$695.41</b>	

\*Unavoidably omitted from the last report.

NANNIE L. WOODWARD.  
Sec. S. S. Dept.

### Attempted Robbery

In my last letter I omitted telling you of the visit we had from a gang of thieves. They made a hole through the brick wall into my study, but did not succeed in making it large enough for a man to crawl through. There was also an attempt made to hew a hole through the kitchen door. Another hole was being cut through the brick wall on the front veranda, and one window was forced open wide enough to put a brick through. We were finally awakened by a strange noise, but as we saw no one when we looked out of the window, we decided it must be the cat that was in the attic. I was awake for nearly an hour and heard nothing more, so judge that I must have frightened them away when I was up. We felt that this was truly a verification of the promise found in Ps. 34:7. Since that night, we have had good police protection. A squad of soldiers has also been detailed to pitch their tents near us, and stand on guard all night with loaded guns and fixed bayonets.

It has been reported to us by the soldiers that they have heard the rumor that a larger band of robbers was soon to make an attack upon us, hence their vigilance. From now until the Chinese New Year there is more than ordinary danger from robbers of this kind. Therefore, I think Mrs. Cottrell will accompany me on the Honan and Hunan trips, as it would hardly seem right under the circumstances to leave her here.

R. F. COTTRELL.

### The Shanghai Rest Cottage

Our brethren and sisters in the Asiatic Division will read with interest the plan now perfected for a home in Shanghai for our workers of the Division where they may come for rest and recuperation.

Oftimes one needs a change from the tropical heat, or the extreme cold of the northern climate, and as the climate of Shanghai is very desirable the larger part of the year, a change here may tend so to

build one up as in some instances to save a trip across the sea.

This home is one half of a double house in our compound, Sister B. Miller occupying the other half, so that it can be arranged for sisters to come unaccompanied by their husbands if necessary.

There are five rooms in the rest cottage, three below and two above, with verandas both above and below, and so furnished as to make one as comfortable as in one's own home. There are stoves for both heating and cooking, and bed complete (except linen). The bedding is a freewill offering from the young people of the West End Church, Vancouver, B. C., given four years ago, and many a weary missionary will henceforth thank them for their thoughtfulness and generosity. There are chairs, tables, cupboards, dishes, and other things that make a home comfortable and attractive. If silverware is desired, the occupier will bring it, please; also table linen, towels, and teatowels.

Those needing the benefits of this home will be as welcome as if they owned it. It is now in readiness for receiving guests. Arrangements should be made before coming, through the division superintendent, with the Asiatic Division officers, so as to avoid more coming at one time than can be accommodated. There will be no charge for rent.

### Publishing Work in China

The work of the Signs Publishing House during 1914 has been a progressive one. The development of the literature has been better even than could have been expected under the conditions that have existed. We have published an exposition of Daniel; the Wenli "Bible Readings," comprising forty chapters, and Mandarin "Bible Readings" comprising over one hundred topics, a real up-to-date brochure on the relation of prophecy to the present-day events.

One encouraging feature of the literature work this year has been the rapid growth in the demand for the larger publications. In the past we have sold largely the folder tracts, but this year the orders for the larger tracts and books predominate. The placing of the SIGNS in the hands of the Chinese by annual subscription, has been materially developed. We find by looking over our list that fourteen of the provinces of China are quite well represented. Even far Szechwan has 340 subscribers through the year 1915. Fukien has about 2,000 to run through the coming year. The newly entered province of Kwangsi has 380 subscribers. Swatow, which up to this year has had little of this kind of work done, now has 630 subscribers. The island of Formosa, where we have had in the past a great many subscribers, has still 200 to run through 1915, although the taking of subscriptions there has not been carried forward with the energy that has characterized the past.

The average issue of the Wenli SIGNS has been very satisfactory, ranging from 15,000 to 17,500 every month during the

year. The Mandarin SIGNS has fluctuated considerably more,—the month of March having 32,000, and the month of August 65,500, the present issue being 36,000. The larger issue is caused by the large number of students in the field during the summer months. In the winter they are again in school, and the issue consequently is reduced. The total number of subscriptions received for the Mandarin SIGNS during the year was 4,051; the total number for the Wenli SIGNS was 5,059.

We have a foreign subscription list of 870. During the coming year we have clubs of SIGNS going to South America, the West Indies, the western states of America, Illinois, Australia, India and Malaysia.

Our sales during the year in Mandarin folder tracts were 61,100; in Wenli folder tracts 20,300; tracts of over 36 pages, 2,110 in the Mandarin, 2,650 in the Wenli, pamphlets ranging from 50 to 120 pages in the Mandarin, 10,860; in the Wenli, 4,005. Mandarin books, including "Christ Our Saviour," "Rise and Progress," "Revelation," "Bible Readings," "Daniel," and a Physiology,—3,876. In the Wenli, the same class of books, 1,071. Our Mandarin annual calendar for 1915, 198,000; in the Wenli, 5,000. A lack of stock prevented a larger issue. A new Law of God chart—a translation of the Pacific Press "Law of Love"—has been gotten out in lithograph two colors in the Mandarin. About 3,000 of these have been circulated.

It might be interesting to note that our volume of business has increased fivefold in four years.

We begin the year with good prospects for increased patronage, and we are encouraged to believe that the Lord is blessing the work of our hands.

W. E. GILLIS.

### Heathen Donate for Missions

In charge of one of our outstations at Chang Djang Fu, Hupeh, is a Chinese brother seventy-one years of age, who is known by all of our brethren and sisters, as well as by the townspeople, as "old Mr. Djang,"—the term being one of great respect, since age is everywhere venerated and honored in China. According to the old Chinese schools, this man has a very good education, having received a classical literary degree for his attainments; so this, together with his age, commands attention when he speaks, and we believe he is exerting a good influence for the truth in the town where he is located.

Last spring, after the Chinese farmers had planted their rice, unfortunately there was no rain for about two months. The farmers were greatly perplexed, as they depend so largely on the rice crop for their food, and rice does not mature unless the fields are submerged with water until the grain is nearly ripe; so this to them was a real calamity. "What shall we do?" they asked as they talked the matter over in the village where our outstation is located.

## Asiatic Division Mission News

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THE ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION  
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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An old heathen idea, which is usually employed on such occasions, was resorted to, and a dog was sported through the streets in front of the idol, the idea being that according to a Chinese proverb "A laughing dog brings response from heaven."

They used every heathen method they had of pleading for rain, for weeks, but the sky remained cloudless and no rain came. Finally, old Brother Djang called a meeting in our chapel, and extended a general invitation to all the townspeople to attend. He first read from the Bible Elijah's experience in praying for rain and expounded it to them; then he invited all who had faith in God to manifest it by praying for rain. After the meeting had closed, the people returned as usual to their homes, but watched the sky closely for any sign of rain. As evening drew on, the believers discovered a small cloud arising, and at once they recognized this as a sign that God had heard and would answer their prayers. They closed all the doors and windows of their houses, and waited for rain. God did not disappoint them, for during the night the rain fell in torrents, and the crisis was averted.

The following day was the thirteenth Sabbath, and the time for the special Sabbath-school offering. When the people saw how the Lord had answered prayer, you can readily imagine Brother Djang had a large attendance at Sabbath-school, and he took advantage of the opportunity to tell them that that day had been set apart by our denomination for a special missionary offering, and asked all who appreciated the special blessing of rain in answer to their prayers, to give liberally to God. The people quickly responded, several of the heathen saying that they too wanted to have a part in donating to a God who answers prayer in that manner. The offering from this one outstation on that day was 30,000 cash, or about \$10 gold.

Nor was this all. Many of the heathen were convinced that we pray to a prayer-hearing God, and a number of them from that time forth became earnest inquirers. It was our privilege to meet one of these at our late Hupeh general meeting. We found that she has put away her idols, given up the use of pork, is keeping the Sabbath, and is walking in the light as far as she knows. This woman will probably be baptized soon.

Thus again we are reminded that "the God who lived in Elijah's time, is just the same to-day," and the faith of those who have so lately forsaken their idols, moves the God of heaven.

MYRTIE, B. COTRTELL.

## NOTES

A general meeting will be held at Shanghai. Date will be given later.

We wish our readers a most happy and prosperous new year in the service of God.

One hundred years ago October 27, the first convert in China was baptized by Morrison.

Master John Howard Lee arrived at the Soonan, Korea, Station, October 28. Congratulations are in order.

At a meeting of the South China Committee it was recommended that Brother A. L. Ham act as director of the Hongkong Station.

The mission board are expecting to procure Brother Clarence Hall and wife of the Pacific Press, for Japan. Brother Hall will take charge of the printing plant, leaving Brother Burden free for field work.

The training school in Japan opened December 8. Elder DeVinney writes that they have a very promising class of students, and that they will be greatly disappointed if they do not get some valuable workers from the number.

In our last issue it was stated that four hundred of the Wang family had embraced our faith. We have learned since that they have given up idol worship and are becoming interested, but only a small number of them have as yet accepted the faith.

Our workers in Japan feel like singing all the time since they have gotten out of the city and into the new mission houses. Elder DeVinney says, "Since we have been out here in the country we are getting more outsiders to attend our meetings than when in the city."

A few days were spent by the Shanghai company soliciting with the Harvest In-gathering Review. Sixty-one dollars was contributed. One hundred dollars could have been gathered where there was but one had the war not been on.

Two evangelists in Szechwan have handed in fifty-four dollars on yearly subscriptions to the Signs, after deducting ten per cent for their salary, these being taken in six weeks' time, working after five o'clock in the evening only.

Three general meetings are to convene in the Central China mission. The Honan convenes January 15, the Hunan February 3 and the Hupeh February 19. Brethren Gillis and Blunden will attend the Honan meeting, and Brethren Shultz and Blunden the Hunan and Hupeh meetings.

Two weeks ago I baptized six Hakkas, and to-day I baptized seven more. Others will follow in this rite soon. We have more than doubled our membership this year in the Hakka field. Everywhere a good interest is manifested, and we are looking forward to the coming year with courage.

---S. A. Nagel.

Sister S. A. Nagel and little daughter left for the States by the Mongolia leaving Hongkong December 8. Sister Nagel, not being in her usual health, thought a trip to the homeland would be of benefit. The good wishes of the NEWS family will follow her, and we trust her furlough will be the means under the blessing of God of restoring her health.

Brother and Sister Fred Furnival, en route to India, broke their journey at Yokohama, Japan, on account of the illness of Brother Furnival. He was too ill to be removed from the vessel the first day of their arrival. The second day he was taken to the home of Elder and Sister DeVinney, where he quickly recovered, and they passed through Shanghai December 27, on their way to India.

The week of prayer just closed was a precious season to the members of the Shanghai churches. Meetings were held each evening and both Sabbaths with almost every member in attendance at every meeting. Over sixty dollars was given in the annual offering by one church, the other taking theirs later.

Word from Elder Daniells states that he will leave Burma the 25th of January, reaching Singapore the first of February.

After spending about two weeks each in the Malaysian field, South China, and the Philippines, will proceed to visit the remaining portion of the Asiatic Division territory. Elder Porter will join him at Singapore February 2, and made the entire tour of the field with him.

Elder J. J. Westrup writes that Sister Westrup has been in the sanitarium for over six weeks, and the physician has advised that she remain two months in bed. She has gained eight pounds, and the doctor says that when she has gained twenty she will be all right. Elder Westrup says she is very patient and happy through all her affliction, and knows how to feed on the word of God and draw strength from above.

Some influential Koreans have been attending our meetings, who had just attended the class studying Daniel and the Revelation in another church. There they were told that the ten kingdoms were not yet set up, and that Daniel 7 was yet future. One man after coming to our studies asked why it was that the other churches did not understand Daniel and Revelation? I told him that a man who did not keep the commandments, and believe in prophecy, could not understand Daniel and Revelation. See Isa. 8:20.

---Riley Russel, M. D.

Brother D. C. and Sister Ludington, en route to India, passed through Shanghai the last of November, stopping a few days while the vessel waited in the harbor, and made the acquaintance of our workers here. This young couple are going to India as educators in the Meiktila Industrial School, Burma. Brother Ludington is a graduate of the Berrien Springs College, and for some time since his graduation has taught as principal in the Battle Creek school. Mrs. Ludington is a daughter of Elder H. C. Goodrich formerly of the Bay Islands, but now stationed in Cuba.

Our canvassers are doing good work. Three who went north to the Yellow River have sold 1200 papers, and had some good experiences. They have just given me Yen 6.35 tithes, and as they get no salary, this was from paper sales alone. One of the men offered a paper to an American missionary, but he refused it and acted very rude, saying, "The canvassers are peddlers of false doctrines." But the canvasser said "You are a preacher, I only a small man, so if you will show me where Christ changed the Sabbath to Sunday, I will keep Sunday." The missionary only became more angry when the canvasser asked him if Christ did not keep the seventh-day Sabbath, and answered, "I have been a Christian all my life, and have read my Bible for thirty years: will you, just from heathenism, try to teach me?"

---Riley Russel, M. D.

Brother R. T. Sisley of Sockancemi, Java, by private letter writes thus: "The Lord has been so good to me since the outbreak of the war. I naturally supposed that English, not being absolutely necessary, but one of the luxuries, my work would fall off like all other business, but it has not; and since there is such a need for money I am going to try and figure to keep another worker in the field. (Brother Sisley is meeting the salary of two workers already.) I think I will take a Bible worker this time. I want to put in all the money that I can earn, for it is the very safest investment, especially at this time when so much wealth is going up in smoke." Brother Sisley's example is surely worthy of imitation. He is laying up his treasures where thieves will not break through and steal them, nor moth or rust corrupt them, but to be returned to him again in saved souls to shine as bright stars in the kingdom of God.