

Asiatic Division Mission News

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The Power of Prayer

Lord, what a change within us one short hour
Spent in Thy presence will prevail to make!
What heavy burdens from our bosoms take!
What parched grounds refresh as with a shower!
We kneel---and all around us seems to lower;
We rise---and all, the distant and the near,
Stands forth in sunny outline brave and clear.
We kneel---how weak! we rise---how full of power!
Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong,
Or others, that we are not always strong;
That we are ever overborne with care;
That we should ever weak or heartless be,
Anxious or troubled, while with us is prayer,
And joy and strength and courage are with Thee?

---Archbishop Trench.

Should Christians Bear Arms?

Christ is the Prince of Peace. War is demon inspired. But for Satan's apostasy from God's kingdom of universal peace, there never would have been war. There was war in heaven as the result of Satan's rebellion and apostasy, before there was war on earth. Because war was inspired by Satan and was opposed to the requirements of the kingdom of God, Satan and all who participated in the spirit of war in heaven were cast out. Then was peace restored in the kingdom of God. Being a kingdom of universal and everlasting peace, it could not compromise with war. Christ was slain in the conflict on mount Calvary, but He would not slay His adversary.

Soldiers know that war is anti-Christian. General Sherman said, "War is hell." It is not then a place for a Christian. A Christian's place is in a paradise of peace, not a hell of war.

Napoleon, the greatest soldier of modern times, recognized this distinction between the kingdom of Christ and kingdoms devoted to war. While meditating upon his misfortunes, when confined to the island of St. Helena, he said: "Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself founded empires. But upon what did we rest the creation of our genius?--Upon force. Jesus Christ

alone founded His empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men would die for Him."

He understood the relation of the kingdom of Christ to earthly kingdoms, which through the ambitions of men had drifted far from the principles of their Author. Christ taught peace, they teach war. His teaching stands in marked contrast to the spirit of militarism of our time. Sixteen inch guns, twenty-six thousand ton battle-ships, and compulsory military training is the response of professedly Christian nations of our time to this instruction of Christ.

The heathen know that war is anti-Christian. This travesty on the religion of Christ is well understood by those whom we seek to convert to Christianity. As quoted in the *New York World*, Mohammed Barakatullah, speaking for China, says:--

"Yes, it is we who do not accept it that practice the gospel of peace; it is you who accept it that trample it under foot, and--irony of ironies--it is the nations of Christendom who have come to us to teach us by sword and fire that the right in this world is powerless unless it is supported by might.

"O, do not doubt that we will learn the lesson. And woe to Europe when we have acquired it. You are arming a nation of four hundred millions, ---a nation which, until you came, had no better wish than to live at peace with itself and all the world.

"In the name of Christ you have sounded the call to arms; in the name of Confucius we respond.

"In not many years a power will arise in China that will make the entire world listen."

The heathen nations to whom we bear the gospel of peace know that it is inconsistent with the gospel of Christ to participate in the conflicts in which the professedly Christian nations are engaged to-day. When they read the words of Christ, "Put up again thy sword into his place: for all that take the sword shall perish with the sword," and "My kingdom is not of this world: if My kingdom were of this world then would My servants fight," they know that Christians should be non-combatants.

Christians should know that war is anti-Christian. The sixteenth chapter of

Revelation presents the scene of the world's Armageddon battle of the nations, with which the history of this world will close at the second coming of Christ. This war preparation is positively declared to be made under the guidance of the spirits of devils. "For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty."

If bearing arms and being engaged in war and military training is in harmony with the gospel of Christ, those engaged in war at that time would look up in confidence into the Master's face and say, "Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us." Isa. 25:9. But, alas, it is quite otherwise. They flee in terror to hide from His presence, and call for rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne. The prophet Isaiah gives the reason for the fear of those engaged in war. He declares that, "the sinners in Zion are afraid, and fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites." Those who will be prepared to "see the King in His beauty," "to dwell with the devouring fire" that shall attend His coming and consume His adversaries, will be those who stop their "ears from hearing of blood." Isa. 33: 13-17.

This agrees with Paul's declaration that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." 2 Cor. 10:4. Instead of Christ's approving of war in the last-day conflict of the nations, He declares Himself in open conflict with those who are engaged in it. His spirit and methods of warfare are in marked contrast to those of our time. See Rev. 19:11-18. The prophet Jeremiah expresses great pain because the people of the world are engaging in war:--

"My bowels, my bowels! I am pained at my very heart; my heart maketh a noise in me; I cannot hold my peace, because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war." Jer. 4:19.

If it is justifiable for Christians to bear arms and kill their fellowmen, why this unqualified declaration of the prophet against war? "Thou shalt not kill," is God's command.

In the light of the foregoing scriptures, it is evident that compulsory military training is anti-Christian and can but make trouble for the state, and result in persecution to Christians who conscientiously believe that they are prohibited by the gospel from bearing arms. No nation has a right to interfere with the God-given rights of conscience of its subjects.

Those enrolled for war are not enrolled in the Lamb's book of life. "He that leaeth into captivity shall go into captivity: he that killeth with the sword must be killed with the sword." Rev. 13:7-10. Now that this question is agitating the nations of the earth, the true principles of the gospel of peace should be heralded, that all who are desirous of following the Prince of Peace may be prepared to meet Him in peace at His coming. Christians should take their stand on the right side of this question.

Satan has ever sought to involve the world in war for the purpose of turning that warfare against Christians. To destroy them or to turn them from the principles taught by Christ is his purpose in every conflict. In his final efforts he will deceive if possible the very elect. Christ guards His children against Satan's war deception by the following plain instruction:—"Go your ways: behold, I send you forth as lambs among wolves." Luke 10:3. "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." Matt. 10:16. "And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear Him which is able to destroy both soul and body." Verse 28.

Satan, the author of war, through the spirits of devils will seek to destroy every man if possible through war, that sinners may die unsaved, and that Christians may be led to imbibe the war spirit to their destruction.

Christ, the Prince of Peace, is the Christian's example. Did He bear arms and kill His fellow men? Never. Peter says:--

"For even hereunto were ye called: because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that ye should follow His steps: who did no sin, neither was guile found in His mouth: who, when He was reviled, reviled not again; when He suffered, He threatened not; but committed Himself to Him that judgeth righteously." 1 Pet. 2:21-23.

Nations may not heed the instruction of the gospel regarding war, but they should prosecute their warfare by volunteer service, for Christians are instructed by Christ not to bear arms. Through the proclamation of the gospel of peace, and by the destruction of those engaged in war at His coming, "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." Ps. 46:9.

R. C. PORTER.

Accident to Mrs. E. G. White

A serious accident befell mother Sabbath noon, February 13. As she was passing through the door into her large writing-room, she tripped and fell. May Walling,

her nurse, was near, and endeavored to help mother to her feet, but found that her left leg was injured. An X-ray examination at the Sanitarium revealed a fracture of the femur.

During the last year, mother's general health has been as good as could be expected of one eighty-six years of age. She has often said that at no other time in her life has she been so free from physical suffering, as during the last two or three years. While gradually showing more and more the feebleness of old age, she has freely walked up and down stairs without assistance, and has enjoyed her customary carriage ride every pleasant day.

It was about five years ago that she discontinued her constant writing of letters and articles for the papers. The last camp-meeting she attended was the one held in Oakland July 6-16, 1911. Since then she has spoken a few times at the St. Helena Sanitarium chapel and at Pacific Union College; also a few times at Loma Linda and at the St. Helena church. As she gave up public speaking, her mind was more wholly directed to the work in her office, where her writings of former years were being gathered into form for publication.

Until July, 1914, she spent much time reading the "*Review and Herald*" and the "*Signs of the Times*," and in studying her manuscripts and planning for their publication. Then, as a result of a complication of difficulties, she gave up steady reading, and has preferred much of the time since to have us read to her.

When I went to the General Conference Council last October, I thought to return home quickly, but was detained till my absence covered sixteen weeks. During those weeks, I received many cheering messages from Brother C. C. Crisler about mother's health and courage. December 2, 1914, he wrote:

"Today Sister White became reminiscent, which of late is rather out of the ordinary. She tried to recall the name of some Brother of long ago who expressed discouragement over the prospect of the very large work that would need to be done before the world had been warned; and she said that another brother, one of large faith, turned to him, his face white with strong emotion, and said: 'My brother, would you permit such a prospect to bring discouragement? Do you not know that God would have us press the battle to the gate? Do you not know He would have us labor on, and on, and on, knowing that victory lies ahead?'"

"Sister White says she feels continually the uplifting presence of the Spirit of God. She says she would not speak discouragingly, and yet she would not wish to convey the impression that no disappointments come to her. The enemy will bring us disappointments, but these need never bring discouragement. When disappointed, we are to labor on until triumph comes; and this is working by faith."

His next letter contained the following:

"Sister White says that during the night season she hears voices saying, 'Advance! Advance! Advance! Press the battle to the gate!'"

"She seems to apply this to the completion of the work of the Lord in all parts of the earth; also to the completion of important book work. She rejoices that you are able to make real progress in your efforts to advance the book work in the South, by perfecting that which has been nearly ready for some time.

"I believe the Lord would have us all take courage, and press forward steadily."

Since the accident, mother's bed has been placed in her writing-room, where she is surrounded by her familiar furniture and books.

Sara McEnterfer, who most of the time for thirty years was her traveling companion and secretary, is with her; and so is May Walling, who was brought up in her home, and who has been her faithful nurse for about two years. Mrs. Hungerford, a trained nurse from the Sanitarium, is also with her.

Twenty-four hours after the accident, Dr. Klingerman said: "We find Sister White's condition very satisfactory this morning. The usual symptoms of shock are entirely absent, and we feel that no complications will intervene to retard progress." Thursday afternoon he said: "Sister White's condition continues to be satisfactory in every respect."

Mother often expresses thankfulness that her sufferings are no greater. And this morning, in speaking with Sister Minnie Hawkins-Crisler regarding the goodness of the Lord, she said: "I see light in His light; I have joy in His joy, and peace in His peace. I see mercy in His mercy, and love in His love."

W. C. WHITE.

Literature Work in Szechwan

We are energetically pushing the canvassing work in this field. Over four hundred yearly subscriptions have been taken, 2250 single copies of the paper have been sold, 3,000 Sabbath calendars have been sold, and over 7500 tracts. Besides these, some 2,000 papers have been posted or given away. Thus we are sowing the seed, and some day we will reap the harvest, for we can not reap till we have sown. The above literature has been disposed of mainly by our two evangelists. We now have one canvasser, who is a native of Szechwan.

We recently had an interesting interview with three Tibetan priests who had come to Chungking on a pilgrimage. We were pleased to know that we could converse with them freely in the Mandarin language, which they readily understood. They told us that there were many Tibetans who understood the Mandarin, and so we gave them a generous supply of our literature, which they promised to give to their friends on their return to Tibet. What the result of this literature

will be we can not say. It is interesting, however, to note that this, so far as the writer knows, is the first real contact of this people with the message.

Brother Warren, myself, and the two evangelists are working the out-lying villages in a systematic way. Brother Warren takes one evangelist on Mondays and Wednesdays, and visits two villages each week. I take the other evangelist on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and visit two other villages. We preach, sell calendars and papers, and finally leave a tract in each home. The following week we repeat the process. We intend to keep this up till we have been to these places twelve or thirteen times, and believe that we will see some results from this method of working. In this way we are actively training our evangelists in real missionary work. The first time the evangelist went out with me he sold only four calendars. I sold sixteen. The second time he sold thirty-two, and I sold sixty-six. The third time he went out with Brother Warren. This time he sold fifty, Brother Warren selling an equal amount. This man while in Ichang did not sell scarcely a thing in the three or four months that he was there, but you can see from this experience how he has climbed up each time he has gone out. Each one of our workers, both foreign and native, has his heart on fire to do all he can to sell this literature and thus spread the message. I am very much encouraged as I see the earnest spirit that is taking hold of them.

We are praying that God's special blessing will rest upon the general meeting that is soon to convene.

F. A. ALLUM.

Soonan, Korea

My sister and family left only last Wednesday, but it seems so long ago. Of course it is lonely without her, but I am so thankful for the nearly five years that I had her almost constantly. I am left with kind friends, Doctor and Sister Russell. I have been here in Soonan almost seven years, so it is a second home to me, and these people are my friends, and neighbors, and brethren and sisters. I am very thankful that I am so well, and have the privilege of still working in this field. I just wish I might stay right here till Jesus comes, but the Lord knows the future, and He will guide as He sees best.

We are having a good attendance in our school this term. I never knew the dormitory work to run so smoothly. I have now lived here in the dormitory a year and four months. It was hard at first, until the girls learned what was required of them. Some of the many details I used to look after I now have trusty helpers to do.

Nearly all of the girls here have been baptized. Several were baptized last spring, and two more want to be. This leaves only three not baptized, and they are very small girls. The Lord has been very good to us, and helped us. When I

see some of the girls forming strong, substantial characters, I know that our efforts for them are not in vain.

Our church building is already too small for us. There were between two and three hundred people in to-day, and they were obliged to shove closer and closer together. The village people seem to be unusually interested. There are new ones continually coming in. For a long time we could seem to make no impression on the people here, but they have turned favorably toward us now. People are listening, and some are taking their stand for the truth. The harvest time is here, and how I long to be fitted for better service!

HELEN MAY SCOTT.

WATER PURIFICATION

A Simple Method for Itineration and Household Use.

The boiling of drinking water for use in the home or in the country during itinerating trips is at best inconvenient and uncertain. The following is a method that will obviate these difficulties.

Chlorinated lime or "bleaching powder," which is sold in the Japanese market under the name Calcaria Chlorata (晒粉), is put up in No. 3 gelatin capsules, one grain in each. This size capsule is somewhat larger than the bulk of the powder and so it shakes out readily when wanted for use. A quantity of these capsules are made up for a contemplated trip and kept in a tight wellcorked bottle. The dilution of this chemical being so great it is necessary that some degree of accuracy be used in weighing out the powder. When wanted for use the contents of one capsule is emptied out into a half pint of water: this dissolves more readily if it is rubbed up with a little of the water and then the remainder added. After solution has taken place. Use this solution in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls to a quart of water, allowing it to stand for 15 minutes in order that the chlorine may act upon the bacteria. Everyone knows the contents of his own drinking-water vessels and hence can determine the exact amount of the solution to use. All typhoid and dysentery-producing germs, as well as all others that could cause disease will be killed, and the water can be drunk without fear. Experiments have been carried out which prove beyond a doubt that this is true.

The mixture of bleaching powder in water would last for several hours or perhaps a day, but as it rapidly loses its strength this should not be relied upon. It is much more satisfactory to make it up fresh each time it is wanted than to attempt to keep it in even a well-corked bottle.

Some may notice a slight odor of chlorine in the water thus treated, but this is far less objectionable than the taste of boiled water. Furthermore even this odor gradually disappears if the water is left longer in an open vessel and not tightly corked in a bottle.

There is absolutely no danger from the use of this solution, for it could be used hundreds of times as strong without any damage resulting. Moreover free chlorine is a splendid throat disinfectant in catarrhal conditions, and in certain cases its use might be actually beneficial.

This method is just as applicable to the problem of purifying the family drinking-water supply. The water brought fresh from the well can be made up for use at each meal thus preserving as far as possible its natural coolness, or the day's supply can be prepared in the large jar usually used for that purpose. The chlorine acts at any temperature and the water thus purified remains safe for a long time, providing there is no outside contamination.

For the convenience of any who may not care to put up their own capsules, the Sales Department of the Severance Union Medical College has undertaken to supply these in sealed bottles containing 50 capsules each, ready for use. These sell for 20 sen per bottle, net.

Respectfully dedicated to all those who have chosen to live far from the dependable water supplies of the homeland.

RALPH C. MILLS, M. D.
J. D. VAN BUSKIRK, M. D.
A. I. LUDLOW, M. D.

South China Workers' Institutes

We are busy with our workers' institutes, which are being held in the different fields. The first of these institutes was held at Amoy, and proved to be productive of good results. The native workers took a live interest in all the studies presented, and were led to realize as never before the importance of the times, the sacredness of their calling, and the great responsibility that rests upon them. While in the midst of the meeting one of the evangelists said, "I am not satisfied to enjoy for myself the blessings received here; I am constrained to preach to the heathen that know not God and have not heard the gospel. Let us hold an open-air meeting." Such a meeting was held with gratifying results.

The institute for the Swatow workers opened the 13th of January. Seven meetings were held each day. The early morning hour was given to the study of the week of prayer readings. The other periods of each day were devoted to the study of the message for this time. On the Sabbath an offering was taken to serve as a sample for the field, and all were agreeably surprised when the teller counted out over one hundred and thirty dollars. At the close of the meeting the evangelists received their allotted number of week of prayer readings, and also a liberal supply of annual offering envelopes. Fifteen hundred were passed out, and Elder Ang very quickly figured that if each envelope brought in ten cents, that would mean \$150, and if one dollar were placed in each, it would total \$1500, which would be all that the circular letter anticipated.

The workers showed marked appreciation of the meeting, and returned to their respective places of labor with renewed zeal and determination to do a greater and better work for God. And judging from the enthusiasm manifested by all in regard to the week of prayer and annual offering, we may reasonably expect that the Swatow field will yield splendid results. One layman learning of the meeting in progress, wondered why he had not been notified, and wrote in to the superintendent and asked what sin he had committed, that he was not invited to the institute. All seem anxious to have a part in giving the truth.

The Cantonese institute opened the 22nd of January, and continued for a week. A good interest was manifested. In addition to the studies given on the message, special instruction was given to the canvassers, and it is evident from the results obtained that the instruction given was fruitful. Three workers, one of greater and two of lesser experience, at the close of the institute went out together into the suburbs of Canton, and in less than a fortnight secured over 300 subscriptions to the Chinese monthly *Signs*.

It is too early to give any information in regard to the week of prayer and annual offerings at this time, as only a few places so far have been heard from; but it is reasonable to expect that the believers will receive great benefit from the readings, and that the offering will doubtless go above one thousand dollars. So far we have received reports, from Swatow, Kulangsu, and Amoy only. These places average over \$110 each.

B. L. ANDERSON.

Movements of Elders Daniells and Porter in the Asiatic Division

On our arrival at Singapore February 2nd, we were greatly disappointed to learn that Elder Daniells and wife were detained in India, waiting for steamer, and they would arrive nineteen days late.

Elder Detamore arranged for a trip to Java while we waited. We had a very pleasant voyage, and as every preparation had been made for our convenience in visiting all points where we have important stations, we were enabled to complete our work and return to Singapore the 17th. On returning we found the city in trouble on account of

(Here the Censor did some Editing)

in order to rearrange our schedule of appointments while Elder Daniells remained, to continue the meetings in Singapore. As his steamer was again delayed, he was enabled to hold a good strong series of institute studies with the workers.

Before leaving for South China, Professor H. R. Salisbury of India joined Elder and Sister Daniells, and they came on together to Hongkong. On account of the late arrival of their steamer they

were unable to spend more than three days in the South China division. This time was spent in Canton, where all of the European workers and about 125 Chinese workers and laymen had convened and were in the midst of an earnest devotional meeting.

Though the stay of Elder Daniells and Professor Salisbury in South China was short, it was very profitable. They were able to give much valuable counsel to the workers and very valuable spiritual instruction upon the great issues of the present crisis: The South China division was very considerate of other portions of the field in allowing us to pass them by with only two days of meetings and counsel. Although they greatly appreciated the unprecedented opportunity of having with us such valuable help from the General Conference, the Lord will reward them for their unselfish spirit in allowing other fields to share more largely the labors and counsels of these brethren in order that we might accommodate our appointments to steamer sailings and visit all parts of the Asiatic Division before the Shanghai general meeting.

We are now leaving for Manila, where Elders J. E. Fulton and J. M. Johansen from Australia will join Elder Daniells, Professor Salisbury, and the writer in an important council meeting with reference to the work in the East. Returning to Hongkong March 22, we will leave for Tokyo, Japan, March 25.

Nothing preventing, the Shanghai general meeting to be held according to appointment, May 1-16. We hope to see as many of the workers in attendance from all parts of the field,--except from Malaya, where Elder Daniells was detained on account of steamer movements long enough to hold quite a thorough institute, and Szechwan, where Brother Warren will be detained on account of building operations,--as can reasonably be spared from their fields.

R. C. PORTER.

Wonsan, Chosen

We are still striving to advance the cause of present truth here. The eastern part of Korea is very mountainous and thinly settled, so our work requires us to travel long distances. I do not think anything of walking fifty English miles in a day.

During the past year twenty-six have received baptism, and others expect to be baptized soon. There are believers at ten different places, although at some of these places the numbers are few. We only have about one hundred and twenty Sabbath keepers in my territory, but we are hoping to see these little companies grow and become stronger. They have taken hold well of the different points of our faith, such as tithing, health reform, etc.

We are of good courage in God and His work.

W. R. SMITH.

The Shanghai Publishing House

During the past year an effort has been made to bring the publishing work to more of a self-supporting basis. It has not been hoped to do anything very much toward it at the present, only to make a start. In order to accomplish anything it is necessary to have the cooperation of the field, and that is necessarily a matter of education and development. A part of the field has endeavored to bring its work to a forty per cent standard, other parts to a twenty per cent; while those fields making the subscription work the larger portion of their transactions have been able to bring the per cent a good deal nearer the full fifty per cent. When the brethren in the Mandarin territory made the effort to bring their colporteurs to see that self-support was the ultimate goal of the field, and that an effort must be made at once to start toward it, they seemed to give their hearty consent. Portions of the field afterward did not give as hearty support in the real work as they had in the convention; while others have lived up to the agreement and are still doing well.

The advance steps taken show clearly that ultimately the literature work can be put upon a self-supporting basis. The financial statement for the year 1914 shows a net gain of \$5267.86 (Mexican), which is a little less than a third of the appropriation. On the whole, there has been quite a considerable reduction in the large clubs of papers, but there has been a rapid advance on the subscription list. At the present time our subscription list in Wenli and Mandarin totals about 11,000 copies, and the subscriptions coming in each month show that this total will not diminish, but if the past four months are a criterion, the total subscription list at the end of the year will be around 20,000.

At the present time we have orders in for our large books which we are unable to fill owing to the presses being kept busy on regular work, and having no time to produce the books the stock of which is now exhausted. Some of these books, like Mandarin Bible Readings, having nearly six hundred pages, the Wenli Revelation, the Mandarin Daniel, Revelation, etc., require several weeks to run through the press room, and as we now use the presses nearly full time on other work, it shows that it will be some six months before we will be in a position to fill the orders now on hand. We are sorry for this, inasmuch as recent months show a rapid advance in the use of our larger literature, and not very much reduction in the use of the smaller tracts and papers.

During the past three quarters, in an attempt to place the primary work for the Chinese children on the same basis as that of the senior members of the Sabbath school, we have printed a children's quarterly, and picture Golden Text Cards, and these have been taken up in the Mandarin field quite generally. The Wenli field has

not done anything yet, but we hope that at the coming general meeting they will give this important section of their work a place in their discussions, and decide to use the cards and quarterly as the Mandarin field is doing.

The "Crisis in Europe" pamphlet which was written by Brother Stafford, has had quite a large sale. The second edition of five thousand copies is fast diminishing, and we have had calls for it from all parts of America, Canada, and India, besides those which have been used in our own territory.

W. E. GILLIS.

A Missionary Letter

[Brother Frank Mills, ex-secretary and treasurer of the Korean Mission Field, will pardon us, we are sure, if we publish a few extracts from his letter to Elder and Mrs. Porter. Our readers will enjoy the true missionary spirit that the letter breathes. ---Editor.]

I have received the Asiatic NEWS several times, and have read it thoroughly. Thank you very much for the kind remembrance.

Yes, I have been sick, but I am glad to tell you I am almost well, and even more rugged than before. I weigh about eight pounds above my average, and in every way feel greatly improved. I hope you will understand me when I say that I thank God for this experience. I do not want to be fanatical, but I feel that I am far ahead in many ways because of it. I have had time to reflect and consider my ways more thoroughly, and to ask God to straighten me out.

I believe it was the hardest trial I was ever called upon to bear when I was told by the doctors that I would have to give up and go back to America for a time. I must confess that I tried every way I possibly could think of to wriggle out of going, but it was of no use. Experience was all against me, and I determined to make the most of it. My heart ached when I left Korea, and all I could think of was what I seemed to be losing. While on the boat someone would try to visit with me about Korea, but I would have to give up, and then would go to my berth to sleep away my feelings. I would then dream: once I was paying off the men on pay-day, and again we were assembled in church singing, "God be With You Till We Meet Again." It seemed so real, and when I would awaken and find myself on the old ship still plowing away for America, it seemed as though I would sink.

But it is all right. I realize that God never permits these things for His children but for their good. Therefore if I am truly His, I may expect the best even yet. God has not given me up, and I am not discouraged either. When I arrived in San Francisco, I found several letters awaiting me, and nearly all of them enjoined me not to become discouraged. How much easier I had it than Christ,

When He was hanging on the cross, I do not read of His having received such encouragement, and it even seemed that His Father had forsaken Him, yet His courage was good. I will be glad when that word "discouraged" is forever found unnecessary among Seventh-day Adventists. As one writer says, "We have no reason for being discouraged as long as we are in a world where Christ's cross has once stood."

I am very happy here, and everybody is so kind. I couldn't complain if I wanted to; and furthermore, I am sure God has something else for me to do, which will be just as pleasant and enjoyable as my work in Korea. Anyhow my plans and aims are higher yet, and I will wait until He tells me to go to work. I feel that if I ever live through this so-called "rest cure" I will be equal for most anything.

Brother Owen of Loma Linda has been appointed to take my place in Korea. He has been to my tent twice to learn about the place and what he will have to do there. I did my best to make the outlook as real and encouraging to him as I possibly could, and when he was gone went to bed and wept.

I would go back in five minutes, if it were thought best; or anywhere, for that matter. Some of the doctors say I will soon be able to go anywhere, and others say I will have to be careful. You can just imagine me counselling with the former. You of course know, however, I must be reasonable.

Well, the world is in a state of uncertainty, isn't it? The European war is still dragging on with no prospects for peace in sight. And Turkey is coming to her end right before our eyes with none to help her. What a time to preach the gospel!

I hope you are both well, and happy in your work. With kindest regards, I remain
Yours in the Master's work,
Signed, FRANK F. MILLS.

Hupeh Workers' Meeting

The Workers' Meeting for Hupeh convened at Wang Gia Dun, Hankow, February 19-27. Six provinces were represented, and a goodly number from the nearby churches and outstations were also present, so that the attendance was somewhat over one hundred.

As we had not expected more than fifty, we had arranged for the services to be held in the men's dining-room of the new dormitory; but with the large attendance, there seemed no alternative but to pitch our 40x60 ft. tent, and hold the meetings in it. Although for a part of the time the weather was cold and rainy, we did not hear a murmur.

As we were not favored with any outside foreign help, we called on some of our Chinese evangelists to conduct a part of the Bible studies, and all were richly blessed in giving a clear, forceful message.

In former meetings, the brethren and sisters in Hupeh have as a rule seemed

conservative, and clod but at this meeting the spirit of the Lord came near, softening their hearts, and finding in them a ready response to the word spoken. As the high calling of God's chosen people was presented; the brethren and sisters covenanted with their Redeemer henceforth to exemplify by an earnest, active Christian life the praises of Him who had led them from darkness to light; and the evangelists and canvassers seeing the exalted character of their ambassadorship, sought God most earnestly to qualify them more fully for their sacred work.

At the close of the meeting, half of the Hupeh workers remained for the Bible school. Twenty others from various parts of the province also enrolled as students, while Hunan sent down a contingent of twenty-eight to take this seven weeks' instruction in Bible. Concerning the institute, a report will appear later.

R. F. COTTRELL.

They that Sat in Darkness Saw great Light

According to appointment, Mrs. Hall and I left Shanghai the 19th of February for Nanking, where we held a fifteen days' meeting. Our aim on this trip is to reach those not of our faith. We therefore had announcements printed for our various appointments with the subjects to be presented, which were circulated through the city.

Meetings were conducted each afternoon by Mrs. Hall and Sister Doolittle for the women. These meetings were well attended, and a number became very much interested in the study of the Bible, and expressed their desire to accept the gospel.

At the evening meetings there was a large attendance. Our chapel, which seats about a hundred fifty people, would not begin to hold those who came. The ushers said that some nights as many were turned away as were admitted. I have never seen more attentive outsiders since I have been in China. We were sorry to have to break away so soon to reach the other appointments. Some had already taken their stand before we left, and Han Sien Seng is following the interest by holding meetings each evening. We hear the house is well filled every night. We hope to see a good number take their stand for the truth at this time.

Mrs. Hall returned from Nanking to Shanghai, and on March 7 Brother Doolittle and I came on to the interior of Anhwei. We are now in the midst of a ten days' meeting at Ying Shang Hsien, with a good interest. A large number have already handed in their names expressing their willingness to study the Scripture and follow its teaching. The weather is cold and rainy. Living in Chinese houses with no fire is quite uncomfortable. Work at this station is going most encouragingly. The young man in charge is developing nicely, and is pushing the work forward.

O. A. HALL.

Asiatic Division Mission News

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General Meeting Notice

This is the last issue of the NEWS that will reach the field before the workers leave their homes to attend the general meeting, and it seems fitting that a few words be written concerning the entertainment of the visitors to Shanghai at this time.

The capacity of our school building, and the homes of our workers located in Shanghai, will be taxed to the utmost in accommodating with sleeping quarters all who attend the meeting. A dining tent will also be provided, at which meals will be served on the cafeteria plan.

No doubt many who come will be housed in the homes of personal friends, but we trust that as far as possible all who come will plan to board at the dining tent. In this way the people resident in Shanghai will be free to devote their time and interests to the meeting, and will thus be able to choose the better part, as did Mary of old, by sitting at the feet of Jesus and learning of Him. We want no one to merit the rebuke given to Martha, by spending their time in serving at tables.

LOCATING COMMITTEE.

Waichow Workers' Meeting

Our Hakka workers' meeting was held at Waichow March 4-8. About ninety were present. Thirteen were baptized. After the meeting twenty of the workers went to Canton, and enjoyed a two days' meeting there while Elders Daniells and Porter were present.

One of our canvassers last month was robbed of everything he had, yet he goes back to his work in earnest. Our work is growing rapidly in this field, almost faster than we can supply the men and means.

We now have among the Hakkas ten stations with resident evangelists. We have eight schools,---seven boys' and one girls',---with an enrolment of over two hundred students. We look for a harvest of souls in the near future.

S. A. NAGEL.

NOTES

Master William Milton Lee was welcomed into the home of Frederick and Sister Lee, March 9, tipping the scales at eleven pounds.

Later word than given in the report of Sister White's accident has been received, saying her condition continues about the same. We will give this report later.

Word comes to us that Elder W. A. Spicer reached England safely en route to

South Africa, where he goes to attend their union conference to be held at Durban in April.

We were sorry to learn through the *South African Missionary* of the illness of Prof. C. P. Crager, Principal of the Claremont College, South Africa. His trouble was rheumatic fever.

Elder C. P. Lillie, now at Shanghai occupying the Rest Cottage, is building up fast, having reached his normal weight and a little more. His hopes are strong to take up labor again after the division meeting.

Brother Fred Lee returned to his station, Yencheng, Central China, the evening of the 13th of March. After a day or two at the station, he expected to spend the time between this and the general meeting itinerating among his out-stations.

A Bible institute began at Soonan, Korea, February 3. Thirty native preachers are in attendance. It is the first time such a study has been held, says Doctor Russell, and it seems to be much appreciated by our native workers. The institute will continue until the time of their annual meeting.

Elders J. E. Fulton and J. M. Johansen of Australia, and Prof. H. E. Salisbury of India are meeting with Elders Daniells and Porter in Manila for a short council meeting. Word from Elder Porter speaks of broader and still broader plans for our work here, in keeping with the times, all of which will be further developed at our general meeting.

The censor evidently believes in short reports so he took the liberty of cutting down Elder Porter's this month. He did not anticipate our disappointment in taking away the very part we so much desired, a report of the uprising in Singapore. We will forgive him this time as doubtless his intentions were good, and ask Elder Porter to reproduce the part cut out for another issue.

We are informed by letter from Washington that B. R. Owen and wife, Clarence Hall and wife, and possibly R. J. Brown, will leave Seattle March 23 for their respective fields of labor in the Asiatic Division. This good news puts a smile on the faces of all here, and courage in the heart, for it means a little more speed to the work in the Far East. Brother Brown and wife come for the Central China field, Brother and Sister Owen for Korea, and Brother and Sister Hall for Japan.

Writing under date of February 20, Elder DeVinney says: "We have just had our third snow storm, followed by an all night's rain, but to-day it is clearing, although very muddy. Brother and Sister Lee from Korea reached Yokohama Friday afternoon, but it was so stormy they did not attempt to come up to see us. They expected the boat to sail yesterday at three p. m., but this was postponed until five a. m. this morning, so Brother Lee took a run up and was with us about three hours."

Little Eleanor Stafford has been seriously ill with pneumonia. God heard prayer in her behalf, else this little sunbeam would not be with us to-day. Brother Stafford is in poor health, and a furlough has been arranged for them. They will doubtless be leaving for the States as soon as transportation can be arranged.

Through the thoughtfulness of Doctor Riley Russell we were able to pass on to our workers who are itinerating much of the time, the article on water sterilization. The little leaflet was written by able writers who are giving their time largely to research work in the Far East. Such of our workers as are on the road weeks and months at a time, where pure water is not obtainable, might do well to secure this purifier and thus save illness as the result of drinking questionable water. Clip out the article for use against a time of need.

Elder B. Petersen, superintendent of the Manchurian Mission Field, says that he and Brother O. J. Grundset are holding three public meetings each week, in addition to giving Bible studies. They are alone without their Chinese evangelist at present, he being in an adjoining city scattering the printed page. Elder Petersen thinks there will be some fruit of their labor from this series of meetings. At the close of a discourse on "Obedience," a good social service was held, several expressing their desire to follow the true God. A class has already been organized for baptism, several having handed in their names as applicants.

Elders Daniells, Porter, Fulton, and Johansen, accompanied by Sister Daniells, their niece Miss Helen Hare, and little Mildred Comer who is returning to the States for school advantages, passed through Shanghai March 28, spending the day at our headquarters. Two services were held, one for the students of the Chinese training school, and one at the foreign chapel. A few items of business were transacted, when they bade us farewell and proceeded on their way, Japan being their next stop. Elder Fulton will visit the remainder of the field with Elders Daniells and Porter, while Elder Johansen, after a visit with his daughter, Sister Stacey of Tokyo, Japan, will return to Shanghai. These Australian brethren will remain for our general meeting in May.

Our workers in Singapore can now come a little nearer in sympathy to our brethren and sisters in the European Division, having had a foretaste of the war spirit. The latter part of February a regiment of about 800 soldiers, left to guard Singapore, mutinied when asked to remove to Hongkong, and began a wholesale slaughter of the white citizens. Indirectly we hear that over fifty were killed,---a number who were prominent in business circles there, doctors, merchants, etc. The women and children were quickly removed to refugee steamers in the harbor, then the citizens took up arms to hold the situation in check as much as possible until marines from the French, Japanese and Russian gun boats could arrive. Elder A. G. Daniells and party and Elder R. C. Porter arrived there the day of the outbreak, so were eye witnesses of the results of a war spirit. Our brethren were allowed to occupy our mission headquarters two nights at their own risk. The mob came within two blocks of them one night, but doubtless was driven back by the angels that excel in strength the armies of this world. We hope for a full report from Singapore regarding the uprising.