



INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL

A Model School in Foochow—Providential Openings in Borneo

Leaving Shanghai June 25, I reached Foochow, Fukiens, the 28th, where I was met by Pastor Keh and son in a houseboat about two hours' sail down the river. We had a favoring gale, and were served with a first-class European luncheon en route up the river, so the time passed very pleasantly.

Two years ago Pastor Keh with his family removed to Foochow and located in the very heart of the Chinese city, and opened mission work. A very desirable compound, formerly the home of a wealthy Chinaman, was soon offered him at a very low rental for his city mission headquarters. There were large servants' dormitories, which would accommodate nearly one hundred students for school quarters, besides the chapel and living quarters off the open court.

From this compound, which Pastor Keh and family believed that God had given them in answer to prayer, they began their work. They began by circulating literature, holding Bible studies with the people in their homes, and conducting chapel meetings in their compound chapel.

Soon people began requesting baptism into their newly found faith in the third angel's message. Among them one of the leading teachers in the Anglo-Chinese College, who had accepted the message through reading, was united with the church by baptism.

Pastor Keh and his assistant had just opened a small boarding school in their compound, and this teacher soon took charge of it, and became its chief instructor. Twenty of his former students having learned that he left the college on account of newly found Bible truth, came and requested the privilege of connecting with his little school in order to learn more of the faith which he had accepted. They were received, and under his management the school soon developed an attendance of more than one hundred. They all dress uniformly, and they have the most orderly and best conducted Chinese school I have visited in China.

They all attend every Bible service, and, with Bible in hand, each student turns and reads every scripture used by the minister. Fourteen of these students have already received baptism, and many others are deeply interested in Bible study.

After two years of work in the Foochowese language, Pastor Keh and his associates have a church of 87 members. They have received but little foreign supervision, so that the development of this work has been almost wholly by our Chinese workers. Others

have requested baptism, so that their membership will soon reach the one hundred mark. Pastors B. L. Anderson and W. C. Hankins carried the principal burden of the general meeting at this time. While we were there we ordained one Chinese worker to the gospel ministry, and arranged for the purchase of a temple ground 150 x 310 feet situated on the city boulevard near the center of the city. This ground has large, well built temple and other buildings in good repair, with good walks, trees, well, and paved courts, surrounded by a large stone wall. With a little remodeling, these buildings can be utilized for our mission work. This compound, with improvements, was purchased for \$517.50 (gold). The Chinese have a fear of occupying a temple grounds, and as it had been decided to discontinue this temple as a place of worship, it was bought without Chinese competition. For business purposes in that section of the city it would be worth several times what we paid for it.

The Foochowese field needs a foreign family to learn the language and take general supervision. The field is open. Calls are coming in from all parts of the territory, and every providential indication is that now is the best time to work for the Foochowese people.

On account of a cable stating that I must come by first boat to catch my steamer at Hongkong for Borneo, I could only stop one day each at Amoy and Swatow.

In Amoy the boys' training school is well under way, and will soon be ready for occupancy. It is constructed of solid stone masonry, and will be strong to resist the force of the typhoons that sweep the Chinese coast. They are hoping to secure a piece of ground nearby for a girls' school.

The Amovese work, under the supervision of Pastor W. C. Hankins, is making a good advance. The members are paying tithes and offerings for the extension of the work, and they are beginning to catch the missionary spirit for its extension to their fellowmen who still bow as worshipers at the shrines of Buddha.

The Swatowese field, under the management of Pastor J. P. Anderson, assisted by Pastor Ang, is making a strong and steady advance. While there I visited the school conducted by Pastor Ang and daughters. It is very orderly, and closely adheres to the same Chinese order and courtesy mentioned in describing the school at Foochow. The students were all neatly dressed, and many of them show marks of good, intellectual ability. This school now numbers about ninety, and it is doing excellent primary work, both in general educational and Bible teaching. A foreign family is greatly needed to take charge of the training of the more advanced students for mission work.

While there we had opportunity to sell the foreign residence erected for our mission headquarters. As the building was very poorly located at quite a distance from the portion of the city where most of the work was required, we decided to accept the proposition, and we proceeded at once to secure another location. After careful investigation we found a good location about three blocks from the railway station and about four blocks from the main street of the city, two-thirds of the distance nearer to the portion of the city where the larger part of the work of the mission is required, and situated on a small island surrounded by the river, so that it is isolated from the undesirable odors arising from the congested portions of Chinese cities. As possession of the mission house must be given soon, work will be commenced at once in the erection of a dwelling house for the superintendent. Another dwelling for the school man and a training school building are needed in order to provide for the immediate needs of the work in the Swatowese field. In order to supply workers to meet the demands of this field, a small training school in this dialect is an absolute necessity. Our work here is far in advance of our facilities at the present time, and no time should be lost in supplying facilities for opening this training school work, that workers may be speedily developed to meet the requirements of this field.

After arriving at Hongkong from Swatow, I learned that the steamer on which I was to take passage had gone into drydock for cleaning the hull. The time I so much desired to spend at the Swatow general meeting I was now obliged to spend in awaiting the movements of my steamer. While waiting, I divided the time between Hongkong and Canton.

The South China Committee have arranged for Pastor B. A. Meeker and wife and Brother P. V. Thomas and wife to attend the Cantonese language school the coming year. This has made it necessary for Brother A. L. Ham and wife and Sister Wilbur to remove to Canton, Sister Wilbur to connect with the girls' training school and Brother Ham to oversee the school and city work in connection with the directorship of the Cantonese field. This leaves only Brother and Sister Mountain, who have come to take charge of the canvassing work and the tract society depository in South China, to supervise the Hongkong work until someone is provided for that field.

We made a brief visit to Canton to advise with reference to the remodeling of the boys' school building in that city. With a slight expense we found the building could be put in shape to meet the immediate demands of the school, but it will later need to be entirely remodeled if permanent school work is to be conducted there.

There is an excellent outlook for the development of a good, strong boys' school which will qualify many workers for service in the great Cantonese field who otherwise would never be able to do efficient work in the cause. The girls' school is developing splendidly. A bright, intelligent class of young women are in attendance, and the school is already filled to its capacity.

On reaching the railway station for our return journey to Hongkong we were informed that the river was rising, and a bridge had just been washed out between Canton and Hongkong, which prevented the running of trains. We were obliged to make a hasty run to the steamer landing and return to Hongkong by steamer. The rise in the river continued until it reached a point eight feet higher than the floods of last year. This made it by far the highest flood that has been known on the Canton River.

After a very pleasant five days' passage we reached Sandakan, British North Borneo.

Within an hour after entering the harbor we were met by Pastors Detamore, Montgomery, and the native workers, and ushered into the meeting hall, which is located on the first floor of Pastor Montgomery's residence. Here we found Sister Montgomery and the native church of 24 members with some neighbors assembled to give us a welcome. At their request we proceeded at once with a forty-five minutes preaching service.

After spending one day looking around the city and selecting a location which we hope to be able to purchase for our headquarters compound in British North Borneo, Pastors Detamore, Montgomery, and the writer took passage on a small steamer bound for Singapore around the coast to Jesselton. After a night's ride we stopped en route at Kudat, where we visited the city hospital and other suburban portions of the town. At the hospital we found one of our young men, Brother Chan, engaged as the principal nurse in the institution. He is a bright, energetic man. Although he is well liked and has good prospects before him there, he expressed the desire to enter our school at Singapore in order to fit himself for evangelistic work.

The following morning we reached Jesselton, where we were met by our Chinese evangelist, Brother Kong, and taken to his hospitable home for entertainment.

At Jesselton we were glad to meet a faithful Brother Wong who, with his wife and sixteen children, is loyally representing the truth on the island of Labuan. They are among the pioneers of the work in Borneo. Three of their children are now attending our school at Sandakan, in training for the work.

Four families of Chinese emigrants from South China came in from four miles in the country to attend our services here. They represent a large Chinese colony who have secured homes from the government, and have located on the fertile lands near Jesselton in response to a government invitation to homesteaders.

There was a Protestant mission located in that vicinity which had developed a constituency sufficient to erect and support a church and pastor. But it becoming necessary for the pastor to return home on account of his health, and no other Protestant missionary being available, a Catholic priest stepped into the location and opened regular services. A portion of the Protestant community were satisfied with this provision for church privileges, but the better informed and more discerning Protestants refused to be swept backward from Protestantism into this close resemblance of their former heathen worship. Some of them attended the services conducted by our Chinese evangelist, and the services held during our visit, and appealed to us to send them a Protestant missionary. At the conclusion of our meetings Pastor Montgomery and our Chinese evangelist arranged to open work in that vicinity. They have erected a cheap attop house for dwelling and church combined, and they are having a good interest in Bible study. One brother who has been observing the Sabbath for two years, during our visit requested baptism. There is every prospect of the organization of a church at Jesselton in the near future.

Calls are coming in from many places for the establishment of missions, and the Borneo field shows good results where labor has been bestowed. In Sarawak, a small native state with a British governor called the Rajah, which lies between British North

Borneo and Dutch Southwest Borneo, the Rajah refused Pastor Montgomery the privilege of establishing a mission or preaching in that territory but through reading thirty are now requesting baptism in that field. It is impossible to stop the onward march of the message until it has finished its work.

As we pulled away from the wharf at Sandakan on taking leave of the Borneo field, we left Pastor and Sister Montgomery alone to develop the work in British North Borneo. The sight of that lonely couple, emaciated by years of toil in the tropics, as they waved us adieu from the pier, haunts me still. They need a furlough, but they refuse to leave the field until other foreign supervision is provided to take the oversight of this important field. How long should they wait?

R. C. PORTER.

Women's Work in Japan

The "Fujinkai," or Women's Missionary Society in Japan, is now established at eight different places,—Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Kuji, Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Hakata. In four of these places the work is conducted entirely by the Japanese ladies without foreign assistance. The reports for the last quarter show an improvement over previous quarters which is encouraging, and the interest and desire to have a part in the great work of warning this people of the things coming upon the earth, and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ, seems to be growing among our women. The natural characteristics and training of the Japanese women make it very difficult for them to leave the seclusion of their own homes and go from house to house canvassing, or for missionary purposes, but the Lord is helping many to do this, who are finding real pleasure in the effort to do good for others.

The Ogikubo society, or the society at mission headquarters, is now engaged in distributing leaflets containing a summary of the sermons given at the tent and "kogisho" in the city, which are being printed each day for use in Tokyo. Though the village near us is small, the country is thickly settled, and we have divided it into districts, giving each member a certain part to be responsible for. We are placing in every home within reach of the compound each week one of these studies, and the following week the family is again called upon by the same persons, who endeavor to talk with the different members of the family upon what they have read, and if they find that they have not read what had been left for them, they try and create an interest in the studies so that they will read them from week to week. We hope in this way to create an interest so that this winter when the farmers are not so busy, we can arrange for a series of meetings here in the compound for them and secure their presence, or follow up the work in the homes where this is possible. Each day before starting out we meet together and ask the Lord to direct our steps and words, that no honest heart may be overlooked, and that just the right words may be said to win some soul to the love of the truth. We go out two by two, a foreigner to give strength and courage, and a Japanese to do the talking when the conversation gets beyond the grasp of the foreigner's knowledge of the language. This makes a happy combination, and we find great joy in thus working together. Last month we went into the city in the same manner selling the "Owari No Fukuin," our monthly magazine. In about three hours we sold 180 copies, and had many pleasant experiences by the way. Of course this is not work that any of us would

choose for our own pleasure; but it is seed sowing in which all can have a part, and the promise is that if we sow beside all waters, though we do not know which will prosper, this or that, if we sow faithfully, "we shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us."

A vast field is open to us, sisters, and invites us to enter. In the organized work of the Division there are very few Bible women, and it is very difficult to train and keep them for this work. I am convinced that if we foreign ladies of the different missions would give a portion of our time to this work, searching out the openings, and encouraging and training the native women to do the same, our efforts could and would result in as great a fruitage for the Lord as that of the paid laborers. In Japan it is almost impossible for a man to get the truth into the home unless the husband or father first becomes interested and invites the laborer home with him, and then the end of his interest closes the way for the ladies of the family, however much they have become interested, unless there is a public meeting at hand where they may occasionally attend. If we do not get into these homes and give the truth to them, millions of our sisters, just as good by nature as ourselves, will go down to Christless, heathen graves, hopeless.

Ought this not to move the very depths of our souls, and compel us to greater efforts for them? Can not we plan our own home work so as to give some time each day, or at least each week, to earnest labor in the homes of the people? We all have much to do in our own homes. Some have other duties connected with the cause, in the Sabbath school department, or some other branch of the organized work; but whatever it may be, can anything take the place of getting into personal touch with these poor souls who will be lost unless we go and search them out? We may think the way is all hedged up before us, but let us resolve that we will break away from the many unnecessary things which take so much of our time, and make a determined effort to get the light of saving truth before our sisters before it is too late.

MRS. F. H. DEVINNEY.

Through Difficulties and Trial

Everything is moving along very nicely up here. I have just had word from our Chinese brother in the north stating that he has a very good interest, and many are coming to study the doctrine. When I first arrived there it seemed that all doors were closed to us, rent being very high for any building obtainable, and was really more than we felt we could afford to pay. But after some searching we found a good location. I was very much surprised that the owner of this property was a heathen who still has a heathen altar in his house, for upon hearing that we desired to rent his building in which to conduct religious services, he let us have it at a more reasonable price. It might be of interest to know that a barber who was renting less than half of what we have now rented was paying this same man a much higher rent than we are required to pay.

As this city is located only a short distance from Harbin, and as I had been told that there were some Chinese in Harbin who desired to study our message, I accordingly went to see them. Wherever I went along the Russian railway, the Russians demanded my passport, and at several times I had the Russian police running after me when I had first escaped their notice. When I arrived in the city of Harbin I went through

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NOTES

the same performances, only on a larger scale. The greatest trouble was that none of these Russian officials were able to read or speak either the English or the Chinese language. Finally they found one man who could speak English and I was released. I did not dare to talk German to them, and I found out afterward that it was to my advantage that I had not done so.

We have a nice little Russian church in the city of Harbin, and I took this opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. We have a worker there who understands German, so I was able to communicate with them. This brother has been forbidden to hold meetings in the city, and he is not allowed even to get up on the rostrum in our own church. He may be sent away from the place at any time. He is an Austrian, but was born in Russia, but because he is a Seventh-day Adventist, they will not grant him his request of becoming a Russian subject.

The following day I called on Brother Goebel, who is superintendent of the division. He had been banished to Siberia two weeks prior to my arrival, and there his wife was sitting alone with six children. It was indeed a pitiful scene, and when I was bidding them farewell, and Mrs. Goebel said "Pray for us," it indeed touched my heart. Our brethren there are passing through some very hard trials. While I walked down the streets with the brother above mentioned, we had to be very careful indeed about our conversation. We could barely speak above a whisper, as the German was the only language in which we could communicate, but this brother said, "Every police in Harbin knows me, and has an eye on me."

The last morning I was in Harbin, word came from Vladivostok that one of our workers there had been called to service in the marine, and at the same time the daily papers brought the sad news that in St. Petersburg a Catholic priest had given a speech in the "Duma" stating that Seventh-day Adventists and another sect were very dangerous, and that they ought not to be permitted to carry on their work any longer. This was sad news for our brethren there indeed. I am glad that we still have the opportunity of freely proclaiming the message in China. But we feel we must work with all diligence while it is day, for the time may not be far distant when Manchuria will share the experience of Korea.

B. PETERSEN.

Report of Asiatic Division Sabbath School Department, Quarter Ending June 30, 1915.

MISSIONS	NO SCHS.	MEM.	AV. ATT.	CON.	THR.S.O.
Central C.	41	1073	800	\$ 33.40	\$ 5.15
East China	10	375	333	82.37	19.04
South China	41	1553	1355	256.94	45.27
Manchuria	1	23	17	14.08	3.72
West China	1	24	21	11.53	1.91
Phil. Islands	16	320	313	53.85	.78
Malaysia	6	286	236	219.22	48.92
Japan	15	295	248	133.99	58.22
Korea	51	1185	924	108.10	40.25
Totals	182	5134	4247	\$ 913.48	\$ 223.26

All donations were placed in the mission treasury.

Pastor and Sister C. P. Lillie announce the arrival of a newcomer to their home at Chefoo, Shantung,—Amy Alice Lillie, born September 30. Congratulations to the happy parents.

The church school for the foreign children in the Shanghai compound opened September 27. The removal of several families from Shanghai has decreased the number in attendance, but with the addition of Sister Wilbur's children, Robert and Oilene, from Canton, Miss Wilson has an interesting school.

Another family, Brother and Sister R. J. Brown, who arrived in Shanghai from America during the time of the general meeting, have left the Shanghai compound and gone to Nanking to attend the language school the coming year. Brother Brown was detained in Shanghai for some weeks nursing Pastor Shultz through his siege of typhoid fever.

We have been pleased to greet, during the past two weeks, four families who have come to China to engage in work: Brethren E. H. James and C. H. Davies and their wives, from Australia, who arrived in Shanghai on September 30; and Brother and Sister C. F. Glasecock and Doctor and Sister D. E. Davenport, from America, who arrived on the ss. "Persia" October 13. They have all gone to Nanking with the purpose of attending the language school this year. We extend to them a hearty welcome to the Asiatic Division.

On account of the shortness of workers, the family expected from America to take charge of the China Missions Training School not having arrived, it became necessary to call Brother and Sister H. J. Doolittle from their work in Nanking to direct the work of the school during the coming year. They are now located in Shanghai, and are entering upon vigorous plans to make the coming year a profitable one to the students. We trust that with the blessing of the Lord added to their earnest efforts, it may be the best year in the history of the school.

The Shanghai Tract Society announces the arrival of a new supply of the following books:

	(gold)
History of the Papacy by Wylie	1.25
The Papal System from Its Origin to the Present Time	1.00
Fox's book of Martyrs	.75
The Waldenses	.75
The Advance Guard of Missions	1.50
Bible Readings for the Home Circle (New)	3.00
The World's Crisis	.25
The Cross and Its Shadow	2.00

According to their expectations, Pastor and Mrs. Porter left Shanghai on the little steamer "Chikugo Maru" October 2, to connect with the "Nippon Maru" at Nagasaki for America. A letter from Mrs. Porter mailed at Nagasaki reports a most pleasant voyage to Japan. Both were feeling well rested, and enjoying the energizing breezes of the ocean air. They expect to arrive in America October 26th, and after spending a few days in San Francisco and Mountain View, will proceed to Loma Linda to attend the Autumn Council of the General Conference, which commences November 4. Our prayers and good wishes follow Pastor and Sister Porter as they go to attend this important meeting, which we trust will result in broader plans for the propagation of the work in our great Asiatic Division. Further word will be published from them as it is received from time to time. We hope to welcome them back to Shanghai early in the year 1916.