

Asiatic Division Outlook

VOL. 6

SHANGHAI, CHINA, DECEMBER 15, 1917

No. 25

A Visit to North Burma

AFTER the close of the council meeting at Rangoon, in company with other brethren I made a visit to Kalaw, a mountain resort where it is proposed to erect a rest home for the workers during the hottest weather. We also visited our Meiktila school.

Kalaw is an elevation of between four and five thousand feet, and is reached by a branch railway which zigzags up the mountain to the station, revealing some beautiful scenery en route. It is certainly a pleasant place. Some of our workers had selected a site for a rest home, a lovely spot covered with

school was held at eight A.M., and English and Burmese classes were conducted. All seemed to take a lively interest. At the close a Sabbath-school offering was taken amounting to nearly twenty dollars, gold.

The regular Sabbath service followed. A lesson on Jesus cleansing the temple was presented, then an invitation was extended to those who had learned of God and His truth to yield their hearts to Him. Opportunity was given those who had strayed to return, and those who had recently learned of the message to cast in their lot with God's people. Altogether about twenty-five came forward to seek God. Some of these



Our Burmese Workers

graceful pine trees, whose familiar aroma brought thoughts of the woods of the home lands. Just a short distance below could be heard and seen a babbling brook of cool mountain water. Higher mountains covered with living green make inviting excursion trips for those who make a stay there. The nights were cool, and the breezes refreshing and exhilarating. It is likely that a rest home for our faithful workers will be erected at an early date.

Friday evening brought us to the Meiktila school in time for the evening service. We were glad to meet the faculty, students, and our brethren at this place. Sabbath was a good day, and it is to be hoped its lessons may long be remembered. The Sabbath-

were just coming out of Buddhism, and this step meant much. It brought great joy to Brother and Sister Ludington, who are in charge of the school, to see their students turn to the living God. They have both labored hard for the conversion of these young people, and it was a blessed privilege to see the results of their patient labor. They have lately been greatly cheered that one of their leading teachers, a Burmese of long teaching experience, has fully accepted this truth.

The Meiktila school has had an enrolment during the last year of one hundred and thirty, counting both day and boarding students. This is an industrial school, conducting a number of departments, where students are engaged in carpentering, shoe making,

cane chair making, and farming. Good work is done, and we were glad to learn that the departments are self-supporting, and in fact bringing in a small margin of profit to the school. With the increasing number of students, the buildings are becoming too small. It is hoped additions can be made. The government has made some grants to the school and reported favorably on the work done. The school was honored on one occasion with a visit from the governor general, who took a great interest in this little institution. We are glad that God has blessed the work of the school in many ways, but chiefly in turning the students to the truth of God's word.

J. E. FULTON.

The Japan Conference

BEGINNING October 25, a week's institute was conducted for the workers and canvassers in this field; and this was followed by a general meeting held November 1 to 10. All the Japanese and foreign workers, and all but one or two of the canvassers were in attendance from the first, and during the general meeting there were in all about one hundred and forty present.

Those who were with us from abroad were: Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Prescott from the General Conference; Pastor and Mrs. J. S. James, Pastor and Mrs. R. F. Cottrell, and Prof. S. L. Frost from the Division Conference; and Pastors Johanson and Butterfield, of the Union Conference. We appreciated the help of these workers in the meetings, and their good instruction and counsel in the business sessions and committee work. A special interest was taken by all in the Bible instruction and devotional talks given by Professor Prescott.

Early in the institute work, the Spirit of God came near with convicting power, and a thorough work of revival was accomplished, which was a good preparation for the meeting that followed.

At this gathering some very important steps were taken in connection with our cause in Japan. After twenty-one years of mission work in this field, we believe we have reached the age of self-government; and on joint recommendation from the Division and Union Conference committees, on Friday, November 2, a resolution to organize ourselves into the Japan Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was introduced from the floor and carried unanimously. A constitution was thereupon adopted, and the work of an organized conference taken up. Our Japanese brethren all took a deep interest in the business of the session, and a good spirit of unity and co-operation was manifested throughout the meeting. A number of resolutions covering the different phases of our denominational work were passed, and quite a definite tone for self-support, for at least some lines of the work, was struck.

The workers have now returned to their stations to

resume their work; but it is with a new interest in their work, which they now feel to a greater extent is *their* work, and this, coupled with the careful study of the Bible and seeking of God that all have engaged in, will surely be the beginning of a new work in Japan.

The officers and departmental heads chosen are as follows; president, P. B. Hoffman; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Cole; field missionary secretary, H. Stacey; secretary of home missionary, Missionary Volunteer, and Sabbath-school departments, T. H. Okohira; educational secretary, B. P. Hoffman. S. Miyake will act as editor-in-chief of the *Signs of the Times*. We bespeak the prayers of all our brethren for this new organization, and for the work we are trying to do for the unwarned millions of this Island Empire.

B. P. HOFFMAN.

West Java Mission

Dear Fellow Workers,—

We have now used one-half of our Harvest Ingathering papers, and, with the Lord's blessing, have been able to collect the sum of \$325, gold. This is our annual harvest; but while we are harvesting in a financial way, those who are reading the papers are also receiving special spiritual benefit. We find people inquiring about the truths for this time; and no doubt these Ingathering papers will do much to prepare the hearts of the people for the reception of truth.

One man, of Dutch nationality, is coming to us for instruction, and is much interested in the study of the Bible. After I had given him the first readings, he came to me after two days and read to me a synopsis of what we had studied. We are praying that the Lord will bring him to a full knowledge of this precious truth.

We have been able to sell a number of our small books, and these are doing a good work among the people. What we lack is several canvassers who can devote their entire time to this branch of the work. We believe that our hopes in this direction will soon be realized. We are all of good courage in the Lord.

I. C. SCHMIDT.

A Trip to the Capital of Szechwan, West China

BROTHER C. L. BLANDFORD and the writer spent a month during September and October in making a trip to Chengtu and returning. The Lord gave us a safe journey. We spent five days in the capital, during which time we searched for a suitable place to rent. The one that we secured will make a home for Brother and Sister Blandford till the mission can buy land and build. It is new and has a good appearance, but is entirely of native construction, even to paper windows. It was the nicest place we found for rent that was at all within our means.

On the up trip we walked most of the way, going via

Hochow, Suining, Loehi, and Kienchonwa. Coming back we walked across to Chungkianghsien and from there traveled the rest of the way back on cargo boats, stopping over a few days with our believers in Hochow. Traveling this way saves money for other work, though it would be poor economy if there were a faster mode of travel.

The first day's walk out from Chungking brought us to Yuehlaichang, a market town where we planned to take a boat for over a hundred li. As we were going down the hill toward the town we could see several boats being driven up the river by a strong wind. We hurried down to the river and tried to engage a boat to take us thirty li on up the river that evening, but the boatmen refused to start before the next morning. We urged them to take advantage of the wind, but they refused, saying there would be a wind the next day, as the wind blew up the river every day at that season. We were disappointed the next morning to find the wind blowing down stream. Our boat made very slow time, as it had to be pulled by trackers. In the afternoon we reached Modzitou, where we learned that for several hours during the forenoon, robbers had held up and robbed every boat coming along. Then we understood that it was the Lord's care for us that had kept us back.

Chungking.

M. C. WARREN.

Gathering the Wealth of the Gentiles in North China

"God giveth to a man that is good in His sight, wisdom, and knowledge, and joy: but to the sinner He giveth travail, to gather and to heap up, that he may give to him that is good before God."

This promise of the Scriptures, I believe, applies directly to the efforts we put forth each year in our Harvest Ingathering work throughout the world. It offers all the necessary wisdom and knowledge to do the work that we attempt when we undertake to gather funds from the unbelieving public; and added to this, it promises joy in such service. Surely we can have confidence in this work when we know that the very power that these men have to "gather" and "to heap up" is granted them that they "may give to him that is good before God."

It is too early yet to give any complete report of the Harvest Ingathering work in the North China Union Conference territory; but so much encouragement has been received thus far that we feel that even a partial report may be a stimulus in other fields just entering upon their campaign.

When the campaign opened in Hankow three weeks ago, we decided to visit the men who are gathering and heaping up wealth in that city, and test out the interpretation we have placed on the text quoted. Of

these men the Lord has said that they *will* support His work if approached in the right manner. The following quotation is taken from a little pamphlet by Mrs. E. G. White, entitled "An Appeal to Ministers and Church Officers," and published in 1908 by the Pacific Press:—

"The Lord's work might receive far greater favors than it is now receiving, if we would approach men in wisdom, acquainting them with the work, and giving them an opportunity of doing that which it is our privilege to induce them to do for its advancement. If we, as His servants, would take a wise and prudent course, His good hand would prosper us in our efforts.

"He is ready to move upon the hearts of worldly men, even idolaters, to give of their abundance for the support of His work; and He will do this as soon as His people learn to approach these men wisely, and to call their attention to that which it is their privilege to do. If the needs of the Lord's work were set forth in a proper light before those who have means and influence, these men might do much to advance the cause of present truth. . . .

"Why not ask the Gentiles for assistance? I have received instruction that there are men and women in the world who have sympathetic hearts, and who will be touched with compassion as the needs of suffering humanity are presented before them. . . . The money is the Lord's, and if the wealthy are approached in the right way, the Lord will touch their hearts and will impress them to give of their means. God's money is in the hands of these men, and some of them will heed the request for help. . . . We are not to feel that it would not be the thing to do to ask men of the world for means; for it is just the thing to do."

We knew that there were many obstacles to overcome in attempting to reach these men with this appeal; but we felt sure that the Lord had a way through all these. The class of men whom we decided to work with are known as compradors. These men are the middle men between the foreign merchants and the Chinese traders; and all the business between these two classes passes through their hands. They consequently become very rich. They can almost all speak English. But usually before one can reach their offices, he must run the gauntlet of a number of attendants, whose duty it is to learn your business. Of course the discovery of your mission would be fatal to your chances for an interview. Our first task, then, was to find a way to overcome this difficulty, which we did after a little experimenting.

We found these compradors most courteous, and ready to listen to our appeal. The Lord greatly blessed us, enabling us in six days to collect over a thousand dollars. In some cases we received as high as \$50 from one man, and a large number contributed \$20 and \$25 each. On one card with only thirty names on it,

we have \$529, or an average of \$17 a name. Brother Allum was rewarded with \$239 for one and one half days' work.

The writer and Brother Wood have been carrying on a campaign in Shanghai for seven days, working continuously, and have received in this city already considerably over a thousand dollars. Others also are working here with good success. In one case a native worker has received over \$50, and naturally he feels very much encouraged over his success.

We have enjoyed the work immensely, and feel sure that it will mean much to our efforts for self-support to push this campaign each year with vigor. We feel sure also that if all our foreigners in this field will put forth an earnest effort each year in this work, many thousands of dollars can be gathered from the rich men in these cities of the East. For the thirteen days that I have given personally to this work, the Lord has blessed me with \$1,789. Surely this pays financially, to say nothing of the possibilities for labor opened before us by the acquaintanceships thus formed with scores of wealthy men of the world. We intend to visit these men again with some of our truth-filled literature, and if possible get them to read regarding the truths of this message. From the little pamphlet mentioned above I quote again:—

"This plan was opened before me as a way of coming in touch with wealthy men of the world. Through this means not a few will become interested, and many will hear and believe the truth for this time."

The good report comes to us by wire from the province of Honan that the brethren there have collected \$223 with only four papers. They are enthusiastically pushing on, and will gather a large sum, we are sure. Their goal is \$1000. We have not yet had time to receive reports from other places, but believe that our brethren everywhere in the union are pushing the work with vigor.

The Lord has surely fulfilled His promise to us in this campaign, and we feel greatly encouraged with the prospects before us in our future efforts. We are keeping on file this year, for future reference, the names and addresses of all donors. Perhaps next year they will be willing to repeat the favor they have shown us this year. At least we are planning on another visit to these men at that time, and believe that this information will be helpful to us.

H. M. BLUNDEN.

Institute at Tseu Tsaung, Kiangsu

Soon after the close of the institute held for women at Shanghai, I accompanied Miss Shull and her Bible woman on an itinerating trip. After a journey of several hours by train and launch we reached the city of Kaung Yung, where an evangelist and Bible woman have been laboring. Here we were hospitably entertained over the Sabbath, the Bible woman sharing

her little upper room with us. Sabbath, after the morning services, was spent in visiting a number of homes of the better class where there were women interested in the truths of this message. As this was my first experience in visiting this class of women in their own homes, it was all most interesting,—the maze of intricate passageways which separate their apartments from the street, the elaborately decorated coffins waiting for their owners to die, the quaintly furnished rooms, and more especially the bright, intelligent young women who seem to be reaching out after gospel truth.

The next day, hiring a boat, we took a few inquirers with us, and set out down the canal for the village of Tseu Tsaung, where a two weeks' institute had been planned. After our arrival a day was spent in calling at the homes of those who were interested. Here, as in other places which are seldom visited by foreigners, we were the objects of much curiosity. We were hospitably entertained at one of the best homes, and the best of the city was at our disposal.

The teaching at this institute was of necessity more elementary than that given at the Shanghai meeting. During the first few days large crowds attended; but many of these women had never before sat for five minutes to hear the gospel preached, so it took considerable tact to hold their attention. But gradually disturbances grew less, and the attendance was more closely confined to those who were really interested. Miss Shull and her assistant worked hard in teaching these women the principles of Christianity. Daily reading classes were held both for beginners and those more advanced, and it was surprising with what zeal the women took up their studies. The days were spent in class work, and the evenings were usually devoted to personal interviews; so the two weeks spent here were strenuous ones for Miss Shull. From early morning till late at night her hours were usually more than filled. I was only sorry that I could not take hold in the language of the people and assist in bearing the burden of the meeting. How great the need for an army of trained women to enter these benighted homes with the gospel!

While a beginning has been made at Tseu Tsaung, and the prospects are for a plenteous harvest, yet much careful work must be done, or great will be the loss sustained. The Lord came especially near during the closing hours of the institute, and it was realized that real conviction had taken hold of hearts, leading souls to turn from idols to serve the living God.

MRS. C. E. WEAKS.

Nothing is eternal but that which is done for God and others. That which is done for self dies. Perhaps it is not wrong, but it perishes. That which ends in self is mortal; that alone which goes out of self into God lasts forever.—*F. W. Robertson.*

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The Bible the Foundation of All Education

IN education, as in the plan of salvation, "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." He is the "true light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Every person has some "light" which, if rightly developed by proper education, will strengthen right desires and invigorate and expand the mind. The foundation of such education is God's word; for in Christ, who is the central figure of that word, is "hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." Without this word, we should not know the first principles of education. God Himself would be unknown to us.

The world in its ignorance does not know God; "for the wisdom of the world is foolishness with God." Pantheism claims that all is God. Atheism declares that there is no God. The Scriptures alone reveal God in His fulness. They teach us that God is terrible in His majesty, yet tender in His judgment; severe in His punishment; yet infinite in His love. They reveal the origin of man, his fall, and his present sinfulness. They show man his guilt, his hopelessness without Christ, and his final end—subjects upon which neither science nor history alone can throw any light.

The Scriptures teach who is the Creator of all things. Without this inspired witness, we should not know who made the world. The Athenian Greeks did not know; the wisest Romans in Paul's time had not discovered it; the so-called great men of to-day who reject the word are still, like the heathen of old, groping in the dark in regard to this question. Apart from the Bible we should not know that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

In the Bible a field of education is opened that is as large as the universe. Many paths pass through it, yet few have been fully explored. One eminent writer declares: "In its wide range of style and subjects, the Bible has something to interest every mind and appeal to every heart. In its pages are found history the most ancient; biography the truest to life; the principles of the government for the control of the state, for the regulation of the household—principles that human wisdom never equaled. It contains philosophy, the most profound; poetry the sweetest and the most sublime, the most impassioned and the most pathetic." "Education," p. 125.

True education develops all the faculties, the physical, the mental and the spiritual. Its object is to restore the image of God in the soul, and it aims to create a pure heart and a sound mind in a strong and well-developed body. Regarding the physical we read, "Every man that striveth for the mastery, is temperate in all things." The Bible teaches that our diet has a

bearing on our physical being, that plain living and high thinking go hand in hand. It teaches the importance of healthful dress, of cleanliness, and of right physical habits.

The mental faculties are developed by the study of the Bible. Books of fiction have a detrimental effect upon the reader, causing the mind to become dwarfed and enfeebled. But the noble themes and great yet simple truths of the Bible cannot be contemplated without strengthening the intellect.

In the realm of morals, the Bible stands without a peer. Even the atheist Huxley said that there was no book like the Bible. It is recognized as *the* Book in the development of the spiritual nature. It speaks to all in every condition of life. It strengthens the faith, clarifies the hope, and purifies the love. It "is a lamp unto my feet," declared David, "and a light unto my path."

Another striking evidence of the importance of the Bible in education is seen in the vast amount of literature that is grouped around it. What a large proportion of the books would be taken from the libraries of the world if all those growing out of Bible study were removed! To defend the Bible what interest has been shown in the study of science! How many have investigated the theories of philosophy and pedagogy because of their bearing upon the work of God! Consider the intellects this book has influenced in the past. Examine the writings of the famous poets and authors, and see how Bible expressions, figures, and truths have entered into the heart of English literature. An English clergyman has written a book on "Shakespeare and the Bible" in which he points out many quotations, allusions, and parallelisms in Shakespeare's works which show the poet's familiarity with, and frequent use of, the Bible.

When Milton wrote his masterpiece, he went to the Bible for his theme. Newton, the famous scientist, spoke highly of the Scriptures, and wrote expositions of prophecy which are not inferior to his writings on science. And so we may search the writings of such men as Coleridge, Carlyle, Daniel Webster, Gladstone, and Bryan, and we should find heartfelt testimonies to the inspiring and educational power of the Scriptures.

Seeing that true education has its foundation deep in the sacred Word, it ought not to be difficult for us also to see that it is destined to fill a prominent place in the curriculum of our schools. To-day we are asked: "Will not teachers awake to their responsibility in this matter, and see that the Word of God has a larger place in the instruction given in our schools? Bible study is especially needed in the schools. Students should be rooted and grounded in divine truth? Above all other books, the Word of God must be made our study, the great text-book, *the basis of all education.*" "Let no more time be lost in dwelling on many things

which are not essential, and which have no bearing on the present necessities of God's people. There is no time now to fill the mind with theories of what is popularly called "higher education." The time devoted to that which does not tend to assimilate the soul to the likeness of Christ is so much time lost for eternity.

It is not fitting that we require all students to spend many years in school for no other purpose than to finish a certain prescribed course. But short courses that will include the essentials to quickly prepare the students for efficient work, are needed. The Spirit of prophecy mentions such courses for prospective ministers, missionary nurses, and workers in our Sabbath-schools. "Special advantages should be given them for a brief yet comprehensive study of the branches most needed to fit them for their work." In these courses the Bible should be regarded as indispensable, and be given the place of first importance. Heeding the light that has come to us in these particulars would help us to give the students a better preparation for their part in this closing work. It would strengthen them to meet trial and to resist temptation, and help them in overcoming their besetting sins. It would promote a surer spirituality, and insure a truer piety. It would establish a larger charity, a deeper virtue, a stronger faith. Given these qualities, we would soon develop a corps of workers who would go forth with surplus power to build up the old foundations, to instil confidence and trust in the lay members, and to raise all to a higher standard of daily Christian living. The schools hold the key to this more abundant life; for "the education given to the young molds the whole social fabric."

This Biblical plan of education is not an experiment, but an inspired method, the results of which are seen in many Bible characters. David said: "Through Thy precepts I get understanding." And God pronounced David a man after His own heart. In the life of David's son are seen the results of true education. Solomon asked for wisdom. It was given. The result of this divine wisdom acquired by father and son was that during their reigns Israel prospered until she reached the height of her greatness.

Joseph's education was patterned after this standard, and "all Egypt marveled at the wisdom of the man whom God instructed." He was a light-bearer to the empire that prided itself in its knowledge; Joseph taught the Egyptian senators wisdom. Ps. 105: 21, 22. Daniel, also, among the wise men of Babylon, the astrologers and magicians, the princes and kings, proved to all the superiority of God's method. Among the "representatives from all lands men of the choicest talents, men the most richly endowed with natural gifts, and possessed of the highest culture this world could bestow, the Hebrew captives were without a peer. In physical strength and beauty, in

mental vigor and literary attainments; and in spiritual power and insight, they stood unrivaled. In all matters of wisdom and understanding that the king inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm." "Education," p. 55.

And when Christ came, He also exemplified the value of an education founded upon God's word. His ministry clearly showed that He was intimately acquainted with the inspired Word. Brushing aside all traditions and doctrines of men, He taught the people the simple truths of the Scriptures. And although unlettered according to the standards of the world, He nevertheless confounded the so called wise men and teachers of His day. He placed divine principles in their true light, and won success because of His adherence to them.

M. G. CONGER.

SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Rally Day in Soerabaya, Java

IN the East Java Mission the third of November had been looked forward to with a great deal of expectation. We had been informed in good time of the special service to be held on that day, and so had been able to make necessary preparations. On Friday, November 2, some of our brethren and friends decorated the little meeting house with ferns and flowers. Sabbath morning dawned bright and sunny, and nearly every seat was occupied by persons of all ages, from two to seventy years, our Chinese brethren and sisters having invited their friends and neighbors.

Much interest was manifested by all in the history of our Sabbath-schools, and especially in that part relating to their own field. And expressions of surprise came forth when they saw the amount of money that had been gathered by the simple means of each putting his little gift into the envelope. Two hymns were sung by the children. Eight short papers were read on the subjects, "What the Sabbath-school has done for me and "What I can do for the Sabbath-school." These papers were very interesting, giving us a glimpse into the thoughts and experiences of the writers. Four of these papers were written by four Chinese girls who are unable to meet with us in public meetings, because of the prevailing custom of the Chinese; but we have an interesting Sabbath-school with them in their own home every Sabbath afternoon, when the grandmother and several smaller children in the same house also attend. These girls have kept the Sabbath for about two years, and they pay tithe. They have given up the forbidden foods generally so dear to the Chinese.

The following are some of the thoughts that were expressed in the papers:—

What can I do for the Sabbath-school?

The Sabbath-school is a school that is held on the

Sabbath, and that is the seventh day, on which God rested, and He blessed and hallowed the same. I can be obedient, learn my lessons well, keep the commandments of God, and walk as Jesus walked; for in Mark 2: 27 we read, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." This shows that Christ is Lord of the Sabbath, and through a knowledge of Him we keep His commandments.

I can be present always, and on time. I can keep quiet; and not talk to my neighbor. I can tell about the Sabbath-school with those I meet.

I can sing, and kneel reverently and join earnestly in the prayers. In my class I can pay strict attention, answer the questions put me, and bring a faithful offering to help send the message to others. I can bring others to the Sabbath-school.

What the Sabbath-school Has Done for Me.

In the Sabbath-school I have learned to know God. Before I attended Sabbath-school I was often disobedient, and did many things that God forbids in His word; but now, since I have learned to know God, I love Him and serve Him. I have learned to be patient, loving, and honest. I have learned of the New Jerusalem that God has prepared for them that love Him and of the new earth, that shall be our inheritance.

Through the Sabbath-school I have got a better knowledge of God's word; and many things that were dark for me have become light through the study of the Sabbath-school lessons.

ANNA A. WOOD.

Japanese Sabbath School Exhibition

DURING the recent Japanese Conference, one afternoon was devoted to the interests of the Sabbath-school work. "We have in the past held many conventions, when much instruction has been given; so this time we thought we would have a Sabbath-school Exhibition," said Brother S. Miyake, who has been the faithful Sabbath-school secretary in Japan during the last six years, and who has had the satisfaction of seeing this branch of the work develop from a small beginning until it is second only in the Division, exclusive of Australia, in the matter of per capita donations.

Therefore, when the delegates and visitors to the conference entered the neat little church at Tokyo on the afternoon of November, their faces began to light up with expectancy as they beheld the interesting banners, individual church donation-devices and charts, which were decorating both the front and sides of the church, for it was apparent that an interesting program awaited them. Neither were they disappointed; each part of the program was short and to the point.

The service opened with song and prayer, after which several of the Japanese children sang a special song. This was followed by the rendering of the secretary's yearly report, which was made most interest-

ing by the use of specially prepared charts showing clearly the standing and advancement of each school. Several weeks before the conference, Brother Miyake had sent out the following list of questions to be answered by the Sabbath-school secretary of each school:—

"Do you have weekly teachers' meeting? How many in your school study the Sabbath-school lesson daily? Do your teachers teach without depending on the lesson quarterly while before their classes? How do you encourage large offerings? Is your school reaching the goal of fifty sen per member for the Thirteenth Sabbath offering? Do you encourage the giving of birthday offerings in your school? How do you encourage regular attendance? Do you have a Home Department? Do you have the Picture Roll and Scripture Memory Verse cards?"

From the answers received, a chart had been compiled which showed at a glance how each Sabbath-school compared with others in the conference, and whether or not they were up to date. The secretary had also arranged a "Goal Chart" which showed the amount of the goal for each school last year, the amount of donations actually received, and the goal for the present year. Five years ago, Japan's Sabbath-school donations averaged one cent, gold, per capita, a Sabbath; four years ago, two and a half cents; three years ago they were giving three and a half cents; two years ago, four cents; while last year they raised five cents, gold, per member. During the three quarters of the present year, Japan has fallen only \$17.50, gold, short of raising as much as the entire amount contributed during the four quarters of last year. We have no doubt but that Japan will more than reach her goal of \$950, gold, for 1917.

Another interesting feature of the service was the display of donation devices which each Sabbath school had been encouraged to bring to the meeting and place on exhibition. Five minutes were given now and then between papers for explaining the most interesting of these devices.

One brother was asked to explain a little chart which their school had found useful in increasing the regular attendance. Every Sabbath-school pupil was given a square on the chart for each Sabbath of the quarter. If a pupil was present and on time, this was denoted by placing a red star in his square; if he was present, but tardy, a blue star was given; but if he was absent altogether, a very suggestive picture of an empty chair was pasted in his square for that Sabbath.

Another brother, from the Nagoya church, where they have the largest number of people who daily study the Sabbath-school lessons of any school in the conference, presented a very good paper on "How We Are Encouraging the Daily Study of the Sabbath-school Lesson."

THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY BY
THE ASIATIC DIVISION CONFERENCE
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

EDITOR: MRS. C. C. CRISLER ASSOCIATE EDITOR: J. S. JAMES

ADDRESS: U. S. BOX 523, SHANGHAI, CHINA

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, GOLD, A YEAR

REGISTERED AT THE CHINESE POST-OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

DIVISION NOTES

FROM Bandoeng, Java, where at the time of writing they were working with the Harvest Ingathering papers, Brother and Sister I. C. Schmidt send the following word: "Within about sixteen hours we have been able to collect \$68.00, gold. Yesterday I received \$36.00, using forty papers. The Lord is preparing the hearts of the people, and making them willing to give of their means to advance His cause. To Him be all the praise."

Word received from the North American Division Council reports the action taken by that body to appropriate \$8,000 for a printing plant for the Malaysian field. Before the meeting convened \$3,300 had already been collected for this purpose by some of the general workers who have recently visited the Asiatic Division. This sum of \$3,300 was also voted by the council to the publishing work in Malaysia, to be used as an operating fund.

At one of the meetings of the camp-meeting held the past summer in New South Wales, Australia, there were on the rostrum a group of four Solomon Islanders who had become students of the truths of the third angel's message. One of these had been for several years connected with another mission, first as a student, then as a teacher. He has a fair knowledge of English and speaks twelve of the Solomons' languages. This man had fully accepted the present truth, and during the camp-meeting was baptized. He comes from the largest and most heathen and cannibal island of the group, a place where our workers have been unable to get a foothold; and desires to join the company of workers on the missionary schooner "Melanesia," and labor with Pastor G. F. Jones among the Solomon Islands.

Two others of this group of inquirers have accepted the truths of this message. These men had all become interested through the efforts of a faithful Sabbath-keeping family, lay members in the North Sydney church. Such experiences bring to mind the words spoken to the church in these last days: "The message must be given to the thousands of foreigners living in the cities in the home field. Among these millions are the representatives of many nations, many of whom are prepared to receive the message. Much remains to be done within the shadow of our doors."

Japanese Sabbath-school Exhibition

(Continued from page seven)

Following this, Brother Webber explained the donation device which the Fukuoka school had been successfully using. A furnace was represented, with a man shoveling coal (the offering) through the door, while the enthusiasm of the school in giving was denoted by the heat register on the top, whose highest register would represent the goal set by the school.

Perhaps the reader will be interested to know that some weeks previous to the meeting, Brother Miyake had written out to competent persons in different churches, asking them to prepare short papers on such topics as the following:—

"How We Are Encouraging Regular Attendance in Our Sabbath-school," "How We Are Encouraging the Daily Study of the Sabbath-school Lessons in Our School," "My Idea of the Sabbath-school," "The Kind of Teacher I Like," "The Kind of Scholars I Like," "How We Are Encouraging the Sabbath-school Offerings in Our School," "The Model Sabbath-school Worker," and "How Can the Parents Co-operate with Teachers?"

From the papers received in response to this request, only the best were selected, and the writer was requested to present his topic at the exhibition; thus only the best talent was used, which furnished some very helpful papers. In addition to these subjects, "Rally Day," "Consecration Services," and "Teaching" received considerable attention. Brother Miyake advised all the schools to subscribe for the Picture Roll for next year, and suggested the sale of single pictures after they had been used, to pay for a new roll.

As this interesting program was closed by song, we believe zeal and courage filled the hearts of those present to awaken to their responsibilities and privileges in making the Sabbath-schools of Japan the greatest of soul-saving agencies.

MYRTIE B. COTTRELL.

Notice to Parents

AS THE Primary Lessons for the first quarter of 1918 will include lessons on the ten commandments, we believe ten commandment cards which have been prepared in sets of ten to be sewed by primary grade children, will be found useful and instructive.

A limited supply of these in English, which in America sell for five cents, gold, have been ordered by the Signs of the Times Publishing House of Shanghai, who will be glad to fill your orders. Every foreign child should have a set.

MYRTIE B. COTTRELL.