

Asiatic Division Outlook

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No. 1

A Prayer



THOU God of the rolling seasons, I thank Thee for Thy mercies to me during the past year. There has not been an hour or a moment of it which has not brought me tokens of Thy care and kindness. Assist me now to bring its transactions, in which I have been engaged, in solemn review before my conscience. Though the record of them is fast wasting away from the treacherous tablet of my memory, yet they are written, as with a pen of iron, on the books of Thy remembrance.

Lord, I desire to enter the coming year feeling the solemn responsibilities of human life. Assist me, I beseech Thee, to discharge aright all the duties that lie before me. Make me understand the uncertainty of time, the worth of my soul, the multiplied interests of my fellow-travelers, and the righteous claims of Thy service. Make me watchful against the many dangers to which I am exposed. Strengthen my love to Thee; deepen my conviction of sin; animate my desires after holiness; increase my spirit of prayer; enlarge my benevolence, and lead me in Thine own way, for Thy name's sake.

Lord, make this opening year, a year of the right hand of the Most High. Pour the healing balm of peace on all the bleeding wounds of Thy church. Spread over her the spotless mantle of purity. Invigorate her by the reviving power of truth. Awaken her to renewed efforts in doing good. O may these months stand forth in the history of redemption as precious seasons of refreshing from Thy holy and life-giving presence.

—James Weir.

GENERAL ARTICLES

Our King's Money

"If we only had the money that belongeth to our King,
If the reapers of God's harvests would their tithes and offerings
bring,

Then the windows of the heavens would open wide at His
command,

And He'd pour us out a blessing that would overflow the land

"If we only had the money, it would give redemption's song
To weary hearts now crying out, 'How long, O Lord, how long?',
And the thirsty land would blossom, and the waiting isles
would sing,

If we only had the money that belongeth to our King.

"It would gild those saddened faces with the beams of Bethlehem.
And the 'solitary places' would rejoice and sing for them.
O ye stewards! Get ye ready! Soon will come the reckoning.
When you'll answer for the money that belongeth to our King."

—*Missionary Review of the World.*

Missionary Enterprise the Object of Christ's Church

THE church of Christ was organized on earth for missionary purposes, and it is of the highest importance that every individual member of the church should be a sincere laborer together with God, filled with the Spirit, having the mind of Christ, perfected in sympathy with Christ, and therefore bending every energy according to His entrusted ability to the saving of souls. Christ requires that every one who would be called by His name should make His work the first and highest consideration, and disinterestedly co-operate with heavenly intelligences in saving the perishing.

Jesus taught His disciples that they were debtors both to the Jews and the Greeks, to the wise and the unwise, and gave them to understand that race distinction, caste, and lines of division made by men, were not approved of Heaven, and were to have no influence in the work of disseminating the gospel. The disciples of Christ were not to make distinctions between their neighbors and their enemies, but they were to regard every man as their neighbor who needed help, and they were to look upon the world as their field of labor, seeking to save the lost.

Jesus has given to every man his work, taking him from the narrow circle which his selfishness has prescribed, annihilating territorial lines and all artificial distinctions of society; He marked off no limited bounds for missionary zeal, but bids His followers extend their labors to the uttermost parts of the earth. He says to them, "Say ye not, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth

wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal; that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together." The field of labor presents one vast community of human beings who are in the darkness of error; who are filled with longing, who are praying to One they know not. They need to hear the voice of those who are laborers together with God, saying to them, as Paul said to the Athenians, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you."

We are all under obligation to deny self daily for Christ's sake. Jesus says, "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me;" "whosoever doth not bear his cross, and come after Me, cannot be My disciple." As we call upon God at every step, pleading for divine wisdom as we advance, seeking for light and grace in order that under all circumstances we shall do unto others as we would that they should do unto us were we in their place, we shall feel the necessity of fulfilling the broad and holy requirements of the holy law of God. Thus shall we lose sight of self, and, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, we shall lay upon the foundation deeds of mercy, benevolence, compassion, and love.

The Lord Jesus is our efficiency in all things; His Spirit is to be our inspiration; and as we place ourselves in His hands to be channels of light, our means of doing good will never be exhausted; for the resources of the power of Jesus Christ are to be at our command. We may draw upon His fullness, and receive of that grace that has no limit. The captain of our salvation at every step would teach us that almighty power is at the demand of living faith. He says, "without Me ye can do nothing;" but again declares that "greater works than these shall ye do, because I go unto My Father."

We are to pray without ceasing. In supplicating the throne of grace in the name of Christ, the promise is sure, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in My name, He will give it you. Hitherto ye have asked nothing in My name; ask, and receive, that your joy may be full." When you make God your trust, when you call upon Him with your whole heart, He will be found of you. "Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and He shall say, Here I am."

Souls are to be gathered as sheaves to Jesus Christ; but where are the reapers? Christ has commanded, "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that He may send forth laborers into His harvest." The harvest is great, but the laborers are few. Not only is there a need of reapers, but of other agencies that will work in various lines according to their ability. Every follower of Christ is to do something in the work. Not to do what you can, is to manifest indifference to the claims of Christ. Listen to the voice of Jesus as it comes

sounding down along the lines to our time, addressing the professed Christian who stands idle in the market-place: "Why stand ye here all the day idle? . . . Go ye also into the vineyard." Work-while it is day; for the night cometh in which no man can work—Mrs. E. G. White, in *Review and Herald*, October 30, 1894.

If You Were a Heathen Woman

"We read that when Jesus saw the multitude, He was 'moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd.' China has millions of women no better than slaves, hanging to a flimsy doctrine of the transmigration of the soul as the only hope of their sex. India had two hundred and ninety-seven millions not reached by the gospel. 130,000,000 of these know not the woman's friend; 26,000,000 of these are widows; 400,000 of these widows are under fifteen years of age; and fourteen thousand are under four years of age. Sheep without a shepherd—sheep of other folds, as Jesus said to His disciples."—William P. Pearce in *"In Touch with God."*

"Reader! If you were one of the millions of heathen women:

- Unwelcome at birth;
- Untaught in childhood;
- Unloved in wifehood;
- Uncherished in widowhood;
- Unprotected in old age;
- Unlamented when dead—

What would you ask of the Christian women of America? *Think on these things.*

"You only need to hold up to view your own present condition in contrast with the sad picture of a legion of your sisters in heathen lands, to see that God is literally pouring out His richest blessings, both temporal and spiritual, upon you. *Are you correspondingly grateful?* Do you prove your gratitude with thank offerings, that others may learn to know your Saviour and love Him?

"If not—why not?"

—*Missionary Review of the World.*

"The vineyard includes the whole world, and every part of it is to be worked. There are places which are now a moral wilderness, and these are to become as the garden of the Lord. The waste places of the earth are to be cultivated, that they may bud and blossom as the rose. The light is to shine to all lands and all peoples. And it is from those who have received the light that it is to shine forth. The day-star has arisen upon us, and we are to flash its light upon the pathway of those in darkness."—*Testimonies for the Church, Vol. 6, p. 24.*

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

In Northern Luzon, P. I.

Just four years ago, in November, 1913, Pastor Roy E. Hay and wife landed at Vigan, the capital of the province of Ilocos Sur, in the northern part of Luzon, Philippine Islands. These were the first workers for the Ilocano-speaking people living in this portion of the Philippines. They were accompanied by Pastor L. V. Finster, the superintendent of the Philippine Mission, who remained with them until they rented a suitable property in which to live while studying the language and becoming acquainted with the people.

Later on, the brethren at Manila released one of their experienced workers, Brother Leon V. Roda, an Ilocano by birth, to unite with Brother Hay in labor. For a time efforts were put forth for students and others conversant with the English language. As a result, some earnest, intelligent, young men decided to yield themselves fully to Jesus and to obey all His commandments. These youth were given special training in a Bible institute held during the rainy season in Pastor Hay's home, and were sent out as colporteur evangelists and Bible workers.

To-day the fruits of the first four years of seed-sowing are beginning to appear. There are two churches, one at Vigan, with a membership of twenty, made up chiefly of workers; the other, at Amarao, a village near Santa Cruz, in Ilocos Sur, with a membership of forty-four. The provincial meeting of the Northern Luzon Mission was held at Amarao during November. The brethren present report an excellent meeting, and an interest among those not of our faith which continued to the last day.

On Sabbath, November 23, it was my privilege to meet with the Amarao church, and to witness their devotion and faith. During the past few months a nipa church-building has been erected by the brethren and sisters, the brethren carrying heavy timbers and bamboo material from the mountains, while the sisters carried heavy stones from the river bed to serve as a floor. On the Sabbath I met with them the church building was dedicated, Pastors Finster, Hay, and Roda officiating. In the afternoon the ordinances of the Lord's house were celebrated, many taking part for the first time. Upwards of half the membership is made up of Tingians who live in an adjoining barrio, or village. These dear people have never before participated in Protestant ceremonies, and the most of their fellow-tribesmen are still bowing to idols of stone. The testimonies of those newly come into Christian fellowship with us were very touching, revealing, as they did, strong faith in the atoning merits of a crucified and risen Saviour. Gospel truth is made so plain in God's holy word that those of limited opportunities

can understand it, and can rejoice as fully as can more favored peoples in the forgiveness of sin, and in the blessed hope of life eternal in the earth made new.

A great field is opening before us in Northern Luzon. It was a special privilege to accompany Pastors Finster and Hay through a portion of the province of Abra, where dwell the Tingians. We cannot help but feel that the Holy Spirit is working upon many hearts in these regions far removed from the ordinary routes of travel, and that a precious harvest is yet to be reaped in the little barrios on the mountain sides. Superstition, it is true, still has its place in their minds. At one barrio we arrived at dusk, only to find that we might not be given lodging for the night. The head men consulted with one another, and finally told us to enter their village, if we were willing to enter with uncovered heads. Soon we were ushered into the dining-room of the leading man of the village, and not long afterward the people began to press in to see the strangers, until upwards of seventy had gathered. Pastor Hay preached to them of God the Creator, of the origin of sin, of the creation of the world, and of the fall of man and the plan of salvation, closing with the second coming of Christ. Never before had they heard the story so fully. In the entire village of 700 souls, there was but one Bible.

In the morning the head men of the village informed us that we had come to them on a feast day, and that it was only by special grace that they had given us entertainment. Then they led us down to a sacred tree, at the foot of which was their stone god. Before this were freshly strewn garlands of leaves, and within a hollow place at the trunk of the tree, close by the god, were votive offerings of food and other necessities of life. To the right stood a new bamboo shield and javelins; while in front were the fresh ashes of the sacrifice of the day previous. A pig had been slain, and the blood of the pig had been strewn on leafy branches, which later were put on the doorposts of the homes of the people.

Despite the gross superstition still prevalent among the pagan Tingians and other non-Christian tribes of northern Luzon, many of the men and women seem to have nobility of soul, and some are very free to confess their loss of faith in the false gods. Above all they recognize a Supreme Ruler; and it is our privilege to help them to a full knowledge of saving truth.

Pastor Hay and his fellow-workers are of excellent courage. They rejoice in the opening providences that are leading them on and on. The brethren of the Northern Luzon Mission know that God is working mightily for those who desire to find the way of truth and righteousness.

Pastor Finster and I are now en route to Bontoc and to Banaue, where we hope to learn somewhat of other non-Christian tribes of Northern Luzon.

C. C. CRISLER.

Harvest Ingathering in Hongkong

UNDER date of December 12 Brother A. Mountain sends the following interesting item from Hongkong:—"You will be interested to hear of the success that is attending our first efforts with the Wenli 'World War.'

"On Monday morning I started our best canvassers out with the book, and by Wednesday night we had secured seventy-two orders—for three days' work. Of these only ten were for the paper binding. The total value is \$117.40; so that in three days the canvassers earned \$46.96.

"Our list of subscribers includes the names of all the prominent Chinese in Hongkong. May some of these names be entered into the Book of Life as a result of reading the truth in the work they have ordered."

A Visit to Henzada District, Burma

HENZADA DISTRICT is that part of Burma where the great Irawadi River commences to break up into its delta. Naturally it is a very rich part of the province. Great rice fields abound as far as eye can reach, and beyond; also here and there valuable teak forests. It is a very populous part of Burma. Towns and villages are thickly dotted over the vast plain and along the river bank. It is said that for the Henzada District there are 357 people to the square mile, against an average of forty-five for Burma as a whole.

In company with Pastor Lowry, superintendent of the Burma Mission, the writer had the privilege of visiting this district. Leaving Rangoon in the evening by train, we arrived at six in the morning at Prome, the terminus of the line. Prome is a pretty town of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Irawadi. With the neat houses and shady trees along the streets, the beautiful green of the low-lying hills not far away, we have a pleasant picture. At Prome we took one of the famous Irawadi Flotilla Company's steamers, and commenced our journey down the river. This trip was full of interest. Life was abounding everywhere—towns along the bank, boats on the river, rafts of timber, fishermen and fish, herds of cattle in the fields.

But here and there the scene of life is broken by the many pagodas rising up like so many monuments reared to departed glory. Near these pagodas are often seen the monasteries, where the yellow-robed Buddhist priests move sluggishly about. In the early morning one can see them with large earthenware receptacles filing to and fro along the village streets receiving donations of cooked rice. It is an act of merit on the part of the people to give a little to each, perhaps only a spoonful. At one place as many as ninety-five of these priests were counted walking along with their bowls, getting their rice for the day. Buddhism with no God,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

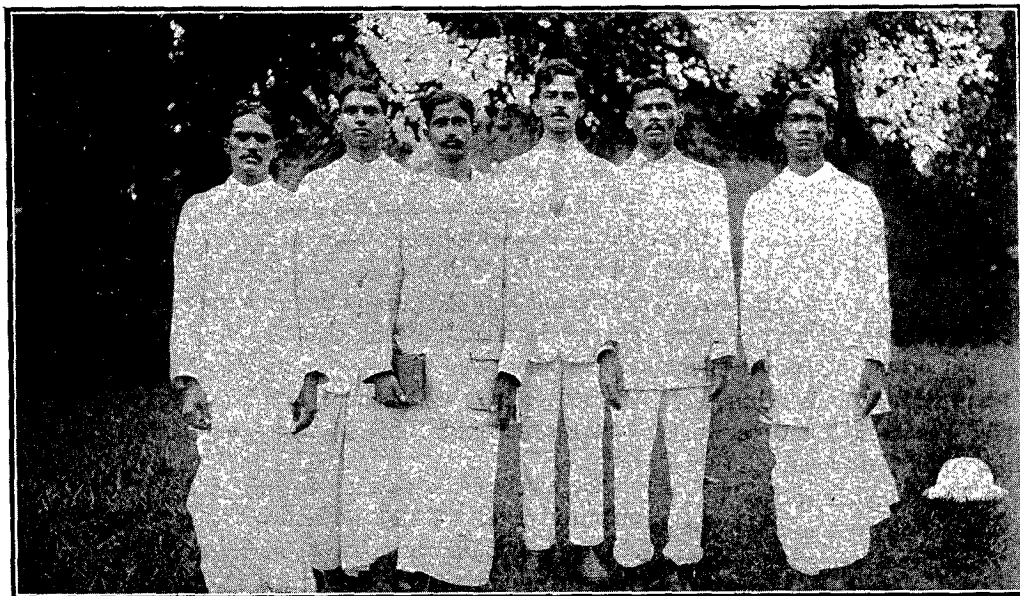
The Need of Dairy Products in the Dietary of Workers in the Tropics

We have long insisted that many of our missionaries in these Oriental fields are not using a proper dietary to keep the body in a state of vigorous health. Dairy products are lacking in the dietary of many with whom we have consulted. The extremely high prices now prevailing may be brought forward as an argument why the majority of us do not use more dairy products. Granting that this is a factor which necessitates reducing the amount of milk, cream, and butter that would ordinarily be used, yet the fact remains that those who try to get along on too small a quantity of these products are sure to suffer healthwise.

The foods to be secured in the tropics are lacking

and salvation only to be sought in self, with its fear and torments, is certainly a gospel of despair. Yet millions bow at these shrines before the image of a dead man.

But we have something better to tell. After a few hours' ride we reached the borders of the Henzada District, and soon arrived at Myanaung, a lovely little village where Brother and Sister Beckner, assisted by Saya U Chit Hla, our Burmese worker, are located. We were soon in the comfortable mission home. In the evening we had the privilege of meeting the interested ones, and of speaking to them of the blessed message. We are so glad to see what a good class of people are attending the meetings, and we are assured that the spirit is moving on hearts. On the morrow, which was Sabbath, Brother Lowry led a Burmese brother and his wife, and another brother, down into the Irawadi, where the three were buried with their Lord in baptism. Perhaps three hundred people, mostly Bud-



A company of Telugus who have become obedient to the faith in Rangoon under the teaching of a fellow-countryman, a layman,—the tallest in the group.

dhists, stood silently on the bank watching what was done, and listened to a short address by Brother U Chit Hla, who explained the meaning of the rite. We thank the Lord for this start in the Irawadi Delta. Others are studying, and we are assured that a harvest of souls will be gathered from among the millions of this great district. Brother and Sister Beckner are in a good field. They are of good courage. We are encouraged with the outlook. Pray for the work here.

J. E. FULTON.

“It is not the expression or illustration of Christ which converts and transforms men, but the living Christ Himself. He is the Life as well as the Way and the Truth. All other methods are to be regarded as school masters pointing the way to Him.”

—John R. Mott.

in some of the elements which are found in abundance in dairy products. Those who have strong constitutions, and who get a large amount of exercise may not, for a long time, feel the effects of a diet which contains little or no dairy products. But the ordinary missionary in the Orient finds it a hard fight to keep on a high plane of health. Absence or deficiency in any of the essential elements of his dietary will soon show its effects in tired and irritable nerves, or in some form of intestinal disorder.

In the days before the war, tinned milks were very reasonable in price. Since present prices make it necessary for some to forego further use of the tinned product, this should lead to a consideration of the local supply. Many of our workers are located in places where they could keep a cow. The native cattle, as a rule, are poor milkers; but there are many places where cattle that are

a cross between the native breeds and a foreign breed of milch cows, can be secured at very reasonable prices. These cows give a fair quantity of very good milk.

The milk of the native cow, although small in amount, is of excellent quality. Actual test has shown that milk from the yellow native cows contains two or three parts in a hundred more of fat than the milk from the ordinary western breeds of milk cows. Milk from the yellow native cows is not so rich in proteids as the milk of foreign breeds. For this reason there is less curd. It is of value to know, that if the milk can be secured as it comes from these native yellow cows, by the extremely simple process of adding nine per cent of milk sugar, and diluting with an equal part of water, a milk is secured which contains almost exactly the same amount of fats, milk sugar, and proteid that average mother's milk contains.

Some have the idea that the milk of the water buffalo is not fit for human consumption. This is a mistake. The taste is somewhat different from that of the ordinary dairy milk; but this is a small item, and should not lead one to dispense with its use in places where the ordinary cow's milk cannot be secured. Analysis of water buffalo's milk shows that it is richer in fats than the milk of the ordinary American dairy herd.

Goat's milk is a good substitute for cow's milk. A herd of goats can be kept by the workers in almost any of our mission stations. We have met with several of our workers who, by keeping a herd of four or more goats, have continuously a good supply of excellent milk for the family. Care must be exercised in selecting the goats. A plan that has been found to work well is to fix the price to be paid the owner, and then have him leave the goat in your compound for a few days. If a fair quantity of milk is not secured when the goat is well fed, it would prove a losing investment.

A. C. SELMON, M.D.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Honan Training School—Opening Days

DELAYED by changes in the faculty and by general meetings, the Honan Training School opened its 1917-18 term on November 5. A good representative body of students was present, and in good order we started the children's primary school, grades 1-4; the "gao deng," elementary department, grades 5-7; and the "djung Hsioh," or acad-mic department, carrying the eighth grade and several subjects from higher grades for the benefit and preparation of those who will not go any further in school education.

Formerly little or no fees were charged; but this year, believing that our union should make progress toward self-support along educational lines, the provincial committee set a small monthly board fee of \$1.50 for students up to fifteen years of age, and \$2.00

for older students. This sum covers merely the cost of food; it does not pay for the incidentals necessary for its preparation, etc. But this is a beginning, and we trust that another year will see greater progress made in self-support. This eighteen or twenty dollars, Mexican (\$10.00, gold), for the total school expenses for the year is very small from the foreigner's viewpoint; but it means a sacrifice to many of the believers. Beyond doubt there are many honest-hearted, sincere, capable young people in these central provinces, each of whom would be here were this small amount available.

We thank God for a strong faculty of able, consecrated teachers. Besides Mrs. Conger and myself, there are seven Chinese teachers, men who are well prepared for their work, still young, and in the best years of their life. They have had advanced courses of education. Some have taught several years in government schools; one was formerly an evangelist; and the only one who teaches but one class (physiology) has had extended practise in dispensary work under Drs. Selmon and Davenport. Included in the seven is our preceptress, Liu Shao Nai Nai, formerly an official's wife. She is an honor to her position and a great help in the work. The regular teachers are all doing full work of six 45-minute period classes a day. The school work is also strengthened by personal effort. Mrs. Conger is teaching elementary classes in Bible and English, and both elementary and advanced classes in vocal music and drawing. Aside from other labor that takes much time that I would be pleased to give to teaching, I am holding classes in pastoral training, Bible doctrines, and advanced English.

Because of the new operating policy and the late opening date, we did not expect more than sixty students; but they began to come before school opened, and they continue to come, until at present we have over eighty students enrolled. They are coming from near-by villages, and from farther cities in Honan. Several promising students are here from far Shensi Province, and some from Hupeh. They are an earnest body,—here for work. May God fulfil the prayers of their parents, of their teachers, and yours for their development and training for actual endeavor and leadership in the various departments of the work.

M. G. CONGER.

China Missions Training School Opening

THE China Missions Training School, Shanghai, China, can report a good opening. Several circumstances seemed to conspire against the school this year; but this is a part of God's work; it sometimes sees readjustment to meet changed conditions, but never retreats.

In April, 1917; the Asiatic Division Conference

recommended that all our schools reach such a condition of self-support by January, 1919, that all native salaries and ordinary expenses of the schools be met from the schools' income. A little later our board decided on a scale of charges which would bring us to this degree of self-support in case we had a full attendance. Because of these high rates, and because the bad exchange in China the past year has nearly eaten up the funds which ordinarily would be available in the various missions to help students, we expected a very slight attendance. After six weeks of school the young men's dormitory is more than full, and the young women's dormitory is nearly full. Our enrolment is seventy-eight, and it will go above eighty soon. The students come from eleven different provinces, representing nearly all parts of China.

For the first time in the history of the school, we have a normal department. This department is already showing results, and it is sure to be a force in uplifting the standard of work in our primary schools. The regular lines of work are progressing well.

A large proportion of our students are self-supporting, many are furnishing a part of their support, and very few are being supported by the mission. From the standpoint of quality, we have as fine a student body as we have ever seen anywhere. We are trying to give them the work that counts in the way that counts. Pray that we may succeed.

H. O. SWARTOUT,
Principal.

The Harvest Ingathering Campaign

We have made a beginning this year," writes Pastor F. A. Detamore from Singapore, S. S., concerning the Harvest Ingathering Campaign in the Malaysian Union; "and we intend to continue the campaign until we receive \$2,500, gold, or more. We have about \$1,000, gold, now, and the boys are at it with zeal. People are coming to know us, and they are getting the habit of giving to us every year."

Returns have not been received from some union fields where the workers have adopted this method of supplementing their regular budget appropriations. In South China about \$1,700, Mex., had been received up to December 19, and only a beginning had been made in some of the cities. In the North China Union nearly \$3,500, Mex., had been gathered in prior to December 25, with prospects of exceeding the \$5,000, Mex., goal by the close of January. In the Philippine Union upwards of 700 pesos (\$350, gold) have been received.

These sums, while very small in comparison with the sums appropriated annually by the Foreign Mission Board for the support of evangelical work in the Far East, are nevertheless welcome additions to treasuries

depleted by adverse exchange and by extraordinary expenses because of rapid development. In the States the Harvest Ingathering Campaign has assumed large proportions, the net returns aggregating nearly, if not quite, a tenth of the entire amount appropriated by the Mission Board annually.

Let us plan for a more united effort within the borders of the Asiatic Division during the coming year. With wise supervision, specially selected men of consecration and tact may be encouraged to spend with profit a few weeks at the close of each year soliciting gifts from their heathen friends and neighbors, and leaving in return some literature setting forth Bible truth. Thus a knowledge of the gospel of salvation may be carried personally to many an honest heart, and at the same time funds may be raised to meet some of the extraordinary demands constantly being made upon the treasury of every flourishing mission.

C. C. CRISLER.

Unrest in China

From the interior of China are coming reports of serious trouble because of the advance of revolutionary forces from the south. Already Changsha in Hunan, Chungking in Szechwan, Swatow and Canton in Kwangtung, and other important cities in these provinces, have fallen into the hands of the revolutionists. At the places named our missionary forces have been in the midst of pitched battles. For a time it seemed as if our Swatow mission property might be destroyed. The workers stationed there were compelled to flee to Hongkong for a few days, until order had been restored, Pastor J. P. Anderson alone remaining to guard the mission property. The good providence of God shielded our brother from harm, and although more than twenty shots were imbedded in the mission home, no irreparable damage was done.

Our pioneer workers in China who are stationed at the outposts are in special need of the sustaining prayers of God's people at this time. From Sianfu in Shensi, where the revolutionary forces have not penetrated, come reports of mob violence, with more than one hundred slain. Notwithstanding these disturbances, our workers are continuing their work, believing as they do that they are advancing in the path of duty, and that the promises of God are sure. Pastor S. G. White, in charge of our work in the province of Shensi, has voiced the sentiment of our outpost laborers in the words: "Our trust is in God, and we accept His promises in the ninety-first psalm, and insert the word 'bullet' instead of 'arrow.'"

C. C. Crisler.

"Some can go, most can give, all can pray."

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A WORKERS' meeting for the eastern provinces of the North China Union Conference has been appointed for January 22-31 at the Range Road church, Shanghai.

We are pleased to report the return of Sister B. C. Wangerin to the Asiatic Division, arriving December 5, per s.s. "Empress of Russia." Brother and Sister Peden, bound for the India Union, were passengers on the same boat.

THE furlough of Miss Olive Osborne has been extended until next spring, on advice of her physician, who considers it unwise for her to return before that time. Meanwhile Miss Osborne will pursue a few studies, but give her great effort to making a quick recovery, in order that she may resume her work in China, where her services are greatly desired.

BROTHER CHAS. E. RICE, manager of the St. Helena (California) Sanitarium, has informed us of an appropriation by their board of \$5,000, gold, to meet the initial expense of opening medical treatment-rooms in Canton, South China, and of \$2,500, gold, additional each year for two years, to serve as a maintenance fund. A doctor and his wife, also a physician, are under appointment for Canton, and will soon be on the ground.

PASTOR R. F. COTRELL'S tract on "The Tithing System" has already appeared in five languages; namely, the Mandarin, the Wenli, the Japanese, the Korean, and the Tagalog. Copies may be secured upon application to the publishing houses at Shanghai, Tokyo, Seoul, and Manila. Copies of the English original (in manuscript form) may be had, at twenty-five cents, gold, the copy, from the Treasury Department, Asiatic Division Conference S. D. A., 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Our workers in Canton are rejoicing over their newly-finished school building at the Tungshan mission compound. The building affords ample room for class work, having five excellent recitation rooms, besides a chapel and study-room. The chapel seats three hundred. Above are dormitory accommodations for from fifty to seventy-five boys. The building is a substantial

structure of brick and stone, with heavy concrete foundation. Under the careful supervision of Brother H. B. Parker, the expense has been kept within \$3,500, gold. The buildings are to be dedicated at the time of the union conference institute in January.

FROM Brother Roy Mershon, of British North Borneo, we learn of most encouraging providences by means of which a knowledge of gospel truth is being communicated far and wide. Despite many difficulties, including poverty and a large percentage of illiteracy among those to whom he is ministering, there are some who are genuinely interested in a study of the Bible. "Do you believe *all* the Bible?" inquired one with whom Brother Mershon was visiting. "I was glad to tell him I did," writes Brother Mershon. "He then went on and asked me all about our belief, and why we were different from others. I was glad, by the Lord's help, to answer his searching questions promptly and to his satisfaction. Since that time he has been very friendly, and has been sending on to relatives in India some of the printed matter I have been giving him."

THE publishing house at Manila has just completed an edition of 8,000 "World War" in Ilocano, one of the languages spoken in northern Luzon. A second edition of "The Other Side of Death," in Tagalog, is being run. A Panayan-Visayan edition of a volume on "The Prophecies of Daniel" is meeting with a ready sale. A small subscription book is soon to be issued in the Bicol. The Tagalog monthly magazine has a regular subscription list of upwards of 5,000. The general prosperity throughout the Philippines gives the colporteurs decided advantages. Brother J. J. Strahle, recently arrived from the States to lead out in the book work, finds several successful bands of colporteurs hard at work in the various language areas, and edition after edition of truth-laden books being run in the Manila publishing plant. Let us pray that this good work may continue to develop until every inhabitant of the Philippine archipelago may have opportunity to read the truths of the everlasting gospel in his own tongue.

Statistical Reports

THE quarterly reports from various union conferences in the Asiatic Division reveal encouraging increases in membership, in tithes, and in offerings. The secretaries in every part of the field will be asking for very prompt returns for the fourth quarter of 1917, in order that they may pass the facts along to the brethren in the home land for use at the time of the General Conference session beginning March 29, 1918. Let all unite in an effort to forward these reports early.

C. C. CRISLER.