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# Eastern Tidings

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## The Eastern Tidings

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W. E. PERRIN, - - EDITOR

### Tithing

THE first example of tithing mentioned in the Bible is Abraham, Gen. 14:20. After the battle with the four kings who had taken Lot and his goods, Abraham returned victorious with a large amount of spoil, and met Melchizedek, king of Salem, priest of the Most High God; and the record says that he paid tithes of all. This statement falls in, in a very natural way, and gives the inference that tithing was a usual custom in those times.

By some it is urged that tithing is Jewish, but here is an instance of tithing three hundred years prior to the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the formation of the plan of salvation, provision was made for the support of those who should be called to give their entire time to the Lord's work; and so we may well conclude that all the patriarchs paid tithe.

It is very fortunate that Abraham's tithe paying is left on record. He is rightly called the father of the faithful. "And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3:29. Therefore,

being our father, we have his example of tithe paying as a guide to us in gospel support.

If we call Abraham our father, and surely every Christian should, we ought to do the works of Abraham. The Jews in Christ's day claimed to be the seed of Abraham; but Christ's reply was, "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham." We can lay no claim to him as our father unless we follow his example.

And, after all, paying tithe is a profitable business. The Lord called Abraham away from his father's house, telling him to go into a land that he would show him, and he went out not knowing whither he went. He took his little all and obeyed God, and notwithstanding his faithful payment of tithe he became exceeding rich. Nine-tenths and God's blessing he found to be enough to make him a wealthy man, though he started with little or nothing.

It should not require very much effort on our part to believe that God who has given us all we have can make nine-tenths go much farther than the whole apart from him. Abraham and Jacob are striking examples of prosperity, and both of them were tithe-payers. Jacob said: "And this stone which I set for a pillar, shall be God's house, and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth to thee." Gen. 28:22.

There is a blessing pronounced upon those who pay tithes, and a curse upon

those, who, knowing their duty, refuse to give God the tenth which belongs to him. "Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings." "Ye are cursed with a curse; for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation." Mal. 3:8, 9.

From the scripture we can plainly see that a curse rests upon those who fail to return one-tenth of their income to God. The tithe is not ours: "the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord." Lev. 27:32. He who uses it for himself becomes, as Malachi says, a robber, and need expect nothing better than the curse of God.

But the good part of tithing is the promise of blessing upon those who are faithful in returning unto God that which he calls his own. The blessing is both temporal and spiritual. He asks us to prove him by paying tithes and offerings and see if he will not open the windows of heaven in our behalf. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in my house and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Mal. 3:10.

What a large promise this is, larger than our capacity to receive, and still more he adds his temporal blessing. "And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes and he shall not devour the fruits of your ground, neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the fields, saith the Lord of hosts." Verse 11.

With promises so assuring as these, the poorest of the poor need not hold back their tithes. Nine pice with God's blessing will go much farther than ten without it.

J. L. SHAW.

### The Education of Our Children

THE Spirit of Prophecy has said very much of the education of children of Sabbath-keepers in our own schools where they shall receive a right mould while in the tender years of childhood. We feel very thankful to God that a little beginning is being made at Annfield, Mussoorie. This school calls for the prayers, effort, and support of all our people in this field. Without this, there is little hope of success; but with it, there is no reason why our small beginning should not grow into a strong, helpful, working factor, and become an essential agency in training our children and youth for the blessed work of the Master. We take the following quotations from Volume VI of "Testimonies for the Church," pages 193, 194, 202, 203:—

"The church has a special work to do in educating and training its children that they may not, in attending school, or in any other association, be influenced by those of corrupt habits. The world is full of iniquity and disregard of the requirements of God. The cities have become as Sodom, and our children are daily being exposed to many evils. Those who attend the public schools often associate with others more neglected than they, those who, aside from the time spent in the school room, are left to obtain a street education. The hearts of the young are easily impressed; and unless their surroundings are of the right character, Satan will use these neglected children to influence those who are more carefully trained.

"Thus before Sabbath-keeping parents know that evil is being done, the lessons of depravity are learned, and the souls of their little ones are corrupted.

"The Protestant churches have accepted the spurious sabbath, the child of the papacy, and have exalted it above

God's holy, sanctified day. It is our work to make plain to our children that the first day of the week is not the true Sabbath, and that its observance, after light has come to us as to what is the true Sabbath, is a plain contradiction of the law of God. Do our children receive from the teachers in the public schools ideas that are in harmony with the Word of God? Is sin presented as an offence against God? Is obedience to all the commandments of God taught as the beginning of all wisdom? We send our children to the Sabbath-school that they may be instructed in regard to the truth, and then as they go to the day school, lessons containing falsehood are given them to learn. These things confuse the mind, and should not be; for if the young receive ideas that pervert the truth, how will the influence of this education be counteracted?

"Can we wonder that under such circumstances some of the youth among us do not appreciate religious advantages? Can we wonder that they drift into temptation? Can we wonder that, neglected as they have been, their energies are devoted to amusements which do them no good, that their religious aspirations are weakened, and their spiritual life darkened? The mind will be of the same character as that upon which it feeds, the harvest of the same nature as the seed sown. Do not these facts sufficiently show the necessity of guarding from the earliest years the education of the youth?"

"When properly conducted, church schools will be the means of lifting the standard of truth in the places where they are established; for the children who are receiving a Christian education will be witnesses for Christ. As Jesus in the temple solved the mysteries which priests and rulers had not discerned, so

in the closing work of this earth, children who have been rightly educated will in their simplicity speak words which will be an astonishment to men who now talk of 'higher education.' As the children sang in the temple courts, 'Hosanna! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord,' so in these last days, children's voices will be raised to give the last message of warning to a perishing world. When heavenly intelligences see that men are no longer permitted to present the truth, the Spirit of God will come upon the children, and they will do a work in the proclamation of the truth which the older workers cannot do, because their way will be hedged up.

"Our church schools are ordained by God to prepare the children for this great work. Here children are to be instructed in the special truths for this time, and in practical missionary work. They are to enlist in the army of workers to help the sick and suffering. Children can take part in the medical missionary work, and by their joits and titles help to carry it forward. Their investments may be small, but every little helps, and by their efforts many souls will be won to the truth. By them God's message will be made known, and his saving health to all nations. Then let the church carry a burden for the lambs of the flock. Let the children be educated and trained to do service for God; for they are the Lord's heritage."

J. L. SHAW.

#### Notes from Correspondents

ELDER ENOCH has moved to Panvel. He has also succeeded in purchasing a good horse for work among the villages.

WE have received a syllabus of the mission school at Tinnevely giving the out-line of school work comprehending six standards including the infant's class. The enrolment of the school is seventy-five, of which forty-five are boys and thirty girls.

THE church and school building at Tinnevely is nearly completed. This will provide a very commodious place for doing school work, and can also be used for church services which have heretofore been conducted on the verandah of the mission bungalow/

PROFESSOR THURBER writes us that the land purchased for the school is suitable for raising fruits and vegetables. He hopes to have the first building finished by the first of June. It will be a plain, one-story structure with concrete floor, mat wall, and tile or iron roof, size seventy-two by thirty-two feet. It will be used for the present as a dormitory/

We get from Elder French a sketch of the house boat which is being purchased for work in East Bengal. It is thirty-seven and a half feet long and ten feet wide, drawing from eighteen inches to two feet of water. It has two rooms, a bath and toilet with kitchen below. The larger room is nine feet by ten, the smaller, seven by ten feet. During the rains the whole country is under water, and this boat will enable our workers to go across rice fields and visit our East Bengal Sabbath-keepers and carry on general missionary work. It answers a need which has been pressing itself upon us for four or five years.

THE Calcutta Bath and Treatment rooms have had an unusually good run of patients. Several influential government officials have been in attendance. The American Consul has gone in for a course of treatments. At times, there have been more patients than could be accommodated. One day three patients were turned away without treatment.

THE manager of the Health Food factory wishes all to avail themselves of health foods. The business is growing. Any wishing catalogues should write to him.

EVERYTHING looks hopeful for a mission house of our own at Karmatar. The deeds will soon be recorded. A well can then be dug and other work started.

THERE are two village schools and one boarding school at the Babulmohal mission station. At the boarding school, there are ten boarding students and ten day scholars./

WHAT a blessing is the money going to the fields from the three-hundred-thousand-dollar fund. We shall soon have a mission house of our own at Gopalgunj. Brother and Sister Watson will then move from Barisal to Gopalgunj.

BRETHREN WELLMAN and Weaks and Sister Kurtz and the writer spent several days last month at Najibabad looking for a suitable location for a mission station. We interviewed the Tahsildar, went to the residence of the Raja of the Sahanpur Estate, visited one or two villages, and also went to Kotdwara but found nothing suitable. We found it necessary to collect farther information. Miss Kurtz will work in Najibabad for the present, remaining in the house occupied last year.

ELDER WELLMAN and family have found suitable quarters at Almora. The climate is good and the scenery grand. The prospect for a good pundit is encouraging.

THE Sanitarium Bath and Treatment rooms are now open to the public. The first patient has arrived from the plains and is stopping at Kirkville. Rooms are being reserved for patients from the plains who desire room and board and treatment. Those desiring copies of a recent announcement of the Treatment Rooms describing various baths should write to Brother William Lake, Kirkville, Mussoorie.

BROTHER COOK writes from Boulder, Colorado: "The EASTERN TIDINGS came this morning and I enjoyed reading it so much. It was like getting a letter from home. It makes me home-sick to see your faces in the *Review* and to read about the work. I am feeling well now, and weigh one hundred and seventy pounds. I think by another year or perhaps two years I could live in the Punjab all right. Mrs. Cook and I are ready to come back to India when the way opens. There are fifty-five nurses here in training, and they are a fine company of young people. Remember me to all the workers." J. L. SHAW.

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## Field Reports

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### The Garhwal Industrial School

WE arrived here in February and were ready to open school the first of March. Owing to the cold weather and rains, the attendance has been only fair, an average of fifty. But we were glad to see the same bright faces again and to find that they had well remembered the Bible lessons which they had last year.

Two Sabbath-schools are being held, one here with an attendance of about thirty and one in Kalsi village about three miles distant where the attendance last Sabbath was twenty-seven. These boys are receiving their first introduction to Christianity.

Two small dormitories and a school house have been begun, and we hope to have them completed before the rains; as they are much needed. Most of the stones for the buildings are brought to the place by the students who work two hours each day. It is a pleasure to see the boys all take hold of the industrial work with a will. Bringing stones is not easy work or very interesting; but we hope when the buildings are completed to teach some other lines of work which will be interesting and instructive.

L. J. BURGESS.

### The Meiktila School

WHEN we returned from the Lucknow meeting last November we found that the school could not be opened because of plague. The town was deserted nearly, and several hundred persons died before the pestilence was stamped out. Two of our school boys and our Chinese carpenter died, and many of the boys who left the place did not return to school. So when we opened up again, January 16, we enrolled but twenty-two boys. This attendance has not increased since. One reason is that we have set the formal opening of the school for June 1, and many are waiting till then to begin.

During the plague season, we deemed it best to leave the town for a month; for many were dying all about us, and we found dead rats in our compound. So we spent December in Rangoon, getting out an announcement for the school, doing other school business, and helping some in the work in the city. We were

blessed in getting a good Christian carpenter and contractor to take charge of the erection of our buildings and teach wood-working. He is an excellent mechanic and has a good disposition. Better, still, he believes the truth, and will no doubt be one of us very soon.

With God's blessing, Elder Votaw and Brother Stevens procured Rs. 1,250 from Rangoon merchants, and with Rs. 900 of this we closed our land deal, purchasing more than twenty-six acres about a mile from the town. It is second class land, and we are sure will produce crops. In a few days we are expecting the payment of a pledge for Rs. 1,000, with which we shall begin the construction of our first building. A class in carpentry has been begun, but we have no other industry in operation yet. It will be necessary to get local help and not depend on any from America; and we find difficulty in getting Christian teachers who can teach trades. But God will send us the men when the time comes, we trust.

Elder Prescott did not get up to see our location and work, because of the plague. In our councils with him at Rangoon, it was decided that Brother and Sister Beckner should locate at Mandalay, and not stay at Meiktila for a time, as had been planned before. While we are alone, and the responsibilities are heavy, yet we trust God to give strength for each day. We have promised to take boarders in June, and many are planning to come. If we can not get a building finished by that time, we shall try to find accommodations for them in rented quarters.

As we look back, our time so far seems to have been spent in preparing and beginning, and we haven't much fruit to show. But this is the nature of school work; and so we look ahead to greater things. Our hearts are in the work, and

we have great hopes for what the school will accomplish.

R. B. THURBER.

### Najibabad

RETURNING to Najibabad after having been absent for some time, we were warmly welcomed by many of our former patients. The news of our return seems to have travelled very rapidly; as some are coming for help from distant villages. The day we opened our dispensary we gave six treatments; to-day, about one week later, we gave thirty-four. If the number continues to increase, we soon will be rushed.

We also have Sabbath-school in the building in which we live. The first Sabbath about twenty were present. Not so many have attended the last two Sabbaths, but I hope that when house cleaning is finished I shall have time to visit in the homes of the people and give them a personal invitation to attend our meetings; and in this way get the children, at least, to attend our Sabbath-school.

Last week a young Hindu came to me saying he wished to become a Christian and wanted to know what it would be necessary for him to do. I tried to explain to him the way of salvation. I desire the prayers of my fellow labourers, that the Lord may give me wisdom to know how to point the enquiring ones to the Saviour.

Sister Shoto Mitter is associated with me in the work here, and is quite happy to be able to again engage in medical work.

BERTHA A. KURTZ.

### Karmatar

GREETINGS to the EASTERN TIDINGS Family: We have not reported for some time, but not because God has not been blessing the work. We have seen his direct leading in the last few months as we have attempted to get land for a mission

and open up village schools. After all these years of living in rented property, God has opened the way for us to get thirteen bighas of good land in an excellent location practically free. A small sum is required by law in the exchange of land, and this we must pay. Our brethren are intending to hasten the buildings, that we may occupy them by the end of the year, when the present lease expires.

A call came for a school from a Mohammedan village six miles away. We attempted to fill it, even bringing a teacher up from Calcutta. The villagers tried to put up a school building in three different places, but in a marvellous way were each time forced to give up. One site was near a tank where high caste women bathed. Another was a government grazing ground. And the third time they were not permitted to get water for mixing the mud. Just at the time when all looked dark we were asked to open up school in a Mohammedan village near the Karmatar bazar. A large house was offered us by a cripple who is very favourable to Christianity and who is highly respected by both Hindus and Mohammedans. We called the villagers together, and decided to open two schools, one for girls and one for boys.

The people were a bit fearful at first to send their girls; as no girl had ever been educated in Karmatar before. The first day we did not have more than twenty in the two schools. To-day we have twenty-two girls and fifty boys. Some of the boys come from the best homes (the shopmen) in Karmatar. From the first day the Bible has been taught, and appreciated by the children. School always opens with prayer. Prova and I try to visit each school twice a week to examine their work and teach the Bible.

Three miles from Karmatar another building is being erected by the villagers for us to begin a school. The only work we are doing in the villages during this hot season is with the magic lantern. Our teachers take an active part in this work,

which results in a blessing to them, as well as to the villagers.

Recently five young persons went forward in the ordinance of baptism, among them an English girl. Others will, the Lord willing, be baptized this month.

DELLA BURROWAY.

### Utraula, United Provinces

IN company with Brother Jahan Singh, who is at present working with me, I left Lucknow on the evening of March 18th to make a promised visit to Brother and Sister Lakhan Singh, at Utraula. Utraula is situated about one hundred miles from Lucknow near the Nepalese border, twenty-four miles from the station Mankapur on the Bengal North Western Railway.

We arrived at Mankapur at 3:30 A. M. of the 19th, and after an hour's search obtained an ekka, to proceed the remaining twenty-four miles of our journey. This was made under delightful conditions otherwise than the ekka, through a beautifully cultivated and prosperous looking part of the country. A pukka road runs the entire distance.

We arrived at Utraula about 9:00 A. M., meeting Brother Lakhan Singh on the way as we went through to the Dak Bungalow. A good part of the day was spent in the town and studying with Brother and Sister Singh. At the Hindustani conference in December they had both desired baptism, but at the time this was postponed that they might study the truth farther. They had faithfully studied and showed a fair knowledge of the truths of the Advent Message; so that at their request we arranged for baptism in the late afternoon.

During our stay we had the privilege of listening to the reading and number work of the girl's school which Sister Singh is teaching, and found the pupils making good progress. The secretary of the district board, whom we met in the station, also spoke well of the work being done.

On our way to the station in the evening we stopped at a little stream about two miles from Utraula, and were there joined a little later by Brother and Sister Singh. Here as the sun was setting over

fields of waving grain, in the presence of two others only, a Mohammedan and a Hindu, our ekka drivers, and the messengers of God, we buried our brother and sister beneath the water, to rise to new life and endeavour, we trust, in behalf of the truth of God.

Having bid them farewell, we proceeded on our journey homeward, commending them to God and the word of his grace, and the watchcare of him who guards all his scattered children. We arrived in Mankapur in time to catch the crowded night train for Lucknow, where word awaited calling me to Najibabad to meet Elder Shaw and Brother Weaks in counsel concerning the location of the Hindustani plains station and the Najibabad work this summer. S. A. WELLMAN.

### Annfield School

ANNFIELD SCHOOL opened March 15th, and the following is the daily programme:—

6:30	..	..	..	Rising Bell.
7:15	..	..	..	Morning Devotion.
7:30	..	..	..	Breakfast.
8:00-9:00				Study Hour for 7th Grade Work.
" "				Work hour for first six Grades.
9:00-1:30	..	..	..	School.
1:45	..	..	..	Dinner.
2:30-3:30	..	..	..	Physical Work.
3:30-4:30	..	..	..	Urdu and Music.
4:30-6:30	..	..	..	Recreation, Supper.
7:00-8:30	..	..	..	Study Hour.
9:00	..	..	..	Silence Bell.

We have prayer meeting Wednesday night, and song and devotional service Friday night.

Mrs. Weaks is teaching piano music, and we have been fortunate in securing a splendid violin teacher, also a competent Urdu teacher.

The first examination will occur the last week in April. Each parent will receive a monthly report card showing the standing of each pupil during the month.

So far, the Lord has blessed us with health. We can see an improvement in every child that has come to the hills and we are trusting by the blessing of God to have a profitable year.

EDITH BRUCE.

# The Eastern Tidings

LUCKNOW, - - - - APRIL, 1911

EASTERN TIDINGS is published the 15th of each month, and all copy should be received not later than the 10th.

Printed by W. E. Perrin, at the Watchman Press, 19 Banks Road, Lucknow.

—THE report of the Calcutta tithe published last month should have read Rs. 174-4, instead of Rs. 170-4.

—BROTHER CARRATT, who recently left the army, is at Mussoorie preparing to enter the canvassing work.

—BROTHER WELLMAN reports a most pleasant trip to Alhora. The scenery is immense, and one is well repaid for three days of otherwise undesirable travelling.

—ALL should read carefully the article on another page, "Education of Our Children." The education of the children of Seventh-day Adventists is a serious question, and needs the help of all our people.

—THOSE interested in the work of the Watchman Press will be glad to know that work is starting better this year than last. However, there is still room for improvement, and we hope that this may be realized soon.

—NOTWITHSTANDING EASTERN TIDINGS is enlarged to eight pages this month, there has been such a volume of matter received that it is impossible to publish all this month, and a few reports will have to wait for the May number.

—FROM Lucknow very pleasant weather can be reported so far. A number of times it has seemed that the hot weather would set in at once, but each time it has been delayed until just now, when for a few days the wind has blown quite hard and dust is to be found most everywhere. The latter is most trying in a printing office, mixing with ink and spoiling earnest efforts for good work, as well as ruining type. The truth of the matter is that the Watchman Press needs a home of its own properly erected and as nearly dust proof as is possible. This building is old and the walls and floor in such condition that to keep things clean is impossible.

—BROTHER BURGESS writes: "The following is an extract from a letter recently received from a Garhwali preacher to whom we have been sending papers: *The Signs of the Times* which you sent came to hand by yesterday's mail, and I was much pleased to receive it. In the first place, it shows that you remember us, and then from the reading of it I receive much pleasure and profit. In such a lonely place as this, these papers are friends with whom I continually hold converse, and from their good counsel I receive help for the journey of life. So I wish to express many thanks for the paper. Truly, from them I receive much benefit, and thank you from the heart. Please remember this brother in prayer, that he may come into the full light of present truth."

—FROM a letter from Elder Spicer, of the Mission Board, we quote: "Professor Prescott has presented earnestly the plea for English-speaking workers to maintain a stand in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta especially. We surely ought to have such, and I hope at any rate we may have the one that we have been hunting for so long without any great delay. I do wish we could get hold of a good evangelist to sound the truth in your cities. Well, we will keep working away at the problem. The middle of March we shall have a meeting for passing on estimates and appropriations, and then we shall know just about how much new work can be thought of."

—THE unusual size of this issue of EASTERN TIDINGS is ample evidence of a response to effort put forth for its improvement. If this paper is made bright and newsy and replete with statements of the condition and needs of the work in India, it will be a strong factor at home for the building up of our work, both in the way of men and means. To us it seems that if a large subscription list were worked up in America, it would be time and effort well spent for the cause in India.

—OF our vernaculars, Marathi seems to be taking the lead just at present so far as the Watchman Press is concerned, and to hasten matters a man has been brought from the Marathi country to take charge of the work and hurry out several tracts and pamphlets.

—MRS. MACKIE is leaving for Denmark this month. A change after nine years or more residence in the country will afford a very desirable variation and rest.