

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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FINISHING THE WORK

I. H. EVANS

WE have a great work, a work that is soon to be finished. It is world-wide in its movement; it reaches every nation of earth. No people ever before undertook such a program as we. Looking at it from a human standpoint, we can see "Impossible" printed in bold type. Then it is we reckon without our Leader. But our strength is not in man's wisdom or power, but in the living God; and when we seek Him with all our hearts, the work can and will be done.

Spurgeon said: "The Lord give me a dozen importunate pleaders and lovers of souls, and by His grace we will shake all London from end to end yet. The work would go on without the mass of you, Christians,—many of you only hinder the march of the army; but give us a dozen lionlike, lamblike men, burning with intense love to Christ and souls, and nothing will be impossible to their faith."

Today our denominational strength lies in our praying people, those who have learned to wrestle with the angel and to prevail with God. Unless we stand with God, we labor in vain to give the message to the nations of earth. But the work will be finished; it will be completed in God's appointed time.

At that time the workers, the soul-winners, will look in solemn silence into one another's faces, and each know the others' thought,—"It is done." The minister, the colporteur, the writer, the teacher, the physician, the nurse, one and all will say, "The work of God on earth is finished."

Mercy will have closed her gates. The flood-tide of God's wrath against sin will have been opened, and on every hand will be widespread suffering, unutterable distress, and hopeless despair. There will not be another sermon to preach, for the time for preaching will be past; not one more book need be sold, for reading will not lead another soul to God; not a tract given away, for the hour will be past in which to find salvation; not a prayer for the lost uttered; all will then have been finished.

Brother, sister, the day of service is now. The time has come to finish the work. Now, this very time, belongs to us for service. The church of Christ must rise with renewed and holy zeal, and warn the world of its soon-coming doom. We must plead with sinners to accept Christ and escape the wrath to come.

Health in the Far East

A Year of Health

TO HAVE a whole year of health, you need but to have it a day at a time, and to make a day of health you need but to watch the details of your daily program. It is the habitual doing of things that makes either for health or for disease. The habit method is just as powerful for good as for ill, and it is not much more trouble to form right habits than wrong ones.

Plan your daily schedule so that all you do will count for health. Study your own needs, in nutrition, exercise, and rest, and insist on securing what you need of each. Start the day with a wholesome mental attitude and spiritual setting. The early morning hour is the best for your devotional reading. Getting up early is fine if you went to bed early enough the night before.

See that your night rests you. A ventilated sleeping-room is necessary. A window open at top and bottom, or two windows open one at the top, the other at the bottom, will furnish the fresh air. Do not sleep in a draft. Throw back your bed covers on rising, to insure airing the bed. A few breathing exercises, with arm flinging and chest expansion, will be helpful.

If your employment through the day does not give you the needed exercise, you may need to take your daily dozen now. Bear in mind that exercise in the open air is always best. Plan to get it if possible.

A morning shower or sponge bath is beneficial. Some take a quick, short plunge. Know that you react from whatever kind of bath you take, or do not take it. You should feel invigorated and aglow, the blood tingling through your whole being. Get your cleansing bath often enough to keep the skin clean of the body impurities constantly being eliminated.

Brush your teeth. Guard the mouth entrance to the body, and you will safeguard against many a danger. This means also to keep clean fingers, especially for eating. Your hands offer ten means of infecting yourself.

Keep your teeth in good order. Serious ills result from imperfect teeth. See your dentist often enough to keep your teeth in first-class condition.

Enjoy your food. First know it is proper food, wholesome and nourishing. Eat enough for your needs, taking into consideration age, occupation, and season.

Be sparing in your use of sugar. Your liver and kidneys have an important work to do, and can do it if unhindered. Too much sugar entails extra heavy duty and a heavy health risk.

Flesh foods also give increased work to the liver, kidneys and other organs having to do with the care and elimination of animal poisons. Your own tissue poisons make a normal task. Adding the tissue poisons of flesh foods increases this work without affording elements that cannot be obtained from a non-flesh diet.

The growing tendency to disease among animals also makes meat eating a health risk, and one of no small consequence. On the whole, a full health program must give serious consideration to eliminating the flesh diet, and at the same time care must be exercised to obtain all the elements of nutrition.

Eat a variety, but not too much variety at the same meal. Be sure to get your vitamins, together with the wholly nourishing qualities. Fresh fruit, fresh vegetables and salads, and milk will help in this.

Eat your fruit, nuts, etc., at meal time. Anything eaten between meals means upsetting your digestion.

Overeating is one of the most serious health violations. Whatever food is put into the stomach that cannot be used by the system becomes that much waste matter. The system is clogged, brain nerve power decreased, the stomach debilitated, the blood stream polluted, and the health in general affected. This applies to overeating of even the best of food.

Take time to chew your food. If limited for time, eat less, and "eat it more." Do not wash down your food with liquids.

Regularity of meals, as well as in all habits, is perhaps as important a measure as any. Some aged individuals attribute their longevity to regular habits.

Hard food will help preserve the teeth and encourage chewing. Bulk food is good for the bowels, giving stimulus to intestinal activity and helping the muscular tone. This is important in guarding against and correcting constipation. Such foods as spinach, lettuce, kale, chard, cabbage, and other leafy vegetables, as well as whole grain bread and cereals containing the bran, not only afford desirable bulk, but essential food elements.

Attention to the bowel call should be prompt. Neglect means constipation, and possibly a train of serious evils. This all too prevalent ailment is preventable, and is subject to correction. Laxatives do not offer the real remedy.

Take an ample supply of water. The water content of the body, the functional processes of nearly the whole system, the liquid requirements for proper elimination, all call for water drinking. In summer more water is needed than in winter. There is no substitute for water for quenching thirst.

Watch your posture. Cramped organs cannot do good work. Sit and stand erect. Walk with head back, chest up. Breathe deep.

Wear comfortable shoes. Do not sacrifice well-developed feet, a good circulation, proper poise, and health itself to popular style that imposes irrational footwear.

Wear clothing for comfort but let it be neat in appearance. Observe seasonal requirements and occupational needs, and dress accordingly. . . .

The use of drugs does not fit into a health-building scheme. Patent medicine, nostrums, pills, and potions are not even make-shift remedies. They are not remedies at all. They make some people rich, but even those who manufacture them do not themselves use these so-called remedies.

Get your needed rest. This is imperative. No social routine, no manner of amusement, no business matter, no line of study, can be important enough to be permitted to rob you of your sleep. It is in sleep that the body is recuperated and worn out tissues are rebuilt.

A healthy mental attitude, a cheery view of life, a spirit of optimism, freedom from worry, and a hold on God, are essentials to full health. The mental, physical, and spiritual powers work together for man's best development. They are intimately associated; in fact, they represent man as a whole, a unit. To ignore their close relation, is to suffer loss.—L. A. Hansen, in *Life and Health*, Jan. 1924.

GENERAL ARTICLES

The Morning Cometh

Long has the gloom of error's night upon the earth been falling;
 And long the world has waited in the clouds of sin and wrong;
 Long has the cry of anguished hearts from stricken homes been calling,
 Up to the listening ear of Him whose vengeance waiteth long.

But, though His vengeance waiteth long, His love it faileth never,
 And the good will surely triumph, and the right shall win alway;
 For, lo! upon the mountain-tops the shafts of sunrise quiver,
 And the past is flushing crimson with the dawning of the day.

O, ye who pray, have faith, for, lo! the world is surely waking!
 Take courage, ye who toil "for God and home and native land."
 And ye whom wrong hath well-nigh slain, whose hearts are well-nigh
 breaking,
 Lift up your heads, rejoice, for your redemption is at hand.

Soon, soon, your longing eyes shall see the Sun of Truth ascending,
 And the glory of His coming drive dark error's night away;
 Then you'll cry in tones of rapture, hope and awe and gladness blending,
 "Lo! our long, long night is over, and our day has dawned for aye."
 —Franc Remington, in *Australian Union Record*, July 15, 1902.

Workers in Non-Christian Lands

THE foreign missionary knows, as but few do, that he is fighting "against the principalities, against the powers, against the world rulers of this darkness, against the spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places" (Eph. 6:12). He needs the divine life, the Holy Spirit without measure, if he is to conquer these forces which are entrenched everywhere in the strongholds of society. He finds that his only hope is in the conquering Christ indwelling through the Paraclete, but in Him he has all power necessary to meet the needs of any field.

Paul evidently meant the following elements to be those he regarded most important to true success: "Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, meekness, self-control." Peter puts it in this way, "Adding on your part all diligence, in your faith supply virtue, and in your virtue knowledge, and in your knowledge self-control, and in your self-control patience, and in your patience godliness, and in your godliness brotherly kindness, and in your brotherly kindness love." James gives this, "The wisdom that cometh from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without variance, without hypocrisy." John says, "These (evidently the ones he thought accomplished the most in bringing about the Father's reign in the hearts of men) conquered by the blood of the Lamb," possibly suggesting that they in union with the Son in His sacrifice, by faith and unceasing zeal to do the Father's will, helped to conquer the evil forces of their day to the glory of the Father. Unquestionably we have in the words of these different writers what the writers of the New Testament believed to be the greatest qualities for success in the Lord's work.

These elements primarily refer to the manner of life and service and devotion that the early disciples had to the principles of the kingdom in the midst of a wrecked world in which they had to live and manifest Christ among men. Such elements are the outgrowth of a life wherein the Spirit dwells and keeps afresh the life of Christ. One cannot help from seeing that such elements were the kind the Master had when He walked among men. They are certainly the very ones needed most in the mission field today, where the original type of Christianity is the one that ought to be ever manifested in seeking to win the nations to the Father. Experience and observation in the non-Christian lands reveal to us that the Spirit of God must manifest these elements in our lives if we are to have them in abundance to meet the needs of these benighted lands, in a conquering warfare for our Lord and Captain.—Rev. J. R. Saunders, in *Men and Methods*, chapter 4.

The Christian Occupation of Indo-China

THE country of Indo-China, as the name implies, forms the connecting link geographically between India and China. It is the meeting place of two different races, and two different civilizations. Burma and Siam form the western half of the peninsula, while French Indo-China forms the eastern half.

Indo-China is made up of five provinces, namely, Tongking, Annam, Cochin China, Cambodia and Laos. Frequently Indo-China and the province of Annam are used interchangeably as if Annam were another name for the whole of Indo-China. This is not the case, and the only obvious reason for the confusion is that Annamese people are scattered more or less over all the provinces.

With the exception of the areas of the Red River valley in Tongking and the Mekong Valley in Cochin China, the whole country is mountainous. These two rivers with their tributaries constitute excellent waterways. The country possesses good roads made by the French Government and connecting all important centers. Many of these roads are built for the use of motor cars. Railways have also been well developed, and it is hoped that before long the railway in Tongking and Annam will join the line in Cochin China, thus enabling one to travel with ease from the north of Tongking to the tropical regions of the extreme south.

The climate is extremely hot, and because of the humidity is very trying to Europeans. Mosquitoes abound. As a rule foreigners do not remain in the country longer than three years without furlough. . . .

People

Generally speaking Indo-China is sparsely populated, especially in the mountainous district. Only in the areas of the Red River valley in the north and the Mekong Valley in the south, which are vast rice-growing territories, is the population found to be relatively dense.

Approximate figures of the populations of the various races in Indo-China are as follows: Annamese, 12,000,000; Tai, 1,200,000; Cambodians, 1,500,000; Chams, 100,000; Chinese, 300,000; Hindoos, 1,000; primitive tribes, 500,000.

Religions

The Annamese are familiar with Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. Confucianism is followed by the educated classes, but has little hold upon the people generally, except as expressed in ancestor worship. Among the illiterate animism prevails. . . .

The Roman Catholic Church, with a membership exceeding a million Christians, is found in every town of importance. Its influence seems to be as much political as religious.

Interesting Developments

Political feeling has been running very high in Indo-China during the last few years. Unfortunately amid all the ill feeling and suspicion that have been aroused, Protestant missionary work has also suffered. Restrictions, which did not exist previous to the war, are now imposed upon all forms of missionary activity. It is the conviction of a few missionaries that the Protestant Christian Propaganda will best be carried forward by the efforts of the French Protestant Church. Foreign organizations meet with obstruction at every point, and it is only the French themselves, standing upon their political rights, who will ever obtain any measure of liberty.—"The Christian Occupation of China," pp. cv-cvii



British North Borneo

THE second annual meeting of the British North Borneo Mission convened in the new church at Jesselton, January 15. At the first roll call of the delegates it was found that there were representatives from each of the churches and companies. An unusually earnest spirit was manifested from the first meeting. It was evident that the workers and delegates had left their homes for but one purpose and that was to seek God and to love their brethren. In the past, the best of harmony had not prevailed, but at this meeting all was changed, and brotherly love prevailed.

The brethren appreciated the splendid Bible talks given by Pastor I. H. Evans. On Sabbath the Lord came very near to all. It was a solemn sight to see all come forward and rededicate themselves anew to God and the finishing of this work. At the close of the meeting the believers went home with new hope and a firm desire to make the present year the best in their lives, and the most fruitful in the winning of souls.

From the Director's report, it was learned that seventeen had been baptised during the past year. The church tithes had increased \$111.62 over the previous year. The Sabbath school offerings also showed a good increase. During the year a new church and school building has been built at Jesselton, and at Kudat also a new building has been erected. Five church-schools are being conducted. Some of these are proving to be soul-winning agencies.

One interesting item of the report was the account of the opening of the Dusun work. Two Batak young men have gone to this tribe and as there were no books written in Dusun language for them to study, they have mingled with the people and tried to reduce their language to writing. It was very gratifying to see how readily they translated some of the talks into the Dusun language. They have the Ten Commandments now translated into Romanized Dusun and it is planned to print this soon at Singapore. This will be the first publication issued in the Dusun language.

There are more than two million of these inland tribes. They have good cultivated rice fields and, in many ways, they are a very good class of native people. A school has been started among them having an enrollment of twenty. These people are pagan and seem to appreciate Christian efforts in their behalf.

L. V. FINSTER.

General Meeting, Cebu

THE general meeting recently held in Cebu, Cebu, was very well attended, 442 being in attendance at the Sabbath-school. It was by far the largest meeting ever held there, there being a good representation from all the churches except San Antonio. The brethren from that place were unable to get a boat on account of high waves and wind. The brethren said it was the best meeting they ever attended. The preaching of Brother Watson was spiritual and timely. Much time was given to the answering of questions. The usual mission business interested all.

Four tent companies were sent out, as follows: One for Bogo, one for Negros, one for Mindanao and one for San Antonio. The workers are of good courage, and have their goal set for over 300 baptisms for 1925. Let us remember these workers in our prayers.

S. E. JACKSON.

Saved from the Power of Opium

WHILE in Batavia a few weeks ago I had the privilege of visiting one of our oldest Chinese brethren. He was fast failing in health from old age, and knew that his time in this life would not be long, but his hope for the next world was very bright. In reviewing his life with its struggles and victories, he told me this story, which I pass on.

When a young man he was very successful financially, and became quite rich; but with luxury and ease he fell into many bad habits. One of these was the use of opium. This habit grew on him until he became its slave. His opium bill was many hundreds each month. His addiction to this habit soon brought him to a state where he could do but little work, and where his fortune was nearly gone. He had tried many times to break the terrible habit, but could not.

About this time one of our evangelists came to his part of the town, and the man's wife became interested, and soon accepted the message. He also wanted to obey, but the terrible opium habit held him fast. After some time of study and prayer, he decided to make a desperate effort to get free. He called our workers and asked them to unite in prayer for him. They came, and prayed that God would liberate him from the power of opium. This man right there took the promises of God by faith, and, said he, "I have never used opium since that time." His face lit up with joy as he told how the Lord had saved him.

I have thought much of this man's experience. I have said to my soul, If God could save that man from opium, he surely can save me from any other sin. Truly, the same God lives, and He is just as willing to save now as in days gone by when we lay hold of His promises by faith.

L. V. FINSTER.

"As Sweet Incense"

WHILE returning from a visit to our mission stations in Sumatra, I had the privilege of spending a few days with the workers in Batavia. It was most refreshing to meet with our believers there, and to see their earnest spirit of service. The new church building will soon be ready for dedication.

One thing that impressed me much on this visit was the dedication of one of our Chinese brethren to the Lord Jesus. After the Sabbath morning services, I was invited, with other workers, to this brother's home.

We found that he had been studying present truth for some time. He had most of our Chinese books in his house, and had been reading them. After a Bible lesson and prayer we were invited to go into the room where he kept his idols and performed his devotions. He then went to the place where he burnt his incense, and took the brass bowl in which he offered the incense, and after writing some Chinese characters on the inside, gave it to me. I asked our Chinese worker what this meant. He replied that the brother had written on the inside of the bowl that he now gives his heart to Jesus, and that in giving the bowl to me he wished me to be witness to that fact.

This little instance has made a deep impression on my mind. I have thought how appropriate it was. In the place where this man had enshrined his idol; he now wished Jesus to be enthroned, and the incense he now offered to his God was the devotion of a believing heart.

A heart in which Jesus is enthroned—this is the only offering of value that we can make to God; and when this is brought to Him, our prayers come up before Him as sweet incense.

L. V. FINSTER.

With the Students in Soonan

THE few meetings held with workers and others in our mission stations at Keizan and Seoul, Korea, were followed by nearly a full week with the teachers and students at Soonan, where the training-school for Korea was established fifteen years ago. Professor Kern gave studies twice and thrice daily, and the Lord added His blessing. Among the students there were very few who had not already made the decision to yield fully to the Saviour; but many united in seeking for a deeper and more abiding work of grace than had hitherto been wrought.

The patrons of the Soonan school are urging the board of managers to extend the school curriculum, in order that our youth may have the benefit of instruction in grades beyond the limited number now taught. More and more we must face and solve this problem of higher education in the language areas where hundreds of our youth are already in our church schools, and looking forward to receiving further training in higher schools. If we can continue them in our own schools to the point where they have adequate preparation for effective service among the more educated classes dwelling in these lands, we shall have gone far in our program of evangelization. A properly trained native ministry is one of the goals toward which we must constantly work.

It was a pleasure to witness the earnestness and enthusiasm of faculty and students in Soonan. May God's blessing attend this group of young people that they may be a power in the closing days of the message.

c.

With Our Workers in Manchuria

IN passing from the Soonan school to school centers in China, Professor Kern and the writer had opportunity to spend a few days with our workers in Manchuria. In Mukden Brother Kern spoke once in the chapel near our foreign compound, and once in the city church, where a growing constituency worships. There is prospect of securing land near Mukden for the school to be established for the benefit of our Manchurian youth. The present year this school is being conducted in Changchun, our Kirin Mission station, by Prof. R. M. Cossentine; and it was a privilege to meet with the students there several times. Brother Kern's instruction was on themes connected with practical Christian life. The number of students in Changchun is not large, as the brethren are unable to offer anything this year beyond the seventh grade. When a transfer can be made to the new site, more can be accommodated.

Brother and Sister F. M. Larsen are stationed at Changchun, and are in health. Brother Larsen is in charge of the Kirin provincial work.

It is always an inspiration to stop a few days with our brethren and sisters in Harbin. Pastor T. T. Babienco is binding off his winter's evangelistic effort, and hopes for forty or more new believers, which will swell the total at Harbin to upwards of two hundred fifty. Several talks were given and the students in the school seemed to respond heartily. Surely a great work lies before the earnest group of believers now in Harbin. Their eyes are on places where dwell unwarned peoples with whose languages and dialects various ones of the students are familiar.

In Mukden we had opportunity to meet with a group of colporteurs being trained by Brethren Esteb and Du Shu Lin.

May the blessing of heaven attend the workers in Manchuria as they press on in earnest endeavor.

c.

Itinerating in Kiangsi

PASTOR O. A. HALL, superintendent of the Central China Union, joined Pastor E. H. James last November for several weeks of itinerating and special evangelistic effort in the province of Kiangsi. Of some of their experiences during this trip, Pastor Hall writes:

"We first visited Nanchang, the capital of the Kiangsi province, and held a few meetings with the company there. Pastor Liu is located there, but is out with the tent at present. We have prospects of a good church of believers later on in Nanchang.

"Coming back up the railway to a place where we cross a large river, we started up the river for the next station, 180 *li* distant. It was upstream, with low water and no wind, and we made slow progress. At Wuning, where tent-meetings are being held, we found a splendid interest, with promise of permanent results. After three days with the tent company in Wuning, we went on another 140 *li* to Siushui, where we spent the first three days of the Week of Prayer, holding two meetings each day. Returning to Wuning, we assisted there the remaining days of the Week of Prayer, and visited many of the newly interested ones. We organized a Bible school to be conducted following the close of the tent effort. The first night about forty of those who had been in attendance at the tent meetings, enrolled in the Bible school. It is anticipated that many more will join. This Bible school, as it is termed, is held for the purpose of binding off the tent effort, and leading as many as possible to a full observance of Bible truth. Already four families have begun closing their shops on the Sabbath in order that they may obey the truth insofar as they have learned it. Others are planning to follow suit. A large number of Bibles have been sold, and a club of thirty subscriptions to the Chinese church paper, the *Shepherd*, have been taken in order that those newly coming into the faith may have the instruction of our church paper from the beginning of their Christian experience. We have been pleased to witness the thoroughness with which our Chinese workers have been conducting the special evangelistic effort in Wuning, and we believe they will have substantial results."

En Route to Tatsienlu

The following is copied from a letter from Mrs. J. N. Andrews, of Tatsienlu, Szechuan, to Mrs. I. H. Evans, and dated January 8, 1925.

JANUARY came in blowy and snowy and it has been snowing with only short intermissions ever since. The wood and charcoal situation is becoming rather acute, but otherwise the snow makes our valley most beautiful.

To begin at the beginning: our long stay at the Warren's where we first waited for our freight which was expected on the next boat, then the wait for Jeanne to recover from her illness, then the wait for Mr. Hughes to get over his operation, then the very speedy trip to Sui Fu, where we spent the night with the Graham family of the Baptist mission, who were most kind. And then the trip really began.

John found a fine native boat which was almost "bran" new and which was just big enough to accommodate us nicely on the next lap of our journey upstream. The Hughes family were most companionable folks, the weather was lovely, and the scenery was beautiful; there was nothing left to be desired for the first six days. Wednesday after-

noon there were some rather bad rapids, but we didn't worry very much about them as we felt as if we had had our share of wrecks and were not in line for another. Then, in going through a rapid where the current was made very swift by a bend in the river, the boat just ahead of us got out of control, and swinging back against us with the force of the river behind it, crashed us into a rock. As we had four children with us we hopped out on the rocks and made our way along the shore to the other side of the rapid; and it is well that we did; for the boat, having just passed through the rapid, was found to be fast filling with water, and was beached up on the shore to bale out. As soon as the hole in her hull was stuffed up we pulled on to the vicinity of the next town and opened up the wet stuff on the bank, spreading our things out to dry on the rocks, and having the men folks take turns in guarding them through the night. We finished spreading out the things by lantern light, about nine o'clock, hoping that the night breezes would start the drying process so that we could quickly get on to Kiating, only ten odd miles away, when, just as the last pieces were put down, it began to rain, and our erstwhile nice weather turned into an icy torrent driven by a gale.

By the early morning light we collected our wet stuff, sorting into piles of various colors so that the "running" would do the least harm, and started on. Right here let me say that the Hughes family, even to the baby, took their initiation into West China missionary circles in fine spirit.

Friday night we pulled up opposite Kiating, and Sabbath morning crossed over to the other side where Mr. Lindt met us with a welcome and some provisions. We spent the day together and after Sabbath our new folks were transferred to the boat that Brother Lindt had ready, to do their drying as they went along. As we had very much more to dry out, we took advantage of the invitation of Mr. Clark of the Baptist mission to dry out at his compound, where we spent three busy, pleasant days. Our things were not half as bad as they might have been, and in three days every thing was safely aboard the rafts, and we were starting overland for Yachow, John walking. It is such a pretty trip and our nice weather had come back again. We spent Sabbath in a place well named Grass Flat; then on to Yachow.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their two nice children took us in at Yachow where we spent three days resting and preparing for the last lap of the journey. The streets of Yachow were full of ragged, dirty soldiers, the remains of Tseng Hsia Ling's border army who, upon the flight of their general, had turned over to the conquering forces of Lui U ui. We were assured by officials that the road was open and safe for the first time in months, so we were very glad that we hadn't come any earlier or delayed any longer. Soon, having made arrangements with the transfer companies for the care of our goods when the rafts should arrive, we started out with happy hearts and with charcoal stoves in our sedan chairs (a most necessary combination when traveling over this road at this time of year).

It was cold in the mountains. We pinned the children up in blankets and walked when necessary, to keep warm. John had been forced to take a chair from Yachow as he had developed an infected foot. We had been warned that on account of the fighting there was very little food to be found along the road, so we carried along a supply of rice and "granola." We found many of the hotels deserted, the furniture having had been burned for fuel by the soldiers.

Those that were left could not boast of bedding and in many the floors had been torn up and, with any other boards which happened to be loose, used for fuel by the soldiers. But the days went along beautifully, as far as we were concerned, and we made the stages before dark every night.

The first pass was cold and snowy. We climbed in the snow for several hours, and as the shelters at the top of the pass had been burned by the contending armies, hurried down to Chin Chi Hsien where we were to spend Sabbath. The town was full of soldiers. There didn't seem to be a corner anywhere for us, but the caretaker of the Baptist chapel asked us in and seemed overjoyed indeed to have us, for the soldiers were occupying it in spite of his protests. So we were made most comfortable. We hadn't been there long before a secretary of one of the officers of the occupying army came, asking if he might put some of his belongings in our place for safe keeping. This seemed rather strange, but we thought no more about it and, supper over, I was putting the children to bed, when John came in and told me not to take off their warm things. The troops were in full retreat before an on-coming force of the old army and Lolos who had been induced to join the forces by promises of loot. The town was in a panic, the people running this way and that and falling over themselves in fear. The post office men wanted to bring the mail and the stamps into our place for protection, and the chapel caretaker, after asking that we pray for protection, lost his courage and fled to the mountains along with the soldiers.

All night long the town was in a turmoil, people knocking on the door of our stopping place to get in, and every one in a tension of fear. I'll admit my teeth chattered, but as the night wore on we lay down and got some sleep. The next morning it was said that the arriving army was still engaged ten miles away, so we spent our Sabbath very quietly. The night before the soldiers had taken up a number of our chair men to carry for them, so that we had to herd the rest of them into the room across from us, to keep them safe from the still retreating soldiers. Sunday morning came, and we found that about eight of our men were gone and that we must make haste to get out of the city if we didn't wish to be held up there for some time. Some country people were found who would carry our loads on their backs, and what few coolies were left who could carry chairs were pressed into service. We were obliged to leave John's chair, and, as his foot was still bad, I walked. It beats "reducing to music," this scuttling along up hill and down dale hoping that you will be able to get over the road before serious trouble sets in. I walked for the next two days, and after that we took the chair turn and turn about till our Tibetan met us with our horse. By that time our chairmen had found out that I could walk, and this had developed such weakness in their legs that I had to walk quite a bit to keep them going.

We got into Tatsienlu on a lovely sunny day, so thankful to be home once more. Our house was just as we had left it, though the soldiers had been determined again and again to get in. As the coolie in charge of it said, "I think your God must have helped to keep them out, for they came over and over, wanting to break in, then went away again."

When we got in, the town was very much occupied by Lan Su Lin's men who were making the lives of the citizens miserable by their oppression. Most of the town people who had any thing to lose were hiding in the Catholic compound, and the rest had to submit to daily pilfering

and forced labor by the troops. Everyone was almost sick with fear, for no one knew what the next moment would bring forth. We would hear that the Tibetan troops were within a mile or two of the city, and then all the stores and gates would be shut. The soldiers had thrown up barricades on the three hills overlooking the city and we could see them hiding about over the hills. They were sick with the cold, and it was not surprising, for the days were bleak and windy. Then one morning we heard shooting, and when it got light we could see a cloud of smoke above us where the Tibetans, fighting for the old Border Commissioner, had crept over and set fire to the barriers of this side. A number on each side were killed and more wounded, when the troops heard that their supplies and retreat had been cut off from below and made a hasty retreat out of the city. Next the town was taken over by Tibetan cavalry, who make very formidable looking soldiers. Now the fighting is on the road between us and Yachow, we do not know where exactly, for the telegraph line is down and the mail carrier has not been running for a month.

To finish up the story of the retreating soldiers: They hurried down to the chainbridge in the night and crossed over to make their way back through the short mountain road to their fellows. On that road they found no way out, as it is held by robbers just now. Now it happened that our goods were safely through this robber district and were within ten miles of Lu Din Chiao, when these soldiers came along smarting under defeat, and though these goods had a passport from their own officials and an escort as well, and though their officials pleaded with them to let the foreigners' things alone, they broke open our boxes and helped themselves to anything that they wanted. After they had finished, the things were all piled in the hotel, to which they intended to set fire to cover up traces of their work; but their commander threw himself into the building, and declared that they would have to burn him with it if they set it afire. He stayed there all night, crying over it, so the villagers say. When we heard of it we sent down a man to pick up the remains. We expect him back to-day. We hope that some of our things, especially the milk, will have been found untouched.

Supplies are very high on account of the trouble. Sugar has come down these last two weeks and is now only sixty cents a pound. Flour is fourteen cents, kerosene eighteen dollars a case, which is fine considering that it has been up, last year, to twenty dollars a tin. There are very few eggs, and now and then an orange for fruit; but we have plenty of potatoes and beans, so shall get along beautifully.

So we are happy as usual. John is having forty a day in his dispensary and the tracts are being distributed. The Chinese evangelist is holding meetings, and we hope that when Brother Warren comes out next Fall there will be some others to join the two Chinese who are waiting for baptism.

With Our Colporteur-Evangelists

In the Malaysian Union

THE report from the Malaysian Signs Press for the year 1924 shows our total literature sales to be \$80,229.16, Straits money, or \$40,114.58 gold," Brother V. L. Beecham reports in the February, number of the *Promoter*. This is an increase over the sales of 1923 of \$13,794.18, Straits money. Though we have not reached our goal for 1924, yet we are pleased with this report; for it represents faithful work on the part of our small army of workers.

"As it has always been, a large number of students and teachers went out from the Malaysian Union Seminary to work during the summer vacation. Every one of the boys

who went to Java has earned his scholarship, and some have earned much more than a scholarship. Brother K. Mandias, head teacher of the Malay department, sold books to the amount of 3,600 guilders, about \$1,400 gold, or enough for about eight scholarships. Brother Soetan Mengatas, also a teacher, made sales about equal to those of Brother Mandias.

"One encouraging phase of our student work is that four girls have been working for scholarships. Two of these, a Batak and a Chinese, are back in school with their scholarships earned, and we are looking for favorable reports from the other two. We believe that this marks the beginning of a large work among our sisters.

"Pastor Strahle is with me, and we are visiting the fields for convention and institute work until the time of our Union Conference, when we shall hold a four day convention for the field, home missionary, and tract society secretaries.

"Our courage is good as we take up the work for the year 1925, and we have every reason to believe that we may look for a very material increase in our literature sales."

Chosen

AS we work with canvassers in shops and ordinary places, we have no startling results, but enough to let us know that the health book will sell. There is no official class or big merchant class among the Koreans, so that our situation differs from that in China and the Philippines. In Korea we shall have to make our way on ordinary experiences by steady plodding, keeping at it with cheerful hearts and courageous endeavor,—and that is what counts most, anywhere.

I have just spent two weeks in West Chosen where all the workers and church officers met for a general meeting in Soonan. There I had a good opportunity to show the value of our magazine when used in single copies. Had I had the magazine on hand, I believe every one would have carried home a bundle; but imagine my disappointment when a telegram came from Seoul saying that those ordered for the occasion had been delayed by the censor for over a week.

I secured what other literature I could at the tract society—only forty-two magazines—and with these I set out to visit some churches. There was a five-inch snow, and I was told I could do nothing. But in my experience the time when others say nothing can be done is the time for me to be busy at my job. After a train and auto ride and an eight-mile hike, I reached the first church. We studied the magazine, and in spite of the snow twelve of the members went out. In an hour and a half there was not a magazine left. Another opportunity to sell a good number of magazines had to slip by, and when I visited other places I had no ammunition with which to work. But I learned something. Our people can and will gladly do their part in this work, and thousands of magazines can be sold every year. —Harold Bass, in *Far Eastern Division Promoter*.

Call on Every Home and Tell Them

WHILE canvassing in the town of Orion, I was called to an interior house by a small boy. There I met a man who said, "Sir, your priodicals are saturated with the truth, also your calendars. I will take this one. I will have my family read this instead of the novels. If they read this they will profit greatly thereby." He gave me one peso, and when I bade him goodbye he said, "Sir, call on every home and tell them that instead of reading fiction and listening to empty speeches, they should read this, and they will be benefitted much."

Philippine Islands

V. MARIANO,

Reports from the Central-Southern Luzon Conference (P.I.)

AFTER administering the affairs of this conference for fourteen months, I can say with Joshua: "Not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof." While we must acknowledge failures on our part, yet we can testify that God has faithfully fulfilled His word and done more for us than our little faith expected.

Two years ago it was voted to try the plan of holding biennial conference sessions instead of annual, and to hold district meetings in place of a regular conference session the year intervening. An attempt was made to carry out this policy, but for some reason, due possibly to the fact that it was new to the brethren, these meetings were not a great success, and with other matters pressing heavily upon us, no more were attempted.

However, since the institute of the workers held at Nagcarlan during the month of May, special revival services have been held in most of the churches. For this work the field has been districted, and in the districts where the revival work has been finished, the church officers for those districts were called together for a few days' institute. So while the first plan has not been fully carried out, we feel that the conference has been greatly helped by this systematic revival work.

During the past two years 28 tent efforts have been held. The resulting number of baptisms, together with some that the churches were responsible for, were 620. There were seven churches organized, making a total of 50 churches and 11 companies with a membership of 2,404.

We regret that it became necessary for Elder Breitigam to resign as president of this conference and return to the States because of failing health; and we are fortunate in securing the help of Elder Figuhr who came to the Islands in May of last year. Brother Figuhr has made encouraging progress in the Tagalog language notwithstanding that during the entire school year he carried full work in the Academy. One more ordained worker has been added to our Filipino ministry, Elder Marcus Comilang, who was set apart to the gospel ministry at the time of the Union committee meeting one year ago.

Our first foreign missionary, Sister Monica Baycot, was sent, a few months after our last conference meeting, to teach in the training school at Singapore. The Malaysian Mission, the first of the year, made an urgent call for another teacher, and we were able to respond to this call by sending Sister Gregoria Burgos, an experienced teacher in the public school and an earnest and faithful Christian.

Although a very small gain has been made in membership this year, we have for the eleven months received 1,544.72 pesos more in tithes than for the whole of 1923, and 610.80 pesos in offerings.

Departments

The secretaries will report in detail for their departments, so that only a brief mention of these will be made here.

There are sixty Sabbath-schools with an enrollment of 2,518.

Our sales of big books this year is not so large as last, due largely to the fact that we were just finishing up in the early part of the year the sale of an edition of "Heralds" in a scattered territory and "Great Controversy" was not ready until several months after the "Heralds" were sold. The sales of the fourteen men who are now working on "Great

Controversy" greatly cheer us. They have put in an average of thirty-seven hours for seven weeks, and have sold on an average per week of 125 pesos worth of books. Ten men are giving their whole time to the sale of magazines and booklets. Our sales of the quarterly specials of the *Tanglaw* have climbed steadily through the year. The April edition was 17,000; July, 25,000; October, 35,000; and the issue that is now on the press will reach 70,000, with 30,000 extra, which will not be sent to any subscribers.

The churches have had a part in this large sale of magazines. In the month of July 30,000 tracts were bought by church members to be used in general missionary work. Best of all, several persons have been baptized this year who are the fruit of the labors of laymen.

Our conference is operating four church schools with an enrollment of 145. Some of the pupils are now desiring baptism, and the teachers are a great help to the local churches.

We have 25 young peoples' societies with 684 members. Our young people are responding nobly to the efforts being put forth in their behalf, and we hope to see workers go forth from these societies to take their part in the different branches of the work.

Harvest Ingathering

A word should be said about the Harvest Ingathering work. Heretofore our Filipino brethren have taken little part in this method used for gathering funds for the Lord's work. Another effort was made this year to establish the Harvest Ingathering work among our Filipino brethren, and a small company of workers was sent into the city of Manila to solicit. In less than two weeks 213.65 pesos were collected, the work being done chiefly by four persons. If we had space, many interesting experiences might be related. In several instances donations of ten pesos were secured. We take this as an indication that God would have us develop the Harvest Ingathering work among our Filipino people.

Our Needs

(1) In the words of the Spirit of Prophecy, "A revival of true godliness among us is the greatest and most urgent of all our needs."

(2) We must have workers who are consecrated and trained; parents who teach both by precept and example these things to their children, and who require of them obedience; church schools, to assist the parents in their work; advanced schools, where students can be sent whose goal is the Lord's work and who are already beginning to feel some responsibility in life. For some the canvassing work will furnish both a fruitful field as well as a training school.

(3) We need to become self-supporting financially. There is more than one reason for this:

(a) It is God's plan. Anything that falls short of God's plan is defective and deformed.

(b) Our brethren in America find it increasingly hard to raise the means needed for the rapid growth of the world-wide work.

(c) The money we have been drawing from America to carry on our work should be released to other newer and needier fields in order that the gospel may be carried quickly to all the world, and the work be finished.

(d) The reward will be given to those who have made a covenant with the Lord by sacrifice. If we do not get under the load, even at a cost to ourselves, we cannot hope for a part with God's people.

E. M. ADAMS.

Home Missionary Work

THE Central-Southern Luzon Conference has 50 organized churches with a total membership of 2,404; 44 of these churches have organized Home Missionary Societies, with a total membership of 2,018. From this number of members, 4,179 reports have been received, making an average of more than two reports per member for the whole year. It is very evident that many members have done their duty in the matter of reporting.

Following is a summary of the year's work:

	1923	1924 (Three quarters only)
Membership	1,935	2,018
Reports	3,585	4,179
Letters written	1,565	1,645
Letters received	1,651	1,050
Missionary visits	4,539	4,485
Bible readings	4,823	5,135
Subscriptions taken for periodicals	270	341
Papers sold	16,368	28,212
Papers mailed, loaned or given away	2,460	3,967
Books sold	1,045	955
Books mailed, loaned or given away	886	1,548
Tracts sold	4,112	5,376
Tracts mailed, loaned or given away	26,900	13,047
Hours of Christian help work	5,753	4,138
Articles of clothing given away	1,081	1,193
Meals provided	2,539	2,313
Children brought to Sabbath-school	651	554
Interests	450	384
Conversions	98	104
Offerings	P.416.61	P.384.59

A good interest has been shown in the circulation of our good paper, *Ang Tuglaw*; 341 subscriptions are reported during the year. To those who were interested, but could not purchase, the members have given 3,967 copies. One of our members met with the following encouraging experience while out distributing this paper. An old man of good appearance had gotten hold of a copy of the *Liberty* special. Later a brother who was out selling the paper, met this man who said to him, "You are doing a very fine work. If the people will believe you and do what that paper says they will get not only liberty in this world but also liberty in heaven. From my boyhood to the present time (he was about sixty-five years of age) I have never read any paper containing such precious truth as this. I appreciate the paper very much and would like to see you put it into every home." Testimony such as this should gladden the heart of every believer in the third angel's message.

Another interesting item in the report is the number of children brought to Sabbath-school. Much might be said on the importance of this line of missionary work. These children quickly learn the truth and carry it to their homes, where their parents become interested; and many have been led in to present truth in this way. Besides the children who have become interested, 384 adults are reported as having been interested in this message, and 104 have been converted.

The Home Missionary offerings have been increasing month by month, and total 384.59 pesos. This gives an average of more than 19 centavos for each member per year. May the Lord increase our faith and zeal, and make us more faithful in the work of winning souls for the kingdom.

L. P. FERNANDEZ.

Missionary Volunteer Department

(Synopsis of a report rendered by Brother Roman Senson, secretary of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department of the Central-Southern Luzon Conference, during the annual meetings held in December, 1924, at Manila)

WE have in our conference some seven hundred strong young people, who can accomplish much good if rightly trained and their activities properly directed. "With such an army of workers as our youth, rightly trained, might furnish, how soon the message of a crucified, risen and soon-coming Saviour might be carried to the whole world."

While acknowledging that we have fallen far short of God's ideal for this department, yet we thank our heavenly Father for the steady progress made during the past two years of missionary endeavor. Our membership has grown from 367 in 1922 to 648 in 1924. During the past two years our young people have distributed 91,645 tracts, books and periodicals. During the same period they held 10,737 Bible readings or gospel meetings and did 19,643 hours of Christian work, representing nearly seven years of regular working time, counting eight hours a day. We wish this report were larger.

The following is a partial summary of Missionary Volunteer work in Central-Southern Luzon for the past two years, showing comparisons with the previous biennial period:

	1921-22	1923-24
Missionary visits	2,555	9,863
Bible readings	2,377	10,737
Signers to Temperance Pledge	88	5,907
Hours o' Christian help work	9,002	19,643
Treatments given	252	1,330
Articles of clothing given	343	1,963
Subscriptions taken to periodicals	597	487
Papers and magazines distributed	6,857	47,582
Books distributed	2,427	8,575
Tracts distributed	6,409	35,488
Letters written	1,517	4,914
Scripture cards given	91	5,450

Five new societies have been formed during the two years, and 252 members have been added.

Our young people are endeavoring to live up to their pledge to give the gospel to "all the world in this generation." In Batangas the little children get up early in the morning in order to meet the working men and women and hand them tracts. A goodly band here in Manila are at work distributing our truth-filled literature and giving Bible studies in interested homes. Some of our juniors are making it their work to stop automobiles and *calebas* to give the *cotseros* something to read that contains the message. This type of work is being done throughout the conference.

The majority of our young people are handicapped in the matter of taking the Reading Courses prescribed, the books offered all being in English, and only a small proportion of our young people being able to read intelligently in this foreign tongue. However, twenty-six of our students have finished the Senior Reading Course. We were able to give thirty-five certificates to young people who had finished the Standard of Attainment. It is our aim to have every Missionary Volunteer a worker in the conference, and every worker a member of Attainment.

More than 600 Morning Watch Calendars have found a place in the homes of our people.

We thank God for past achievements. We all must confess that too often we stand in His way; but let us pray for greater results in our future work. Let us seek to strengthen the spirituality of our homes. We have indeed "an army of youth" today who can do much if they are properly trained and encouraged. Let us seek for power to live Christ's life again in our lives. We thank God that He has given to the young people a part in His vineyard. ROMAN SENSON.

Educational Work

THE Lord has blessed our educational work during the past two years. In spite of difficulties that have confronted us at times, especially in financial matters, we see the work moving forward and growing strong.

The number of our church schools has increased from two in 1922 to four this year, with an enrollment as follows:

San Pablo	40
Manila	47
Malabon	28
Tayabas	30
Total 145 enrollment	

Our church schools are doing untold good, especially in the churches that maintain them. Their influence is such that the people of the communities in which they are located, although not believers in our faith, are glad to send their children where they can be under the guidance of our God-fearing teachers. Our church school teachers are truly devoted, self-sacrificing workers for God, and in nearly every case are proving the mainstay of the churches where they are working.

I would call attention to these words from the Spirit of Prophecy; "The work that lies nearest to our church members is to become interested in our youth." "There ought to be many whose hearts are touched by the pitiable situation in which our youth are placed; who realize that Satan is working in every conceivable way to draw them into his net. God requires His church to arouse from their lethargy and see what manner of service is demanded in this time of peril. "Testimonies for the Church," Vol. 7, p. 196. Again we read: "Much has been lost to the cause of God by a lack of attention to the young." By an earnest rallying on the part of our church members—parents, teachers and other workers—we can accomplish this work which God demands that we do for our children.

The Tract Society

THE Tract Society problem has been a problem of years, and we are thankful for the slight improvement that has been made in the work of this department during the past two years.

Our hope for progress wavered when we saw a debt of 6,239.91 pesos to begin the year with. But after thinking of various plans how best to move on in spite of the weight, we wrote up for our goal: "Clear up our account with the press before the year closes."

Our account with the press at the beginning of the year was 6,239.91 pesos. On last October it was 5,967.89 pesos; to date, it is 3,859 pesos. The approximate value of stock on hand is 1,500 pesos. This reduces our debt to a little less than three thousand pesos. I have reason to believe that if all concerned would do their bit in their dealing with the Tract Society we could more than reach the goal.

Policy Adopted

Together with the adoption of our goal, we also drafted a policy upon which to work: We asked that any order sent in by the missionary societies amounting to more than five pesos should be accompanied by cash. We also asked that ten per cent of the order sent in be applied on the old standing account, if such an account existed. The colporteurs were also asked to fall into line with this plan—that no orders be filled until the last bill is paid, plus ten per cent on any old account that might be standing against them. Those selling smaller literature, such as magazines and pamphlets, would be expected to pay cash in every deal.

The Deposit Plan

Then we laid before the brethren the importance of making deposits for future use. Some at once began to send small sums to the office month by month, until now we have 114.67 pesos, trust funds. At first some did not realize the importance and the need of making these deposits, but now all our colporteurs are working to this end. Very soon we shall have paid our account with the press, the colporteurs will have accumulated some money, and everything will be progressing easily. The Tract Society will then be standing on both feet, and will be able to look the publishing house in the face.

The Outlook

The outlook for the coming year is bright. We can hope for double blessings from God if we will work in harmony with His plan. The Lord expects us to be alert, "not slothful in business." We have closed the door of temptation against increasing our debt with the Tract Society; now if every missionary society, every colporteur, and every member will deal with the society in harmony with the policy, we shall not only safeguard the interests of the society, but can bring blessings to the conference. For, consider the 1099 pesos gain that has been made! If we have no account to pay, we can turn the amount to the treasury of the conference, where the Lord can use it to the advancement of His gospel. May God help us to understand His thousand ways of doing our business in a better way.

LIBERATO FERNANDEZ.

The Sabbath School

BROTHER MASCARIO PASCUAL, the secretary of the Sabbath-school work, showed in his report that there had been progress in this department. In connection with the statistics of the Sabbath-school for the two years, 1923 and 1924, he said:

"We cannot but express our thanks to our merciful heavenly Father because He never fails to guide His work in this conference. In spite of all our inabilities and failures, we believe that God has helped to that measure of success which He has seen should crowd our efforts and be to the glory of His name."

The following figures reveal the standing of the Sabbath-school work in this union for the years 1923 and 1924:

No. of Sabbath-schools	64	60
Church membership (based on last report)	2,567	2,355
Sabbath-school membership	2,167	2,518
Average attendance	1,778	2,141
Cards with Blue Seal, P. A.	2,775	2,868
Cards with Red Seal D. S.	819	825
Cards with both seals	626	540
Cards with seals, whole year	8	6
Members baptized during year	259	232
Offerings for twelve Sabbaths	P.3,701.45	P.3,658.59
Offering for Thirteenth Sabbath	598.23	897.10
Birthday or thank offering	112.65	194.90
New Sabbath schools organized		2

The secretary emphasised the object of the Sabbath school in the words: "The special aim of our Sabbath schools is to make it a soul-saving agency. It does this (1) by teaching us how to study the Bible and to train our minds; (2) by imparting a knowledge of the Scriptures; (3) by interesting the young people in spiritual things in place of worldly allurements; and (4) by preparing us to impart the truth to others."

The report closed with an earnest appeal to the 2,518 members of the Sabbath-school to be active members, faithful in daily lesson study, in punctuality and attendance, and in liberal giving and helpful cooperation.

The Sabbath School Department

The Sabbath School Work in a Sister Division

THE Sabbath School work in the European Division presents one of the most interesting problems in the world-wide work of Seventh-day Adventists. It is no small task for our publishing houses to supply the field with Sabbath-school lessons in the many languages in which our work is now being conducted. We print lesson pamphlets in 16 languages, and import pamphlets in 6 others. The lessons are brought out on the typewriter in still 6 others. One of these last six, however, is the Russian, which is typewritten for use in Russia: for Russian-speaking believers outside of Russia we can get the pamphlets printed at Brookfield. It was interesting to me to see a copy of these Russian Sabbath school lessons that are used in Russia. Our brethren there had gotten hold of a German lesson pamphlet of 1908, translated it into Russian, typewritten it, and thus supplied their field as far as possible. Let us pray that better times may come for our Sabbath-school work in that interesting field.

Thus we have the lessons for adults in 27 languages. As far as we have been able to learn nothing has been done to put the lessons in the 35 or 40 other languages in which we are working in this division. The childrens' lessons we have in only 13 languages. Thus much remains to be done for the children.

The Sabbath-school membership stood at 78,698 at the close of the third quarter. This is 3,513 more than the church membership, which was 74,585 at the close of the same quarter. If however we add to the church membership the number of children in the Sabbath-school and compare this total with the Sabbath-school membership, there are only 19 local fields in the whole division that have reached or exceeded the goal. These are all in the fields outside of Europe proper, except the following two conferences and four missions: Transylvanian Conference, Silesia-Galician Conference, Warsaw Mission, Slovakian Mission, Jugoslavian Mission, and Greek Mission. Thus much remains to be done in an effort to get all our church members to share with us in the blessings of the Sabbath-school.

The Sabbath-school offerings continue to grow, showing an increase of \$1004.63 for the third quarter over the second. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the Week of Sacrifice, the Jubilee Sabbath, and other occasions of special offerings fell in the third quarter in many fields. Some progress is being made on reaching the goal of an amount in the Sabbath-school offerings equaling 25 per cent of the tithe. Taking the average quarterly tithe for the first three quarters of 1924 and comparing this with the Sabbath-school offerings, we find that only six fields have reached and exceeded this goal: Posanian Conference, Silesia-Galician Conference, Swedish Conference, Thuringian Conference, South France Conference, and the Spanish Mission. I count it a special honour to have had the privilege of spending two weeks in the only field to reach both goals.

The Polish Union as a whole is deserving of special mention. It is the only Union to reach, as a union, the financial goal, and it lacked only 19 of reaching the membership goal. Yet Poland is not an easy field nor are our members there rich in this world's goods. Brother Isaac writes: "The local

authorities are beginning to cause our people more and more trouble in Volhynia and in the north east section of the old Russian territory. They are forbidding religious meetings of every kind, unless there are 50 signatures to a petition for such meetings." Again he writes: "Sometimes when I visit our people and see their poverty in earthly things, my heart bleeds. Some of them are sometimes giving more than they are able, but their love for this movement enables them to do what is almost impossible. A sister, sending in her tithe and Sabbath-school offerings, made the following statement: 'We are sending the tithe and Sabbath-school offerings, but we are sorry that we cannot send a donation for the church extension fund, which you mention in the circular to the churches, but we are not able. Some days we do not have our daily bread, but we trust in God, knowing that He will not forsake us.'" Of their poverty our dear brethren and sisters in Poland are giving as much in proportion to their tithe as do our members in America. Pray for the believers in Poland as well as for other difficult fields in this great European Division.

L. L. CAVINESS.

The Children in the Sabbath School at Kobe, Japan

THE second song of the Sabbath-school in the Kobe church, during the week end we recently spent there, was given by the children, who came forward and quoted the memory verse, following this with their song. At the head of the row stood the daughter of Pastor T. H. Okahira, and at the lower end were several tiny tots of the kindergarten division.

The children have their class work in a gallery at the rear, to which secluded place they marched after finishing their song. In one corner Miss Kamoda, a graduate from the normal department of the Washington Missionary College, and now residing in Kobe, led a class of nine children ranging from ten to thirteen years of age. In another corner was a class of ten younger children studying the primary lesson. With these was a young mother with babe snugly slung over her back and peering out from the beautifully embroidered wrappings that held the babe fast to her mother. Yet another class—the kindergartners—was hidden away behind a Japanese screen—five little children with teacher and two of the mothers. Many blocks and other kindergarten material kept them so interested in the story being told and illustrated, that they took no notice whatsoever of the strangers passing by.

Below in the main auditorium were five classes of youth and adults. One class was led by a young dentist; another by a business man; a third by the manager of Dr. Noma's private sanitarium; a fourth by the local evangelist stationed in Kobe; the fifth, a splendid group of young women, by Dr. Noma herself.

A good Sabbath-school indeed is this school in Kobe, the great seaport at the entrance to the Inland Sea. c.

AT the close of the quarter ending September 30, 1924, there were 145 Sabbath-schools in the Philippine Union, with a membership of 4,967. The total offerings for the two years were P.17,988.62. Of this the birthday offerings were \$490, and the Home Department, \$354.

Since September 30, 1922, 1193 Sabbath-school members have been baptized.

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

A call has been made by the Home Board for a Filipino Evangelist to labor in the Hawaiian Mission. The Philippine Union has voted to grant this request, and this worker will transfer to the Hawaiian Mission as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thiele, on February 19, a son, Winton Adair.

Attention is called to the article on page eleven of this issue, giving the report of the Sabbath-school work in the European Division.

New Recruits for the Far Eastern Division

Brother C. F. Meyers sends on information regarding new recruits soon to reach the Far Eastern Division field. Brother and Sister Glenn Hamp, and Brother B. C. Clark and family are sailing from Vancouver per "Empress of Canada," February 20. Brother Clark comes from Manitoba. Brother Hamp and wife are graduates of Emmanuel Missionary College. Both families are scheduled for Central China.

Arrangements are being made for Dr. C. A. Haysmer to sail on the "Empress of Australia" March 20. Brother and Sister Barto, of the Malaysian Union, returning from furlough, are booked on the same boat. Dr. Haysmer is listed for Korea, where it is believed he will fill a long-felt and imperative need.

Signs Publishing House, Shanghai

Books sales for the months of January, February total \$3,161.13, Mex., and periodicals, \$1,394.30. The sale report shows a gain in the periodical department of \$390.50, and a loss in the book department of \$1,634.85, making a net loss of \$1,244.28.

The circulation of the Chinese *Signs of the Times* stands at 39,242, Central China leading the unions, and Hunan with 3646 subscriptions leading the provinces. While the grand total for the past two months falls short of that for February 1924, there is prospect of decided improvement over last year during the coming months.

The *Sabbath School Helper* (Chinese) shows the best growth of any of our periodicals, having increased from 387 a year ago to 634 for February, 1925. It was estimated that 700 copies would supply the officers and teachers of our Chinese Sabbath schools. The present circulation is encouragingly close to that number. Let us persevere until the *Helper* is in the hands of all.

The printed page has done a wonderful work in China as in other countries, and there is much seed already sown that will bear fruit if watered with the prayers of the church.

W. P. Henderson.

March 28, 1925

What Does This Date Mean to You?

What are *YOU* planning to make this date mean to the North and Central China Union Missions? Remember! the Thirteenth Sabbath overflow—if there is any—now goes to the field for which the offering is taken, and will help by just so much in work that could not be compassed without it. Let us plan individually to do our part to have a substantial "overflow" for these two union missions on the Thirteenth Sabbath of the first quarter of 1925. Don't forget the date—*March 28, 1925.*

The Sabbath School, Educational and Y. P. M. V. Convention

April 3-14, 1925

We take this last opportunity to call attention again to the Sabbath School, Educational and Y. P. M. V. Convention. The date is April 3-14, 1925. It is planned that meetings will be held all day Friday, April 3, beginning at 8:30 A. M.

As previously announced, let all delegates come provided with sufficient bedding for comfort. Those having folding cots should bring them. Each should provide his own towels. All should come early enough to get settled before the opening day.

Those who have been asked to present topics should plan to have papers prepared before the opening of the Convention, so that when called for there will be no delay in the presentation and discussion of the subject.

Bring much of the spirit of the Master, and pray earnestly for heavenly guidance and blessing upon the Convention work.

S. L. Frost.

West Java Mission

Pastor J. S. Yates, director of the West Java Mission reports the following for the year 1924:

"We rejoice together over the baptism of 108 souls in the West Java Mission during the year 1924, a total membership of 338, and a Sabbath-school average attendance of 351. Our literature sales, made by our own West Java canvassers, have reached more than F26,500. The offerings have amounted to F18,000, and nearly F10,000 tithe has been paid in. Java's first church school has been opened with an enrollment of 40; and our first Ambonese church has been organized, together with Sabbath-schools in Cheribon and Tjikampek. The health and spiritual prosperity of our Dutch, Malay, and Chinese-speaking churches, representing more than twenty races, and last but not least our F32,000 church building, erected in memory of our beloved Sister Petra Tunheim, are causes for gratitude to our Heavenly Father.

"The West Java Mission suffered much by releasing Brethren Drinhaus and Meelhuysen for Samarang, Brother Pan and son for Penang, and Brother Pietersz for Ambonia. Many of our Ambonese members have been moved to distant parts of this island world. Brother Elkins was made ruler of 74 villages in North New Guinea, others have gone to Atjeh, Timor Ceram, Saparoea, and other distant places. Some Dutch and Chinese-speaking members have also moved away; but in it all we rejoice that our loss can be the gain of others, and that God has much more than made up all our losses by adding new members and workers.

A Large-type Mandarin Bible

Those who can use the Mandarin Union Version of the Bible, will be pleased to learn of an edition in the Ming (No. 2) Type, at \$3.50 Mex. to subscribers who send in their names to one of the China Bible Societies prior to June 30, 1925. This large-type edition "will be a volume of something over 2,200 pages, about 11½ x 8½ x 2¾ inches in size, bound in half leather (that is, cloth boards with leather back and corners), weighing approximately seven pounds." Orders may be placed with The British and Foreign Bible Society, Bible House, 3 Hongkong Road, Shanghai; or with The American Bible Society, Missions Bldg., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai; or with The National Bible Society of Scotland, Missions Bldg., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Massacre of a Chinese Evangelist by Bandits

Word has come to us of the massacre of one of our faithful Chinese evangelists, Brother Li Hsin Dzi, who was shot by bandits while at his station in Shang-tsai, Honan, thirty-three miles east of Yencheng. "He has been with us for years," writes Pastor O. A. Hall; "and was a faithful evangelist." "We had felt as if we were immune from these dangers," writes Brother A. Mountain; "but in this instance the Lord has seen best to allow us to suffer with the rest."

Chinese Christian Educator

Do you know that a magazine called the *Chinese Christian Educator* is being published monthly by the Far Eastern Division Educational and Missionary Volunteer Departments?

Do you know that this magazine contains valuable help and inspiration for Chinese teachers and young people?

Do you know that questions and answers on Christian educational principles are being emphasized in this paper month by month?

Do you know that the 125 questions on denominational history are being answered through the columns of this magazine?

Do you know that each month three programs for the Y. P. M. V. societies are outlined and material provided in this magazine?

In addition to these important features, articles on school management, teachers' efficiency, discipline, and devotion, with educational announcements, news, etc., are regularly a part of the magazine's message.

The subscription price is sixty cents, Mexican, large money, yearly. Every Chinese worker—evangelists, teachers, colporteurs—as well as our Chinese young people everywhere should have the benefit of this magazine. Order from the *Signs of the Times Press*, Shanghai.

We request that our workers keep this magazine constantly before our Chinese constituency, and endeavor to arrange for it to come to each Chinese Seventh-day Adventist home monthly.

Far Eastern Division
Educational Department

Any man's life will be filled with constant and unexpected encouragements if he makes up his mind to do his level best each day, that is, tries to make each day as nearly as possible reach the high water mark of pure, unselfish, and useful living.—Booker T. Washington.