

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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“A NEW COMMANDMENT”

I. H. EVANS

ON the evening before His crucifixion, our Saviour gave the new commandment to His disciples. Three times He exhorted, yes commanded, His children to love one another. This commandment was not new in the sense that it had never before been uttered; for in the Levitical dispensation it was plainly commanded, “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.” But it was new in the sense that those living at that time were not obeying it nor sensing its far-reaching import.

Christ closed His earthly ministry preceding His experience in Gethesemane with the wonderful prayer recorded in the seventeenth chapter of John. How earnestly, with what depth of love, the Saviour sought to bring His followers close together! Not that they should be merely kind, polite, and courteous, or even have a sort of passive affection for one another. Far more! He would have them *one*. The relationship between His followers is, to be as close as the relationship between Christ and His Father. The prayer is, “That they may be *one*, even as *we are one*.”

There is a reason for this command that those who profess the name of Christ should love one another: “That the world may know that Thou hast sent Me.” John 17:23. The oneness of the church is evidence to the world that Christ was sent of God; proof to the world that Jesus is the Son of God and the Saviour of men. A people who bear His holy name, and yet who are at variance with one another, present a sad spectacle to unbelievers. A united church is a tower of strength, an irresistible force, leading sinners to accept salvation through Christ.

Love for our brethren must go so far that we shall love our brethren even as we love ourselves. That is an overflowing measure of love. If you love your brother as you love yourself, then whatever prosperity, whatever success, whatever advancement, may come to him, you will have the same degree of joy and gladness in your heart concerning it as if that prosperity and success and advancement had come to you. But this is not all. Our love must be so deep and so full that we shall even *prefer* that our brother shall have promotion, favor, and success, rather than ourselves. This is not possible for the unregenerate human heart. One can never have a true desire for the success of others, or real joy in their joy, until he loves as Christ loves. But when he has this love in his heart for his brother, there is no success nor prosperity nor attainment nor any blessing that can come to him that does not cause his own heart to rejoice.

The new commandment brings every one of us face to face daily with the law of God; for in obeying this commandment is bound up the keeping of the whole law; and of all the people in the world who keep the law of God, we who teach its binding force, and emphasize the unalterable claims of that law, ought to obey it! My brethren and sisters, think for a moment what it would mean to the church as a whole, to *this church*, to *you*, if from this hour you should put your will on the side of Christ, and keep this new commandment! There would then be no war nor strife nor fighting among the members of the church; no pride manifested, no vainglory, no cruel jealousies; no cankering criticism, no harsh judgment one of another, no malice, no slander; there would be no opposing factions or parties in the church; no raging fires caused by slanderous tongues, nor the burning out of Christian graces. “It would be like heaven,” you say. My friends, it will be the *beginning of heaven* when we keep this new commandment. And all this shall yet be experienced here upon earth by those who are alive and are caught up to meet their Lord in the air.

Practical Suggestions Regarding Successful Industrial Work in Secondary Schools

The Necessary Working Capital

(*Extracts from a paper read by Brother H. L. Graham, of the Shantung Mission, at the Far Eastern Division Educational Convention, Shanghai, April, 1925*)

ONCE it has been decided what line of industrial work shall be taken up,—and such decision should be backed up with facts, figures and mature deliberations,—the acquisition of funds to provide the requisite machinery or supplies with which to begin and sufficient working capital with which to carry on, should not prove difficult; for industrial work in connection with schools is something which meets with universal approval, and business men in the East (who would reject appeals for donations on any other basis) will give liberally to foster such an enterprise. A neat album with clear, forceful pictures, will be found a great help in soliciting funds. The Tsinan Industrial Mission School, with its six red-brick buildings, fully equipped, and covering over eleven thousand square feet of ground space, was built and equipped largely from funds donated by officials and business men in North China.

The absence of a large working capital should not be considered an obstacle to the conduct of a successful industry. In many cases a comparatively large capital,—or what amounts to the same thing, subsidies from the local Mission treasury in every time of apparent difficulty,—proves to be deceptive, and a stumbling block to success. This is especially true at the beginning of an industry before the products (in the case of a textile or kindred industry) have been tested by actual wear, or the market has been proved. With a liberal working capital the tendency is to pile up stock faster than it is sold, in the hope that the manufactured products will move better a little later on. Rather than continue to accumulate stock for which there are no orders, it would be well to consider stopping all manufacturing for the time being, even if the students were given money from the till to balance their accounts, until such time as the stock should begin to move as fast as manufactured.

When stock begins to accumulate the reasons therefore must be searched out forthwith. It may be the quality is poor, or style obsolete,—or again the prices may be higher than those of competitors. A large inventory is usually a sign of poor business management. If conditions are such that the products will not sell, far better cease manufacture for a time than tie up all available funds in dead stock.

During the year that the Tsinan Industrial Mission School did \$2,570 worth of business with a working capital of \$247, there were many times when it seemed that we had come to the end of our resources and that the Mission would have to step in with financial assistance. However, in view of the fact that the industry had not proved itself we were reluctant to invest any more money in it and determined that it must either stand on its own feet or close down. Time after time the factory manager would turn up with the old song, "mu yu hsien" (no yarn) when the empty till revealed there was also no cash on hand.

However, we adhered rigidly to the policy of not increasing our capital and would point to the unsold towels on the stockroom shelves with the remark, "Within those bundles lies the money with which to purchase more yarn." When our teachers and students saw that the entire factory

would actually shut down until such time as more sales were made, they rallied to the emergency and found ways and means of quickly converting towels into money. We often took students off the looms and sent them over town with a bundle of towels in one hand and a typewritten advertisement in the other. When they returned with cash we bought more yarn.

The foreigners in town soon had all the towels they could use for months to come, so we sent the boys to the banks, then to the schools, to the barbershops, and finally hired a booth at a nearby bazaar where a teacher and three or four boys daily hawked our wares. Thus we lived a hand-to-mouth existence all the year; but the experience developed initiative and independence in our teachers, and the students showed keen interest in producing only first-class towels that would sell readily, and in selling them when given opportunity, knowing as they did that but a little slip, and the factory would shut down and their source of tuition and expenses would be jeopardized.

We found it paid to manufacture nothing in excess of advance orders for our output. This principle often meant much hustling among the trade for orders, but any inconvenience incurred thereby was more than compensated for in seeing the stock room shelves empty and in having a mind free from worry and perplexity as to how accumulated stock could be moved, and where funds were coming from to provide raw material for the voracious appetites of the looms. When our first large orders began to be received from prominent hotels, it was found that it would be necessary to increase the working capital three or four times in order to accumulate the necessary stock for delivery. To obviate such an increase of capital we made arrangements for deliveries in installments. When the operating capital had been exhausted in providing raw material with which to fill the order, we delivered that part of the order already completed, and with the cash received purchased material with which to weave up the next installment.

Since the matter of borrowing money to unduly increase working capital is a pitfall into which many fall unawares, we would again warn against the temptation of borrowing funds with which to purchase raw material, while at the same time accumulating a large inventory of unsold goods; for this is a policy fraught with danger, and one which usually results in disappointment and loss.

One of the compensations for having to worry along with a small working capital is the knowledge that should anything go wrong and the industry fail, the loss would be comparatively small. Quick turnover, and not large working capital, is the secret of success, and we shall do well to move our goods as rapidly as possible. Capital is *turned* once when it is invested in stock and all the stock is sold. The advantages of rapid turnover are manifest and can be readily illustrated.

A shoe dealer bought ten pairs of shoes at \$2 a pair and sold them at \$3 a pair, costing him \$20 and selling for \$30. He turned his capital once, at 33 1-3% gross profit on the selling price.

An implement dealer bought a wheelbarrow at \$2 and sold it for \$3. Then he bought and sold another and another, until he had sold ten, costing him \$20 and selling for \$30. He turned his capital ten times, at 33 1-3% on the selling price at each turn.

One merchant make 33 1-3% on his investment. The other makes 333 1-3%. The difference is that one man invests \$20 once. The other man invests \$2 ten times. Both do a gross business of \$30.

THE FIELD WORK

The Shanghai Sanitarium

H. W. MILLER, M. D.

OUR first three months in the China field have been busy ones, filled with what we might call pioneering work. About six weeks ago we secured buildings, temporarily rented, in which we hope to conduct our medical work until we get into our own institution. Dr. Paul and I have been very busy—moving furniture, overseeing the repair of the buildings, watching the installation of the operating room, X-ray, treatment room, offices, with their contained heating, electricity, gas, and plumbing appliances. I think the fitting up of this institution has been one of the hardest experiences of my life; for we had no mechanic with us, and have had to see for ourselves that everything was done right. The work has taken a little over a month. We now have an acceptable little building, well situated, with nice grounds, and fairly well proportioned. It will serve only as a beginning; but we are very thankful for this place where we can be doing medical work while our main sanitarium is going up. On this we plan to start work immediately after Chinese New Year's.

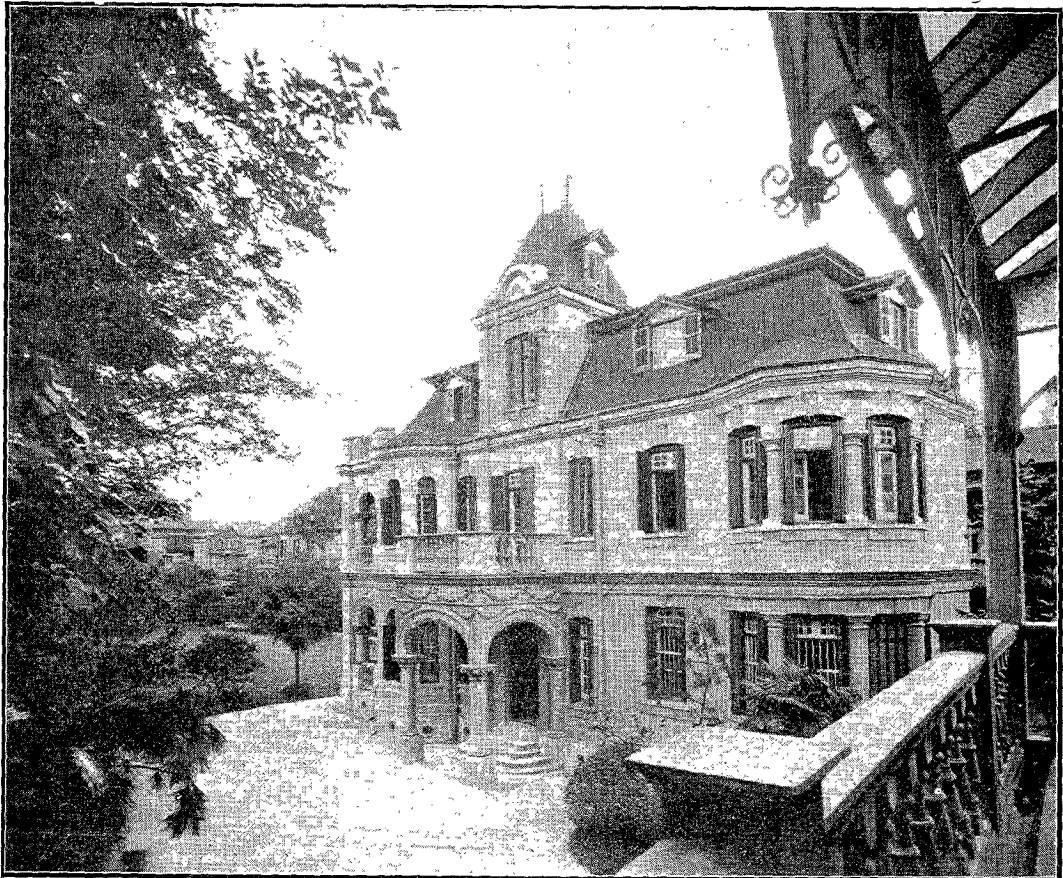
Patronage has not been slow in coming to us. One of our first patients was a thyroid case, the wife of a doctor whose practice is in Canton. She was one of the worst of the exophthalmic type, and is making a splendid recovery. She and her husband are very grateful. Several doctors

who were interested in the case asked permission to be present at the operation. They are the three best known men among the missionary physicians of China, and they are proving real promoters of our work.

Following this, patients have come in one after another until we have every available space occupied. This with the shortage of foreign help has meant a night and day program for us. However, we are glad to be busy, and to us it is no less than wonderful that patients have come as they have. They have come from the missionary body, from business circles and from the influential Chinese, and a number have been our own missionaries and workers. We realize that a sanitarium is much needed in the Far East, and we believe that the Lord will be our helper in this undertaking.

Since coming back to China I have made one trip up into inland China, where our mission work was first begun almost twenty-five years ago. Our dispensary-hospital in this province, is crowded with patients. Dr. Butka who is in charge is very busy from morning till night. There is not a day but some interesting case comes in for attention. Dr. Butka has been there a little more than half a year, and is using the language very well.

While in Honan I visited several of our old mission stations, including the one where we lived for most of the time we were in Honan, and where we now have a church of more than 200 members. Conditions of travel are very unsafe in China to-day, especially inland. All China is spending its force in training soldiers, and war and revolution are rampant everywhere. However, our message goes forward. I do not believe that our workers worry over the dangers; for I find everywhere a spirit of courage and willingness to labor till the message is finished. We all feel as safe here as anywhere, so long as we are in the work of God.



Temporary headquarters of the Shanghai Sanitarium

We are planning to put up a small hospital and dispensary at Chiao Tou Djen, where our central training school for China is located. We have a fine school up there, and this will give the preparatory training for the nurses' course. We could train a hundred nurses if we had the facilities; and what a blessing such would be in this disease-tormented land.

I am glad to report a splendid spirit on the part of all in the field. I could not ask for better support or more sympathetic co-operation than we have had. We are very glad to be engaged in the work here, for the need is great. From the small beginning now made we hope to see a growing and prosperous medical work develop,—such a work as shall contribute strongly to the forwarding of the message among the peoples of these lands.

Fruits of Literature Work in Japan

THE Japanese people are very eager to read and nearly all Japanese can read and write. Therefore one of the best ways to become acquainted with the people and interest them in present truth is to sell them our literature. The Lord has richly blessed my small efforts with literature in the short time I have been in Japan.

During the first two weeks of December our Union Mission made a special effort to increase the sales of books and magazines. Mrs. Koch and I went out several times. Besides selling nearly one hundred single copies of the Health Special of the Japanese *Signs*, I secured forty subscriptions. Together with the Special, which was published particularly for this campaign, I tried to sell our English book "Home Physician," and took several orders.

Some time ago I canvassed with this book in a foreign settlement among Americans and Britishers. When I came to the president of the settlement, he examined the book for some time, and it seemed that he would prohibit my canvassing. Finally he took me to the vice-president to talk the matter over. We met the vice-president at the entrance of his home. Upon seeing the book a friendly smile lighted his face. He told the president that he had purchased this book a year ago, and soon both men signed a recommendation permitting me to canvass in that settlement. I sold more than twenty copies of that book.

This fall I was able to sell more than two hundred Harvest Ingathering magazines, receiving 312 yen, or \$134 gold. At one municipal building the director studied closely the last page of our paper, which advertises our books, and then ordered them all for the library of the institution,—excepting one book which they already had. So I was able to sell nine Japanese religious books at one place! Several persons whom I met when selling our Harvest Ingathering magazine are now studying the truth with me.

It was my privilege to report for the last four months literature sales to the amount of 526 yen. This includes literature in three languages,—English, German, and Japanese. Sometimes it means a hard struggle with the flesh to go from house to house, shop to shop, office to office, or to stand at a crowded street corner and ask the people to buy. But what higher position could be offered a man than to be a messenger for God? And has not the Lord promised to give grace to those men and women who keep humble in spirit?

A. C. KOCH.

Good News from the Field

J. J. STRAHLE

PASTOR Finster writes: "I had a very interesting and profitable time visiting the Celebes and Ambonia. There is a great opening for us in the Ambon Residency. The Governor is quite favorable to our work and has given us the privilege to preach anywhere so long as we confine our efforts to the homes of the people. He has also given us permission to baptize if we do it in a quiet way. I believe we should enter this open door at once.

"The literature sales of the Malaysian Union for 1925 will exceed \$55,000 U. S. currency."

Pastor Schmidt, who is supervising the literature work of the Malaysian Union while Brother Beecham is on furlough, says: "The work is going forward with success. We have a wonderful opportunity before us in building up the Malay magazine. I believe we can bring up the subscription list to thirty or forty thousand per month."

Quoting from Brother Nathan Brewer, of the North China Union: "The colporteur work in this Union is almost at a standstill on account of the war. There is hardly a place where fighting is not going on. The delivery of the Anti-Opium Specials has helped out this month's report.

"The total literature sales for the year were \$21,753.83 Mex. which is a net gain over last year of \$16,250.07. In 1924 we sold \$5,603.76. Although we have had few men, these have done faithful work and the Lord has blessed them. We are doing our best to rally our forces. This last war in North China has hindered our progress, but we are on the way to work a little harder and make up for the loss of time. Remember our men in these war-torn districts. Pray that the Lord will be with them and give them protection and the assurance of victory."

From Japan Pastor V. T. Armstrong writes: "While in Kobe the last time I received 5,000 yen for our new industrial school, on a pledge, and yesterday I received word that there would be 15,000 yen more coming soon.

"Our local sales for 1925 are about 33,000 yen, and export sales about 10,000 yen. In our committee meeting we set our literature sales goal for 1926 at 40,000 yen for local sales."

In South China Brethren Milne and Henderson have found conditions anything but favorable. In Hongkong business is at a standstill because of the boycott declared by the Canton Government. Yet despite conditions, these workers have sold over 16,000 copies of the Anti-Opium Special. They write: "The men whom we have been able to see have been very kind, and many have expressed their appreciation of the work we are doing. The British have given us a letter of endorsement, written at the request of the Governor by the Colonial Secretary."

Brother Peng, one of our most successful colporteur evangelists, demonstrated last summer that the city of Shanghai is a very fruitful place in which to labor. He is now attending the China Missionary Junior College at Chiao Tou Djen, Kiangsu. I quote one paragraph from a letter received from him: "It is our aim to evangelize all the villages in the territory assigned to us, and with that object in view we are doing what we can to sow the gospel seed each Sabbath afternoon. We have seen some transformations in the lives of those among whom we have worked, and we are confident that many will leave their idols and worship the true God."

Working for Scholarships in British North Borneo

MRS. LEROY MERSHON of the British North Borneo Mission, writes of some canvassing experiences in that field, while helping one of the students to earn a scholarship.

"We are in Sandakan, where we have been for a week. We had arranged for _____ to come to Borneo to earn a scholarship by selling books. During the first day of work in Sandakan we sold over \$104 worth; the second day, \$82; the third day, \$118. The fourth day was spent in making a few more sales and in delivering books. In all, we have sold in Sandakan \$425 worth, and have made the scholarship in this place alone. We leave to-night to return to Jesselton, where we have already sold \$230 worth, and where we hope to clear another scholarship.

"The experience has not been without its amusing features. As we have gone from place to place, the children have followed us, making remarks and telling every one what we were doing. Our approach to a house was heralded something like this: 'Here comes a foreign man's wife leading a Chinese girl to sell books to go to "read books" (go to school). The foreign man's wife talks Chinese, reads Chinese characters, and is very clever to eat rice with chopsticks. Come and see. Don't be afraid. The foreigner's wife loves children, big and little. Give your hand to the foreigner's wife and say, "Phin On." Never mind to be afraid.'

"December 21. We are staying in the long decayed country of the Sultans and are having a most interesting time. We leave tomorrow for Limbang, Sarawak, a portion of Brunei taken over by Sarawak. We arrived from Labuan Saturday night, which turned out to be very fortunate for us. On Sunday, the Resident not being in his office, we canvassed the town and got over \$100. Bright and early the next morning we went to the Resident's office. He received me very politely, and I told him who I was. I asked him if he didn't already know that there was a strange woman in town. He confessed that it had been reported to him.

"In regard to getting a medical book into the hands of the Sultan, he told me that I should first have seen the medical officer in Labuan, who has charge of Brunei. He said he had no objection to our selling the books, but as Resident he must tell us that the medical book would have to be referred to the medical officer. I could see that we had been represented to him in a false light, but after a short visit he saw that we were quite open in regard to what we were doing. He laughed, and said, 'You are the first person who has ever sold books in Brunei.' I understood then why the canvasser we sent down here last year failed to sell one book in Brunei.

"The Resident gave me permission to canvass the clerks in the office. We sold a few Malay 'Health and Longevity,' and the Malay magazine, as well as Chinese 'Health and Longevity,' and *Signs*, and 'Our Day.'

"It was evident that the Lord had gone before us and prepared the way. We had the best success in Brunei, in comparison with the size of the town. We have now reached nearly \$1,000. It has really been an astonishment, this selling so much in Borneo territory. Never before in this field have so many books and magazines been sold as in this scattered territory within two months—less than three weeks of working time. The Lord certainly helped us, and I feel very happy that the goal has been reached."

Good Days in Central Luzon

FREDERICK GRIGGS

DURING the last two weeks, Pastor Adams, president of the Central Luzon Conference, and I have been itinerating among some of the churches of his conference. We have held from two to four meetings as opportunity offered, spending a day in each church. These have been good days. The burden of our messages to the people has been that of practical godliness, living lives that will be a strong example of present truth in their communities. We have encouraged them to greater zeal in soul-winning both at home and abroad. We have shown them stereopticon views of our world-wide work. This has enlarged their idea of this great second advent movement.

At the close of one of my studies in the San Pablo church, which is one of the large churches in the conference, I felt impressed to ask for those who have never taken a definite stand for Christ, to do so, and twenty persons came forward and entered the baptismal class. This was the result of missionary work which had been done by the church in the neighborhood, and in particular it was the result of the church school being held in the church. This was a striking illustration of the great benefit of our schools. Not only did these twenty take their stand for Christ, but others who had been discouraged found new hope in Christ in the after-meeting which was held for them. On the whole, the churches of the Central Luzon Conference seem to be in a strong working condition. Pastor Crisler and I are spending a profitable five months in the Philippines.

Advance!

FREDERICK GRIGGS

THE Central Luzon Conference has taken this word for its slogan. It has just held its ninth annual session, and this has been a most cheering meeting. The conference has been passing through something of a crisis in its work. During the past two years two ordained ministers have withdrawn from this conference. This has naturally disaffected some of the members and has produced something of a feeling of discouragement. Considerable time has been spent by the ministers in work among the churches in an endeavor to strengthen their faith in this movement. Consequently there has been but little advance made in the membership of the conference during the past three years. Forty were baptized at our annual meeting.

There has grown out of the sad experience through which the conference has been passing, a feeling of union and strength. The workers are in unity, and have the courage which comes from it. The church members seem to be in accord, and are ready to work for their neighbors to win them to Christ. A solid foundation seems to have been laid for a great evangelistic advance.

Pastor Crisler and I spent a fortnight among the churches prior to the meeting of the conference in Manila, December 20, he going with Pastor Figuhr, and I with Pastor Adams, the president of the conference. Our visits cheered us, and we came to the meeting to urge workers and people to make a great advance. They responded heartily to this call, and by common consent have taken a goal of a thousand baptisms for this coming conference year. The number of tent companies is being more than doubled, and the churches are undertaking a far greater work for souls. President Adams is leaving for his furlough; and Pastor Figuhr, who has had several years of experience in this field, was chosen to this office.

I think I have never attended a conference meeting in which there was manifested more of cheer and courage. This naturally came as the delegates gave themselves to God in a new and strong determination to advance. There are many openings for work,—places where there are Sabbath keepers who have not yet heard a preacher. Good days are before the Central Luzon Conference.

WITH OUR SCHOOLS IN CHINA

Report of Honan Intermediate School

B. C. CLARK

THE Honan Intermediate school opened with one hundred students in attendance from grades one to nine. The present enrollment is one hundred forty-five, with daily attendance of one hundred thirty-five, which is a slight increase over last year. The dormitories are too full, as most of the rooms, which are small, have six students to the room. We have six full time teachers and three part time teachers, who are all giving of their best to train the young people for service.

The Lord is blessing the efforts put forth here, but we believe He is waiting to give to us in a larger measure. We earnestly ask your prayers in behalf of the work here.

Canton Middle School

L. C. WILCOX

SEPTEMBER 9 was the date set for the opening of our school this year, but owing to political troubles the opening was postponed two weeks. With serious questions in our minds as to what effect the incidents of the summer would have upon our attendance, we anxiously waited, praying while we waited, for the opening date to come. The enrollment on the first day was not very large; many of our former students had not returned. We knew that war conditions made traveling difficult, and so we looked for other students to come as soon as the avenues of travel would permit. We were not disappointed in this, for soon our enrollment was about as large as ever, for which we were very thankful.

We have a very fine body of students this year, with some very promising young men and young women in the upper grades who will soon be ready to take their places in the organized work. In fact, some are already bearing responsibilities along with their school work. There is an earnest spirit which is good to see.

The faculty consists of nine native teachers and five foreigners, only two of the foreigners giving full time to the school.

Industrial work continues to be one of our big problems. Our girls are making lace, and this department, under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Milne, is prospering and expanding. The boys for the most part are working in the school garden, which does not yield any great financial returns. Present trade conditions are making the problem of industries more perplexing than ever. The health food department, while doing a small business with a profit, does not furnish labor enough. Thirty-nine students are working all or part of their way through school.

Under the direction of the Missionary Volunteer Society a Harvest Ingathering field day was recently held. The effort was very successful, a total of \$228.10 being reported for the one day. Most of the students took part in the campaign and enjoyed the experience.

Pray with us that our work may prosper and that from this school rays of truth may shine out in the darkness around us, and that many young men and women with the love of this message in their hearts may go forth as heralds of the coming Prince of Peace.

Hunan Provincial School

G. C. HAMP

THE Hunan Provincial School opened this year with an enrollment of thirty-one students, as compared with nineteen on the corresponding date last year. We are employing three regular teachers and one student teacher.

The cloth weaving department, together with the school gardens and the domestic work about the lawns and buildings furnish work this year for twenty-five students. Plans are being made for the erection of a new industrial building, where a larger number of students may have employment. We are also negotiating with the Nanking Agricultural College for young fruit trees, berry bushes, and garden and flower seeds, which it is hoped will furnish work for several more students next year without financial loss to our school.

During the past few weeks a number of the boys have been improving the lawn of the new school building by clearing away the rubbish, carrying earth and sod, and setting out palm trees.

A Missionary Volunteer Society, with a one hundred per cent membership, has been organized, and a spirit of willingness and earnestness which is really encouraging pervades the student body.

We are indeed grateful for our new administration building, and our hopes are high for the steady growth of this school as a training center for worthy young people.

Young People's Work at Chiao Tou Djen

PENG YIN HSU

FOR various reasons, the Missionary Volunteer Society of the China Missionary Junior College was not formally organized until the latter part of October, 1925. Since then, through the blessing of God and the hearty co-operation of our teachers, we have been able to see some very gratifying results.

Practically all the villages in this vicinity have their primary schools, and these are voluntarily offered to us as meeting halls on Sabbath afternoon. It is indeed encouraging to see the way these simple country folk respond to the gospel truths as they are presented from Sabbath to Sabbath. Some have definitely decided to leave their idols and worship the true and living God. Among those who have taken this stand is a former notorious robber chief who, previous to his coming in contact with us, was a terror in this neighborhood, feared and hated by every one. He brought his idols, his incense pots, etc., to the principal of the school, and in the presence of him and some of the Chinese teachers promised that he would never again bow his knees to these images, but would strive to live in accordance with Christlike teachings. All who see him agree that there is a remarkable change in his life.

In addition to the preaching band, the members of the Christian service band have also been doing splendid medical missionary work in the villages. Owing to their utter ignorance of the fundamentals of healthful living, many of these people have contracted eye diseases. The members of the Christian service band visit the homes of the people and seek to relieve their sufferings.

In addition to this, a free school is being conducted for the benefit of poor children.

A correspondence band has been organized. Hundreds of papers, "broadsides," and tracts have been sent out into the interior, and we are confident that by the grace of the Lord many will accept the truth as a result of reading this literature.

We earnestly trust that you will pray for our work here and that many precious souls may be won as a result of our efforts.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Investment Fund Plan

An Old Plan Set To A New Use

IN April of last year the General Conference passed a resolution which may affect, and we hope will affect, many Sabbath school members in the Far Eastern Division. All may have a part in carrying on this plan, and all who have a part in it will receive a blessing from the One who "gives the increase." And what is true of us is true also of Sabbath school members all over the world. This is the resolution:

"Whereas, We believe there are resources in the Investment Fund Plan which will greatly increase the mission offerings,

"We recommend, That this fund be known as the Sabbath School Investment Fund; that the Sabbath School Department become responsible for the promotion of the plan; and that all money received on the Investment Fund be added to the regular Sabbath school offerings to missions; it being understood that the money received as the result of these investments shall not interfere with the offerings now being given, but shall be an addition thereto."

The Investment Plan is not a new plan; it is an old plan now definitely set apart to a specific purpose—the raising of additional money for missions, given through the Sabbath school, and in addition to what we are now *regularly giving*. It does not take the place of the regular weekly offering, the birthday offering, or the Thirteenth Sabbath offering.

You may ask how we can work this plan in the Far Eastern Division. One thing the plan will do is to set us to *thinking* how we can do something special, something more, for missions. And if we think, and plan, and work, we shall find a way. The little lad who came to hear Jesus talk so long ago, and who freely gave all his food to Jesus, saw the five loaves and few small fishes, under His blessing, feed a great multitude. So our efforts, though they are small and feeble, will, with the blessing of Heaven, bring the bread of life to many.

Now for a few suggestions for the Investment Fund:

A certain part of a garden—so many rows of cabbage or beans or spinach, or any other vegetable, or fruit. When the number is decided upon, it is to be regarded as belonging to the Lord, and held sacredly for Him; and the money for the sale of the produce kept for this offering.

A hen may be set aside, and all the eggs sold for this fund. Or all the eggs gathered on the Sabbath may be set aside for this fund.

If books or papers are sold, a certain number may be kept apart for this purpose. Or a certain sum may be invested in papers, and when they are sold, the larger amount invested, and so on, till quite a large sum is gathered.

The first thing to do, of course, is to decide definitely that you will have a part in this plan. The very decision is a step toward results.

And the next thing is to plan what your investment shall be. If it is something to be sold, you can take the first steps. If it is something to be planted and cared for, you can prepare the ground and sow the seed. If it is something to be sewed, or embroidered, or knit, you can *begin*.

Decide! Begin! These are the first things to do. Then comes Keeping On, and after that the Harvest.

All the money brought in by this plan should be kept by itself, in a little box or jar, and a time will be appointed for opening these, and counting the money. This special day should be a happy time. This money is not to be taken up on any thirteenth Sabbath, and is not to interfere in any way with the regular offerings, but it is to be an additional offering.

This is the first notice that has appeared in the OUTLOOK concerning this new plan for increasing in a very definite and special way the offerings raised through our Sabbath schools. But already one Union Mission in China, the South China Union, has sent an offering raised through the investment plan by the children of our workers in Canton while they were absent from home during the time of the recent troubles. And from other fields the word comes that they are expecting to set the plan in operation. So we hope that every field in the Far Eastern Division will give a cordial assent to this plan, and support it heartily and cheerfully, "as unto the Lord."

Sungari-Mongolia

SINCE this new name appeared on our Sabbath school record blanks, this little Union has had what may be called a perfect record. Every one of the seven schools reports promptly, every one reaches the membership goal, and every one reaches the weekly financial goal. This last seems remarkable when we take into consideration the circumstances of many of our believers in this field. They are cheerful, and do not complain; but the secretary writes, "We have many, many members who seldom cook their meals, and feel happy if they can have dry bread only." Then consider this: "But still the Lord provides for every one to keep alive, and to have a little left for a donation to the Lord's work."

From the Manchurian Union

THE report for the Manchurian Union for the fourth quarter of 1925 shows a number of encouraging items. Every church member in the Union is a member of the Sabbath school. Good! During the year fifty persons received the Star Memory Certificates, showing that they have committed to memory the Ninety-first Psalm, ten scriptures on the Love of God, ten on the Sabbath, ten on the Second Coming of Christ, and ten on the Home of the Saved. In many instances the scriptures consisted of several texts, so this work represents a real achievement.

Before the first Lesson Outlines for the Sabbath School Training Course for 1926 (in Chinese) are printed, Mrs. Larsen writes that she has THIRTY-SIX enrolled to take the course! In that small Union, by the way, fifteen certificates were issued to those who completed the 1925 Training Course, and passed the examination. And—there are large, long-established Union Missions in China, we are sorry to say, that did not issue even *one certificate* for the 1925 course. It is to be hoped that this will never be true again!

Plans were laid early in the year for the Rally Day to be held February 13. Mrs. Larsen did not receive the extra copies of the *Helper* in time to send them to the schools, so she had the material and the programs mimeographed, and passed on early, so that every one could prepare for the day.

And that the Manchurian Union may not come behind in any good work, the secretary says (while we are hesitating and wondering if we can make it a success!): "I shall see what can be done with the Investment Fund Plan this year!"

MRS. I. H. EVANS.

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

North China Union Mission

Pastor Geo. J. Appel, director of the North China Union Mission, writes: "We are now in the midst of our Shantung annual meeting. All our Chinese workers are here with the exception of two. Brother Thiele is with us, and his studies are very timely. Our workers in Peking are not able to attend, as the railroad has been cut for nearly two months and boats sailing from Tientsin to Tsingtao are booked full for some time ahead.

"Our men are all of good courage, and are unitedly laying plans to make the year 1926 the best in the history of our work in this province."

Pastor Appel sends a report of the Shantung Provincial Mission, synopsis of which will appear in our next number.

Our Sabbath Schools in Chosen

After her furlough Mrs. Theodora Wangerin has returned to Chosen and taken up the Sabbath school work again, in addition to her other duties. The new memory work texts have been printed and sent out to the secretaries. Mrs. Wangerin plans to keep a record of those who do this memory work; and as a place is provided on our new report blanks for this item, we trust all the other Union mission Sabbath school secretaries will keep a record of all who do this work.

During 1926 the plan will be introduced of sending a banner to the schools that make three of their four goals. If they fail to make the goals the following quarter, they will have to give up the banner, and it will be sent to another school that has earned it. The Korean believers are enthusiastic about this plan.

Eight hundred members of Sabbath schools in Chosen have been baptized since 1920, and at that time the membership stood at 2,000. At the present time the membership is slightly above 4,000. The secretary is urging the Sabbath schools to put forth an earnest effort to raise the membership to 5,000 during 1926.

But numerical and financial gains are not enough. In a letter to the workers in Chosen, Mrs. Wangerin says: "We must strive during 1926 to bring our Sabbath schools up to a higher standard, and make them real Bible schools, where both old and young will learn to love the Saviour. We must work for the conversion of our members, and take more time to study the lessons every day, that we may become strong in the Lord. More thought and time must be put forth in the work for the children, and we must learn greater lessons in sacrifice."

Mrs. I. H. Evans.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Davies, of Peking, on January 12, 1926, a son, William Hall Davies.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Parker, on December 24, 1925, a daughter, Lorraine Esther.

Notice—Legal Meeting of the Shanghai Sanitarium Association

The regular annual session of the constituency of the Shanghai Sanitarium Association will be held at 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, China, on March 24, 1926, at 10 A. M.

(Signed) I. H. Evaris, *President*,
C. C. Crisler, *Secretary*.

Time of Spring Council

Considering the time of the General Conference Session to be held next spring, it has been voted by the available members of the Division Committee to open the Far Eastern Division Spring Council on March 19, 1926, the first business session to be held on Sunday, March 21. It is planned for the Bookmen's Convention to open on April 1 as formerly arranged.

H. W. Barrows, *Treasurer*.

The West Chosen Conference

Pastor E. J. Urquhart, writing under date of January 10, says:

"I have just returned from Soonan, where I was sitting with the West Committee in annual session. The returns from the different departments showed a healthy development, and the general condition of the work in that conference speaks well for its leadership. The church tithes for the past year were 10,010.30 yen; tuition from church schools, 1,886.76 yen; all offerings were 3,514.39 yen, giving a total of funds raised locally of 6,411.45 yen. A little better than 30 per cent of the work of the field was carried on with funds raised therein. The baptisms for the year were 88.

"The hospital at Soonan, which opened the first of the year, is keeping the doctor so busy that he finds but little time for language study."

Japan's Population

"Every time the clock strikes a new hour, the population of Japan increases by eighty-five," we learn through a United Press despatch from Tokyo under date of December 13, 1925. "This rate of growth in the Japanese population has been going on for the past five years.

"The new census completed in November, and the results just announced, show that in five years the number of human beings crowding these islands, not including Korea, increased by 3,773,651.

"The area of Japan is 145,750 square miles, approximately the size of the State of Montana, and with almost the same area of mountainous, uninhabitable region. . . . The density of population is 400 per square mile, compared with 36 in the United States, 3 in Canada, and 2 in Australia.

"For every 100 men in Japan there are 101 women, a reversal of the general rule for populations.

"The earthquake took away from Tokyo the honor of being Japan's largest city. Osaka now numbering 2,114,809 as compared with the capital's 1,995,303. This represents a decrease for Tokyo of nearly 200,000 during five years; however, in the same period, the suburbs of Tokyo and contiguous settlements increased more than 900,000.

"The population of Korea, politically a part of the Japanese Empire, is estimated to-day at 18,000,000, giving Japan and neighbor possessions a total of almost 80,000,000."

Mukden, Manchuria

Pastor B. Petersen writes under date of December 27: "During the past few days the cannon have been booming outside the city of Mukden. Conditions are bad, and the people have suffered a great deal. The city of Gindjou was looted, and several of our church members were robbed by the fleeing soldiers. The local currency went down so that our colporteurs could not continue taking subscriptions for the Signs in the Fengtien province. Our Anti-opium Special campaign was also hindered.

"However, we are looking for a change for the better in these conditions soon. To-night we start meetings in the west suburb, and later we shall carry on an effort in the city. The workers throughout the field are of good courage and seem to be doing their best to push the work forward."

A Pioneer Worker At Rest

In a recent issue of the *Review and Herald* the death is announced of Mrs. J. N. Anderson, sister of Miss Ida E. Thompson, of the China Missionary Junior College, and wife of Elder J. N. Anderson, one of our pioneer missionaries to the South China field.

Mrs. Anderson came to China early in 1902, joining her husband in his labors and sacrifices, that the message of present truth might be proclaimed to the people of this land. Her desire to give a lifetime of service to the cause of missionary work was destined to be disappointed. Seven years later Mrs. Anderson was compelled to lay down her work and return to the homeland, a victim to a disease which she was never able to conquer. She died in Washington, D. C., November 25, 1925.

Malaysian Signs Press

The 1925 annual statistical report for the Malaysian Signs Press shows an encouraging growth. The grand total of all literature sold during the year was \$55,558.94 gold. This is an increase over 1924 of \$17,242.67. Brother Smith, writing of this report, says:

"The Lord has certainly blessed the colporteurs this year with wonderful success, and we trust the Lord will help us to reach a still larger number of people during 1926."

The literature put out by the Malaysian Signs Press is published in six languages—Malay Dutch (Romanized), Malay Arabic, Japanese (Romanized), Batak, Siamese, and Javanese.

In Spite of Difficulties

The figures of a sales report do not always reveal the difficulties that have had to be overcome to make the report. Canton, for instance, reports about 65,000 copies of the Anti-opium Special sold in that city. That probably is the largest number of copies of the Special sold in any one city in China. The report, however, does not tell the circumstances under which much of the work was done.

Canton was being attacked. It looked as if the city would surely be taken. It appeared to be an impossible time to sell the Anti-opium Signs. For five days Brother Milne and his assistant went out and worked without getting a single order. Many men would have given up and waited for a more favorable time. But Brother Milne kept at it and on the sixth day got an order for one thousand copies. More than thirty orders followed for one thousand and more copies. The leading place in the Signs list was won in spite of difficulties.

W. P. Henderson.