

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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OUR PATTERN

I. H. EVANS

THE people of God are not left to grope in the dark as to the standard of character that they are to attain. For the individual and for the church the way is made clear. "Be perfect, . . . be of one mind, live in peace," is the word to the individual, often repeated, in order that the church may be "a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

In 2 Timothy 3:1-5 particular sins are pointed out as signs of the end. Are these weaknesses threatening the life of our church? If so, is that not a danger signal? Some speak as if the advent movement, in its original simplicity, had lost its power to bring men and women to Christ, and that some way must be devised to reach the public. Is the third angel's message to adopt worldly methods and imitate false standards in order to reach the multitudes? The Bible depicts the hearts of men in the last generation as evil indeed, but what is the condition of the church that cannot see much difference between other professed Christians and themselves? Are jealousies, envies, wrong-doings, to be forever in the church because they are part and parcel of the life of the world? Are the distinctive, special truths of these last days losing their grip on the life of our own church, and have they lost their power to move our own people in the right way? Is Sabbath keeping becoming more and more a theory, and less and less the result of an amended life?

One cannot look about him for his inspiration to service, or judge of his own progress by what he sees others doing; that means conformity to the world, and erecting a standard of our own instead of following the divine standard. That the world about us moves as we move, is not a healthful sign that we are growing in the divine life. The vision must swing far beyond this present evil world, catch the beaming rays of the Morning Star, and hold that viewpoint, if ever we attain Christlikeness here and the glorious city at last.

Ideals of the Christian life are rapidly undergoing radical changes. Our Puritan forefathers would have been staggered at the things done in these days by church members. Higher criticism has wrecked the faith of many in the inspiration of the Scriptures. Men are not seeking deliverance from sin as they did once. Plain pulpit preaching is no longer popular, but crowds throng the churches where intellectualism prevails, where the sermon has degenerated into a popular lecture; or where slang and vaudeville performances amuse and gratify. These conditions should be a warning to us, and should inspire us with greater consecration, and be the means of helping us to escape the experience of other churches.

Our Pattern never changes. Christ is the example of His people, and His life is still ours to duplicate. Conditions about us are no excuse for laxness in morals or inaction in Christian helpfulness. We cannot afford to drift. Though the days are evil, God lives, and His banner still waves from the battlements of the New Jerusalem, showing us our goal.

God's Plan for the Training of Our Youth

S. L. Frost

From the very beginning of time it has been God's plan that all be taught of Him. In Christ were "hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," and He became man's first great Teacher. The parents, receiving instruction from the Master Teacher, became in turn, by heavenly appointment, teachers of their children. Because of the multiplying of evil in the world, causing parents in a measure to fail in their God-given responsibilities, schools were established. Men chosen of God, the prophets and leaders in Israel, standing as representatives of God, taught the youth in the schools of the prophets. Here the youth were safeguarded from the demoralizing influences of the world, and were prepared to become in turn the leaders in Israel and pillars in the church.

Christ's school, conducted for three and one-half years, produced the greatest teachers the world has ever known. This school, conducted without earthly recognition produced men who carried the gospel to all the world in that generation. With a similar work to do, and in a correspondingly short period of time, should not we find the secret of worker-preparation in the methods and plans followed by that greatest of all teachers.

It has never been God's plan that the church, His chosen people, should delegate to the world the training of their children, neither has it been His plan that the children of His church should be trained for mere citizenship in this world. His plan has ever been, and still is, far better. All our young people are to receive a training in Seventh-day Adventist schools. Heaven's method of education prepares for true citizenship in this world, for joy and happiness in service here, and trains the youth for entrance into his eternal home.

Professing to believe all this, and conscious of the fact that all the children of Seventh-day Adventists should have the privilege of a Christian training in Seventh-day Adventist schools, we must still lament the fact that probably not more than half of our flock are in our own schools. The great slogan of the church, "The advent message to all the world in this generation," must spur us on to greater exertions in the work of gathering our young people into our schools, to more faithful co-operation between leaders, parents, and teachers to the end that the product of our schools may increase greatly in quality and in quantity. Surely the great need of the hour is for native leaders who have been faithfully trained in these schools, and who in heart and life have been brought completely under divine control.

Surely school boards and responsible committees should often review carefully the educational situation in the respective fields of this Division, and determine what must be done to bring the advantages of a Christian education to every boy and girl, to every young man and woman, in our midst. At the same time it is only fitting for these responsible bodies to study whether the training schools and the junior middle schools are being conducted in such a way as to contribute most effectually to the advancement of this cause. Surely we would be shortsighted and negligent of the trust left us should we fail to make these educational agencies all that they should be for the turning out of spiritual, practical workers, in this message.

The study of the principles underlying the work of the Eden school, the schools of the prophets, and the school of Christ, will help to make the way clear as regards our educational program. While these schools all provided for that harmonious development of the physical, mental, and spiritual powers, yet the spiritual training was given first place. There is increasing danger in these last days, when merely intellectual culture is being so greatly stressed, and when need of government recognition is being constantly urged, that we be led away by the enemy from the plain pattern of God for our educational work. Like Moses, who, being instructed of God, did not deviate but made "all things according to the pattern," so must we as faithfully follow the perfect educational plan given us.

Again at this time would I emphasize the place that the Christian teacher occupies in this educational program. In order to make our schools effective in the highest sense, great importance is attached to the selection of the man or woman who is to instruct. We have only to think of Christ in His relation to the twelve, and remember that largely without buildings or school equipment, without library and laboratory such as are provided to-day, His wonderful work was done, and the truth of the statement, "As is the teacher, so is the school," is borne home to our minds. How fruitless would be the efforts to try to produce spiritual, God-fearing men and women, if the teachers in these schools are themselves not of this type! If perchance these teachers should not be true Seventh-day Adventists, what hope could we entertain that those whom they train would have the spirit of this message? Surely our first attention, then, must be to the teachers, that they themselves, with the spirit of the message in their hearts, shall faithfully, humbly, and earnestly labor for the salvation of every young person in the school.

With the end in view of better preparing our teachers for their sacred work, normal departments have for several years been conducted in two of our training schools; namely, the Philippine Junior College and the China Theological Seminary. Is not such a department needed in each of our other three training schools? Both ministerial and normal departments should be made strong in each of our training schools. And even with these departments strong, there is need of *Silmore*.—there must be constant growth on the part of the teacher and minister after finishing the regular school work.

In some fields, more than in others, the teacher-training is strongly emphasized. Summer schools, of from three to six weeks' duration, are conducted annually. I wish to urge strongly that all fields endeavor to arrange for an annual six-weeks' school for teachers. These vacation schools have been held in the following fields: Malaysia, for two weeks only, in 1925; the Philippines, for three weeks only, in 1925 and 1926; Korea, for three weeks only, in 1926; and in three places in China, namely Canton, in 1925, Amoy, in 1925, and Shanghai and Chiao Tou Djen from 1921 to 1926. In but one summer school thus far,—the one held at Shanghai and Chiao Teu Djen,—have teachers been examined, graded, and granted teachers' certificates. The school here has been held for six years, and each year for a six-weeks' pe-

riod. With the exception of the first year, certificates have been issued annually. A total of 14 first-grade, 30 second-grade, and 65 third-grade certificates have been issued in the China field to date. We hope that this good work may continue and that other fields may arrange soon for such teacher certification. We regret that apparent indifference as regards this summer school work is seen on the part of some local field directors and that year by year teachers' licenses are issued to teachers who, from a denominational standpoint, are not well qualified for their work.

God grant that all may sense the importance of the educational work, and that the burden for the right training of our youth may rest heavily upon the heart of every leader, parent, and church member, until we see all our boys and girls in Seventh-day Adventist Christian schools, and every school manned by thoroughly consecrated, thoroughly qualified, Seventh-day Adventist Christian teachers.

The Ministerial Reading Courses

FREDERICK GRIGGS

Here is a word a busy woman writes from one of our missions. She is a secretary-treasurer of the mission and Sabbath school departments. She says: "When I am able to get about I always take a book with me, and it is remarkable how much can be read in spare moments waiting for the train or the bus. I would like to say that I have received much help from reading these books in the reading courses. For some time I have had the feeling that I was in a state of stagnation. These books have given me quite a boost. I have received a new outlook on life and things in general. I am sure there are other women in the Far Eastern Division who need such a boost as I have received. I wish I could talk with them face to face and tell them what a wonderful inspiration I have received from these books. Of course occasionally we find some error, but Sister White's books make the truth very plain to us. The finding of error in other books gives a little zest to the reading of them, I think."

In a later paragraph she says further "This reading experience has been a good one. I have learned many lessons from taking these courses and reading these books. Some of them I have had to grapple with, as it were, to understand them; some I have had to stick to, as they seemed so dry to begin with; but the help and the knowledge derived and the satisfaction of having accomplished what I set out to do, more than repays for the energy used in so doing. I have had to search deeply in my Bible to find many things that I had never dreamed of before. I am so happy that the Lord has used this means of bringing me closer to Him."

If there are "other women in the Far Eastern Division who need such a boost" as this sister has received from reading these books, I hope that this personal testimony of hers will be an inspiration to them to enroll at once.

We must read, or we stagnate. The reading outlined in this reading course year by year is really but a small part of that which every wide-awake person,—and only such can be good workers in this cause—should do. Enroll to-day if you have not already done so.

Reports from the Field

PRAYER

Edward J. Urquhart

Prayer is the fragrance of the heart,
An incense pleasing sweet,
That wafts away on angels' wings
Unto the Mercy-seat.

Prayer is the music of the life,
As anthems of the morn
And hymns at eve, its strains to God
In cadence sweet, are borne.

Prayer is the secret tryst of love,
Where soul to soul we meet
With Jesus in a mystic bond
Of union, rare and sweet.

Prayer is the fire within the soul
Lit from the flames divine,
That clarifies life's mantle there?
And makes it purer shine.

Prayer is the living stream that feeds
The life-springs of the soul,
And sin-sick hearts that drink therefrom
Are made divinely whole.

Prayer's the shekinah of the soul,
Whose radiance doth shine
Through loving acts and golden deeds,
That make the life divine.

Seoul, Korea.

Institute Work in the Philippine Islands

J. J. STRAHLE

It was a great pleasure to meet again with the brethren in the Philippine Islands; it was like coming back home again, having spent nearly six years laboring in this field from 1917 to 1923. When I think back to 1917 and compare what we were doing in those days with what we are accomplishing now, I cannot but say "What hath God wrought." Our sales for the year 1917 were about Pesos 25,000, whereas now we are running from Pesos 150,000 to Pesos 175,000 a year.

It was my privilege to visit the East and West Visayan, and the Central and Northern Luzon Missions, and to see there the faces of many whom I had the privilege of starting in the colporteur work several years ago, and who are still in the work of winning souls to Christ through the literature ministry. I found the colporteurs in every field to be earnest men who are anxious to learn how to better equip themselves for stronger service.

The largest institute was held in the Central Luzon Conference where about sixty colporteurs were present. The meeting was held on a coconut

plantation in the province of Tayabas away from the city. We were out next to nature, where the conditions tended to bring us nearer to God, and in this quiet place we sought Him earnestly for wisdom and courage to carry forward His work.

In each of the other institutes about twenty colporteurs were in attendance. Thus in the four institutes there was a total of about 120. Elder Comilang, who accompanied me to the institutes, is now going back to hold an institute in the Bicol field, where about twenty more will be present.

Our hearts are made glad to see such a large army of colporteurs in the Philippine Islands laboring to bring the good news of salvation to the people through the printed page. I pray that God will richly bless the efforts of our field leaders for the winning of souls through the distribution of literature.

Translations of Books

Translating work on our larger books is continuing in several of the language areas. The medical book is soon to appear in Siamese and in the Pangasinan; "Our Day" is being translated into Panayan Visayan; "Great Controversy" into Ilocano and Cebuano; "Mount of Blessing" into Mandarin.

German Scientific Society of Eastern Asia

BROTHER A. KOCH, one of our missionaries in Tokyo, recently presented a paper before the German Scientific Society of Eastern Asia, with headquarters in Tokyo. His subject was, "The Cult of Sun Worship in East and West," and in a sympathetic write up of the paper, as published in the July 31 issue of the official organ of the society, it is made plain that in Japan and in China, as well as in the ancient countries and some other lands even to-day, sun worship has been given much attention. Many forms of worship, with a seemingly obscure meaning, may be traced directly to the ancient worship of the sun. The speaker emphasized the fact that the great Sun of Righteousness, the Lord Jesus, Who declared when upon this earth, "I am the Light of the world," is to be worshiped rather than any of His created works.

Literature Ministry in Japan

E. J. KRAFT

FOR some weeks I have been laboring in association with student-colporteurs who have gone out from our training-school at Naraha. Five of these students are earning scholarships, and already four have obtained a sufficient number of orders to give them their scholarship credits, and the fifth will doubtless complete his sales shortly. Our aim is to help every one who is trying for a scholarship, succeed.

Recently we made a trip to the island of Saghalin, and the blessing of the Lord attended our efforts. We sold nearly three thousand yen worth of literature, and did not half cover the territory. Brother Uchiyama-san will continue labor there for two or three months at least. He has been making excellent records. In two days he sold more than twenty copies each day of Japanese "Patriarchs and Prophets." Records like these are encouraging to our men and to us all. Our reports for the months of July and August, are the best I have been privileged to send in to the general department.

In an effort to help one of the young men earn a scholarship, I joined him after he had begun to break in health. He feared he would have to give up the effort; but through the Lord's help we made the scholarship. We visited the chief office of the Prison Administration, and showed a copy of "Patriarchs and Prophets," Japanese, to one of the head men. Three or four days later, upon visiting him again to learn whether he had decided to place any of these books in the prisons of Japan, he informed us with a broad smile that the report on the book had been favorable, and that the authorities had decided to place a copy of the volume in each of the government prisons in the Japanese Empire. Thus ninety-five copies of "Patriarchs and Prophets" are being placed in the libraries of the prisons in Japan.

Tokyo, Japan,
September 27.

Bringing in the Tithes

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." This admonition is especially applicable during harvest-time, and in the closing months of the year, when all should make sure that every part of the income has been properly tithed.

Sabbath School Progress

MRS. I. H. EVANS

UNDER date of October 13, Bertha Shanks-Chaney, Union Sabbath school secretary for the Philippines, writes:

"During the quarter just passed I attended three Sabbath school conventions in Central Luzon Conference. My fourth one, in the old and interesting town of Lipa, Batangas, I have just returned from.

"Malabon and Malolos were within easy driving distance, so I went by auto, to the one with Mr. Figuhr and to the other with Mr. Chaney and Mrs. Fentzling.

"To the third convention, I went by train up through the rich central plain of Nueva Ecija, passing through miles and endless miles of velvety green rice fields—velvet brocaded with the irregular brown lines of the dikes—to the town of Gapan.

"I go on Friday, leaving sometime before lunch, and arrive in good time to prepare for the Friday evening symposium. Sabbath is a really hard day, and I come home on Sunday feeling quite worn. . . .

"I have discontinued the use of the cards of honor with the single blue seals, and shall discontinue those with the single red seals very shortly, as my supply is about exhausted. The mission secretaries are glad, as they say the cards have become so common that they do not have any serious significance. I have been urged to get out a new Honor Card that could be printed in the dialects.

"The conventions have given me much insight into conditions in this field. The Sabbath school at Lipa was the most orderly one I have attended in the islands, except of course the one at Pasay. Everything was very nice, and I spoke of it in the Sabbath afternoon meeting."

Sometimes it helps us to "lift up our eyes," and look across the seas at other fields. Particularly encouraging is the note of progress sounded from the Inter-American Division in recent reports.

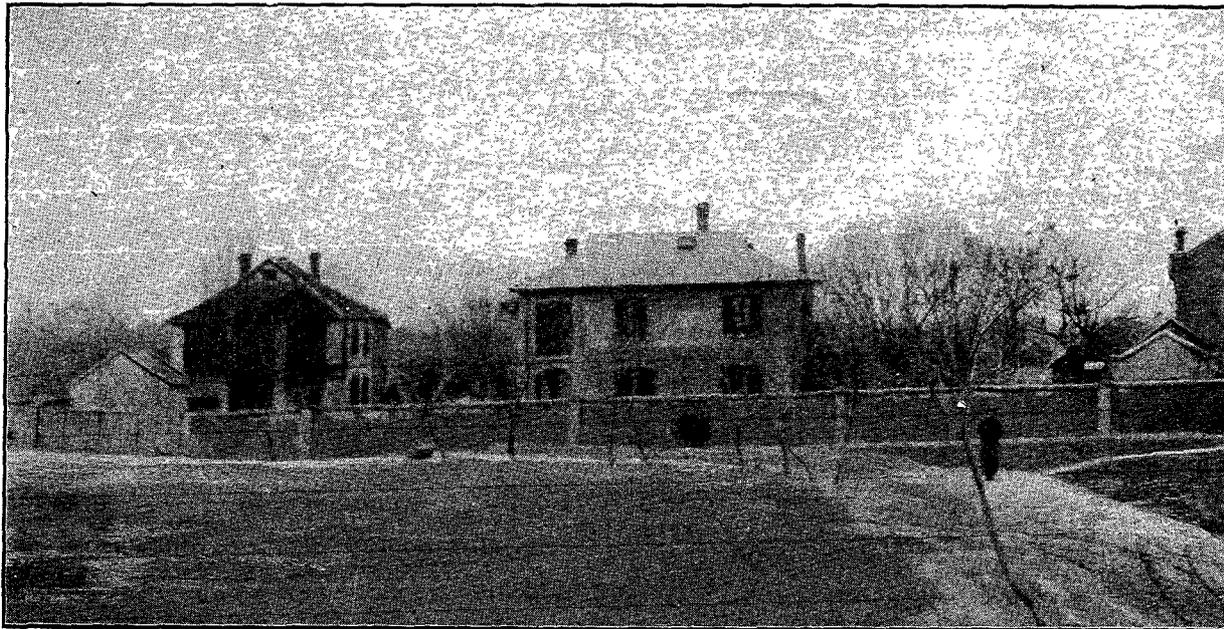
From the June Round Table letter sent out to the different fields making up the Inter-American Division, we find that the Sabbath schools in that widely scattered field have made mark-

ed progress during the last three years. One hundred twenty-two schools and more than 4,000 members have been added. At the present time 241 schools take the *Sabbath School Worker*, or the *Auxiliar* which is the *Sabbath School Worker* in Spanish. During this three-year period the membership increased 37%; and the two-seal Honor cards show a gain of 81%. Birthday Offerings increased 198%; and the total offerings increased 59½%.

In Inter-America, the Sabbath School Investment Fund Plan is taking root, and last year brought in \$546.28 (gold). The Sabbath schools in Inter-America are doing well in the matter of reporting, also. In one Union every Sabbath school reported.

A Practical Furlough Suggestion

A letter from Mrs. B. Petersen written just after reaching the United States, says: "You will be glad to learn that we have had Sabbath school each Sabbath on our journey. I was asked to report to you the offering received. The Lee family from Korea had paid their usual Sabbath school offering for the two Sabbaths they would be traveling to America, before they left Korea,



This panoramic view of our Honan Provincial mission headquarters at Yencheng, Honan, Inland China, photographed two years there on a sound and permanent basis. At the beginning of mission work in that province, the medical features of our work were quite hospital has been closed since March, 1927, and in more recent months has been occupied by soldiers; and all of the medical supplies damaged because of the explosion of shells during battles fought at this place. The central building is that which formerly served as a hospital. The mission homes at the left have been occupied for some time by soldiers, and were not kindly disposed toward Christian work. The mission homes at the right have been occupied for some time by soldiers, and were not kindly disposed toward Christian work.

Thus far our workers formerly stationed at Yencheng have been unable to get back to this institutional center, inasmuch as the best to protect church properties, and to encourage the brethren and sisters at the various stations. Their sufferings have been many,

Winning a Dusun Chief

L. B. MERSHON

YESTERDAY we learned of a remarkable answer to our prayers for a Dusun, who used to be the principal chief at the place where we first began our Dusun work at Mengattal. We have been praying for this man more than two years; and he has been hanging on, trying to make one hand hold to old customs and the other take hold of Christ. His difficulty, as he said, was his two wives, though I was sure that the two wives were not the real reason.

I had noticed that he always wore a charm, or what I took to be a charm, under his clothes about his neck. One time when he came to talk with me about baptism I asked him for this. He did not want to give it up. I knew it was connected with their devil worship, and for this reason I put him off every time he came to talk with me about baptism.

About a month ago he became very ill with dysentery. He spent his money consulting the Chinese doctors, but they did not help him a bit; rather he kept getting worse. One day the witch doctors went to the house to cure him, and our worker went along. The old chief would not allow the evil one to be called on to help him because he had had a dream during the night in which he saw two persons coming to see him. One was like a white man and the other a Malay. They did not speak a word, just looked at him and passed on. He woke up wondering what his dream meant. Going back to sleep he heard singing as in the distance. Then a voice said, "Day and night you cry and ask Jesus to heal your sickness, but Jesus does not hear you. Before you ask Jesus to take away your sickness, you must try to ask Jesus to forgive your sins. You yourself must desire to throw these sins away. If you have already done this then you can ask for your sickness to be taken away, and your tears and cries He will hear. Why are you sick thus? Is it not because of your sins?" (This is a translation of what he said the voice spoke) I went out to see the man and heard his story. When I came back I sent some medicine out to him.

The chief took an oath that he would give up his second wife and follow the Bible. He began to improve at once. His dysentery left him, but his eyes

became afflicted. He wanted me to give him medicine for his eyes. I told them to wet cloths in cold water and put it on the eyes. This helped, but the pain continued. Last week he had another dream in which the same voice asked him, "Have you given up everything? You must give up everything?" Yesterday morning Johannes went to see him. The old chief told of the last dream. Then he went and got out all his charms and instruments of devil worship and gave them to Johannes. He said to him, "This is everything." Johannes brought them in and gave them to me. The old chief wanted me to have them to use in any way that would help the gospel, or glorify God. He is finished with them.

These articles are worth many dollars, if the chief would sell them. Johannes said before he could get in here to me, one man offered him thirty dollars for one of the pieces of cloth. A head cloth about the size of a center table cloth, written all over with Arabic characters, cost him one buffalo. This is supposed to be able to protect the wearer from sword or parang cuts about the head in time of war. It was used in the Mat Salleh rebellion against the English more than twenty years ago. There are two coats without sleeves, covered with Arabic characters, supposed to be able to turn the bullets of the English guns. The chief was in that rebellion and came through it without a scratch; therefore these are very good proofs of the efficacy of the coats. The older they get the greater their value. Then there is a red cloth long enough to be used for a girdle. This has a large bunch of human hair bound up in it. I have not yet learned the meaning, or the origin of the hair, but suppose it is taken from captured heads. There are two amulets somewhat like the phylacteries of the Jews. One is candle grease with a bit of sail cloth and a string attached to it to hang about the neck. This has been the chief's constant companion, as the color of the string and the cloth testify. The other has two charms bound on one string. This was worn about the waist and the charms hung down over each groin. One is filled with tightly folded paper, perhaps with Arabic characters on it, and the other is of tin foil or lead foil. Both are covered with heavy cloth.

Last of all, and the thing that most interests me, is the instrument they use

to worship the devil, either to call him to their assembly or to heal sickness. It is a small bottle with a tightly rolled bit of bark on the inside. This bit of bark looks almost like a tiny doll. Fastened to the neck of the bottle are two loops of string, a short one to hang it up by, and the other passed through about twenty pieces of fragrant root, each piece being from about three-quarters of an inch to a little more than an inch long. No two seem to be the same length. They are very similar to a necklace of beads. The devil worshiper counts these and says his incantations as he goes over them, much the same as the Catholics tell their beads. Attached to this loop of roots is a smaller loop with about ten pieces of the roots strung together.

We are much encouraged over this old chief's breaking with his old pagan rites and devil worship. We believe that this conversion will be the beginning of a large ingathering of souls from the Dusuns. We have every reason to believe that the old chief is in earnest. His first wife has given up her betel-nut chewing. The second wife will be put away by herself with her children and looked after, but not recognized as a wife any more. We have reason to hope that the second wife will also decide to come into the church.

*Jessellon, British North Borneo,
June 13, 1927.*

Educational Department of the Chosen Union

H. M. LEE

(Synopsis of report rendered by Pastor H. M. Lee, principal of the Soonan Industrial School, at the biennial session, Seoul, June, 1927)

THE reports of the fields for March 21, 1927, which ended the school year, show that we had thirty-one primary schools. Six of these are organized to carry six grades of work, while the rest are expected to carry four grades only. There were in attendance 923 pupils. Of these, 396 were from the homes of believing parents, and 49 had been baptized and are members of the church.

The total report shows that 20,448.88 yen is the value of the school buildings and equipment. We are not sure that this is an absolutely correct statement, as some church buildings may have entered into it. The cost of maintenance for the school year was more than 21,000 yen.

The Manchurian Union Mission

B. Petersen

(Synopsis of report rendered by Pastor B. Petersen, superintendent of the Manchurian Union Mission, at the biennial session, Changchun, May, 1927)

In giving a report of the Manchurian Union, it is with a feeling of deep gratitude to God for His hand that has been over His work and workers during the past two years. While war and turmoil have been abroad in this great Republic, even to the extent of a large number of our workers having to leave their posts of duty, God has graciously held His protecting hand over this portion of His vineyard, and we give praise and glory to Him for His many mercies.

As we look out upon the great work yet to be accomplished, we realize more than ever before that we must have a baptism of the Holy Ghost if our task is to be completed in this generation. We need at this time to lift up our eyes and behold the hundreds of cities and villages in this large field that are entirely unworked. The work that has been done is simply a mere beginning, compared with the great things God expects this people to accomplish; and we should at this meeting seriously consider the shortness of time in which this work is to be done, that it may lead us to deeper consecration for service in finishing the work.

During 1925 there were sixty-four baptized, and in 1926 eighty-three received this rite and united with the church, making a total of one hundred forty-seven. This is a larger number than our entire church membership at the close of 1922. The membership at the end of 1926 was three hundred three. We have now reached the stage of our work where we should see a large ingathering of souls year by year.

Tithes and Offerings

The native tith receipts for our last biennial period amounted to \$2445.76 Mex. For the years 1925 and 1926 they reached \$2720.25 Mex. This is perhaps not as large an increase as we could wish, but under the distressing financial difficulties in the Fengtien Mission we are glad to see that it shows as good progress as it does. Tithes and offerings in this Mission are paid in local currency, which at the present time is about \$11.00 for \$1.00 Mex-Sabbath school offerings have increased from \$1,772.02 to \$2,054.37 for this biennial period. The Harvest Ingathering for the two years amounted to \$3,723.87 Mex. We are glad for these good results in our campaigns. The results obtained last year, including all offerings for Manchuria, brought the per capita for the Union up to \$11.31 Mex. The statistics show that the Manchurian Union during last year raised twenty-six per cent. of Class One Budget, which was eleven per cent. more than 1925.

Literature Work

The Lord has blessed our little band of faithful colporteurs that have worked hard to scatter the printed page throughout the field. We believe in due time we shall reap a harvest of the seed sown. The literature sales for 1925 amounted to \$13,147.78 Mex., and for 1926 they amounted to \$13,192.07, a total of \$26,339.85.

Educational Work

There are five church schools, with an enrollment of about one hundred twenty.

We are finally able to go forward with the building of our intermediate school, and we trust that everything may be in readiness for opening the school this fall. While there have been many difficulties to encounter in securing the land and getting the deed stamped, we appreciate the cooperation from workers and believers in helping to raise funds, and we hope that as this school starts its career, it may receive full support from our constituency.

The Outlook

Since our last biennial session we have been glad to welcome Brother and Sister Dahlsten, who arrived in the field during the fall of 1926.

The present outlook for the work is very good. There seems to be a good interest at all the different stations throughout the field. God's blessing has been over the work during the past two years, and we desire at this meeting to express our thanks to all the workers in the Union who have made it possible to reach the results that have been given in this report. There has been hearty cooperation on the part of all. We trust that this union among the workers may continue, for through united effort we may confidently expect that God will give us far greater results in future than have been reported at this meeting. So while we are here together let us as workers for Christ unite for a better fitting up, and thus advance the work entrusted to us, and hasten the glad day when Jesus shall come.]

An Experience of Healing among the Dusuns

Mrs. Elizabeth Mershon

One morning I planned to go down town on a little business for the office, but something came up which prevented my going. I left here at 1:30 (a most unusual hour for me to go down town during the heat); and as I had been meditating on Philip's being guided to the Ethiopian, as I passed out of the door I silently breathed a prayer that the Lord would guide me to some one who needed help. Having completed my business, I passed by the dispensary in town to do a little errand before going home. I saw a Dusun woman sitting on the pavement with a very sick child on her lap. This is a very usual occurrence outside of the dispensary; many people wait there for the doctor to come. I passed by, but something forced me back before I had gone very far. I stooped down to look at the child, and then saw the woman's face, which was the picture of despair. To my astonishment it was Bodoh—one of the members of our church at Mengattal.

On ascertaining what was the matter, and how long the child had been ill, I asked them if they planned to wait there to see the doctor. They, Bodoh and her husband, said they were told if a European doctor could help the child, it was their only hope. The doctor was due at the dispensary at six. I put Bodoh and Zenal with the child in a car, and took them to the hospital to see the doctor there (this doctor is always very kind in helping me with sick folks); but the doctor was away. The dresser said, "That child will not live." We examined the lungs, and found that it had bronchopneumonia. Its throat and chest rattled

horribly. As the doctor was not there, the child could not be admitted; but the dresser suggested that perhaps antiphlogistine might help, although he thought it was useless, as the child was too far gone. There was nothing to do, but to bring the child to the compound.

On the way home, a small voice kept repeating itself to me, "Prove me now." On arriving home I applied the antiphlogistine to the child's chest and lungs, and after having a talk with the father in which I told him our only hope for the child was in the Lord, I sent for Mr. Mershon. The father wanted us to pray for the child. Mr. Mershon prayed for thorough cleansing of our hearts and lives. I reminded the Lord of Bungi, the chief who had been healed and who had decided for Him, and asked that the Lord manifest Himself to these Dusun people, and all the glory would be given to Him.

The child, whose eyes were closed and swollen, turned in its gasping and looked me in the face with wide-open eyes. My faith never wavered. The child recovered very quickly, and within five days was back home in Mengattal. I found these people in town on Wednesday. On Sabbath Zenal said to me that the baby was "sudah baik" (well now). Monday I took Bodoh and the baby back to Zenal at Mengattal, and I must confess that there was a pulling at the heart-strings when I gave the child back. It was such a sweet little thing.

Afterwards, Zenal told me that on Wednesday morning he went into town alone to buy some medicine for the baby; but he decided when he got to town that he would go back and bring his wife and child in to see the doctor. I believe the Lord hindered my going to town in the morning. If I had gone I would not have come in contact with the child. Why did Zenal suddenly decide to return home at twelve o'clock and bring his wife and child into town? Why was the doctor away so the child could not be admitted into the hospital? I believe the Lord had His hand on the lever of circumstances, and that He brought things around so that He could help all concerned.

On Thursday, Galangsu, the brother of the child, was helping some one chop wood, when a large piece of wood bounced up and caught him on the side of the neck. He came in to me with a long gash within a quarter of an inch of the carotid artery. I asked him if he knew that he had had a close shave, and that a little bit farther to the front was a big artery that might have been cut, and that nothing would have saved him, away off there in the jungle. He said some one had told him that in the town. I told him the Lord had delivered him from death, and he knew that the Lord had protected him.

We have asked ourselves, What do these things mean? In three instances with the Dusuns at Mengattal the Lord has shown Himself strong. First, with Bungi, the chief; second, with Bodoh and her child; third, Galangsu and the gash on his neck. With Bungi's deciding to serve the Lord, his family have decided to walk with him. This will mean five or six more Dusuns to be baptized before very long. They know the truth, having been in touch with our work at Mengattal from the first.

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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A Special Word Concerning the Week of Sacrifice

The date appointed for the Week of Sacrifice for 1927 in the Far Eastern Division, was October 1-8. It has not been possible for all to observe the special season at the date set. One Union is observing October 29 to November 5, the collection being taken up on the 5th of November. Those who have not yet participated in the Week of Sacrifice should make sure of this prior to the close of the year, paying their contribution in through the regularly appointed agencies.

The Church Papers

During the provincial meetings to be held this fall, special efforts should be made to secure subscriptions of church-members to our denominational periodicals in the various vernaculars. To this end, it would be well to appoint some one early to look after this matter in a systematic manner.—either the tract society secretary or one of his assistants, or possibly some one else who has special gifts in helping others to understand the value of these essential elements of Christian growth.

The New Calendar for the Philippine Union

The missionary calendar for the Philippine Union for 1928 is ready for distribution. A total of 47,000 have been printed, the price remaining the same as that of last year; namely, fifteen centavos, or seven and a half cents gold. "Our calendar has one or two new features this year," Brother E. A. Moon writes. "The Sabbath is a little more prominent than heretofore because a type with heavy background has been used. We have also put in the little cuts for the phases of the moon, and have given the hour of sunset for every Friday during the year. The pictures are scenes from different parts of the world. One page contains the Ten Commandments; another, a brief synopsis of our doctrines and of the work our denomination is doing throughout the world. Another page contains health suggestions. The calendar is printed in five languages."

The Fireside Correspondence School

The attention of all is directed to advantages that will accrue to many of our youth, and incidentally to our mission work in its entirety, through matriculation in the Fireside Correspondence School (Far Eastern Branch) this fall, for faithful study of essential subjects during the fall and winter months. This is particularly true of students in those portions of the China field where school work cannot be followed in the ordinary way because of political conditions prevailing in war-swept areas. Early enrollment is desirable, as this will give opportunity for earnest study during the periods of leisure that many will have during the lengthening evenings of fall and winter. Address inquiries to Fireside Correspondence School (Far Eastern Branch), 31 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, China.

News Items

Brother H. W. Barows, Far Eastern Division Treasurer, reached Shanghai November 3. He reports a very good Council having been held at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Professor S. L. Frost sailed October 25 for the Malaysian Union. His first six weeks are to be spent in Singapore in attendance at a general teacher's institute.

The new sanitarium building on Rubicon Road (Shanghai) is rapidly approaching completion, and already some of the furnishings are being installed.

Pastors M. C. Warren and A. E. Hughes and families have secured consular travel passes for returning to Szechwan, and may be sailing very soon.

From our Philippine Union headquarters we learn of the completion of negotiations for securing a tract of land favorably situated for hospital-dispensary work. This land is about a kilometer beyond Balintawak Monument, between the Manila North and the Novaliches Roads.

The Division Secretary left Shanghai October 30 for South China, in the hope of itinerating with Pastor J. P. Anderson among the Hakka churches of Northern Kwangtung Province.

The Central China Union leaders have gone to Hankow, and are endeavoring to get to interior stations as Providence may permit. Already Brethren C. H. Davis and H. R. Dixon have succeeded in reaching Changsha, Hunan, where they find our mission homes intact, no looting having been done. The Chinese evangelists at our Hunan stations have nobly stood by their work during these trying months, and they report that many have kept true to their faith.

Pastor W. E. Strickland and associates are making efforts to get to the Yencheng station in Honan. Our prayers should continue ascending in behalf of these men who have gone into the interior.

Splendid reports are coming in from various stations in Malaysia. The year 1927 may yet prove the best they have ever had in soul-winning.

Obituary

A cable message from Siam has been received bringing the sad word of the death of Medora, the youngest daughter of Brother and Sister R. P. Abel, who are in direction of our Mission work in Bangkok, Siam.

Roberta Medora Abel was born March 9, 1925 and died October 12, 1927, at the age of two years, seven months, and three days. One night, about two weeks before her death Medora was taken very sick with amoebic dysentery; and although everything that human love and skill could suggest was done to save the precious life, it was without avail. Little Medora fell asleep in the arms of Jesus on the evening of October 12.

To Brother and Sister Abel in Siam, and to their two daughters, Genevieve and Evelyn, who at the time of their sister's death were in Shanghai in attendance at the Far Eastern Academy, we extend our most tender sympathy, and the assurance of our earnest prayers that their deep sorrow may find consolation in hope of the glad reunion so rapidly approaching, when Christ shall gather His own from every people, and from every land.

Our Week of Prayer and Annual Offering December 10-17, 1927

H. W. Miller

Confidence in the triumph and success of God's work is largely expressed by prayer in behalf of it by His people. The incidents of the marvelous outpouring of His spirit to influence the hearts of men, to stay the hand of oppressive powers in their effort to thwart God's work, to prepare the way for His messengers, and to bring relief to His church in times of crisis, in response to the earnest needed prayer of His people, are seen with increasing frequency as this movement goes forward. God never fails His people, but how little has His church measured up to its opportunities. In times so troublous, in days so perilous by land and sea, how much we need His leadership and the comfort and fellowship of His spirit that comes through close communion with Him.

This is the 25th year since our workers entered the China field. We have labored a few years longer in Japan, and less in most of the fields of the Orient where we now have workers and missions. These have been years of transformation and revolution in nearly all these lands, and times unparalleled in the history of the Orientals. Political upheavals have been taking place in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, and in the hearts of men in our island fields of the South Seas. Yet, during these times, God has established His church in these fields. Such times have a tendency to discourage the men who are not living in close communion with Heaven. But to those who through earnest prayers recognize God's leadership over this people, these days impart faith, courage, and confidence in the certain triumph of this glorious gospel message.

For China, 1927 was ushered in with conflict. The revolution that has spread through most of the areas in which we work has caused one after another of our workers to temporarily leave their stations. It has been the crisis year in the history of our work in China. Thus has the first quarter of the century of Seventh-day Adventist missions in China come to its close. Surely never could God's church in China feel more the need of an earnest prayer season for guidance, preservation and faith.

Coincident with what has seemed to be a halting of the onward progress of the church in China in our other fields—Philippines, Malaysia, and Korea—there has been a larger harvest. Especially where each year such large fruitage as is coming in the Philippines in the short space of a few years with so few to shepherd the flock; we need also to pray that God may especially, have a sheltering and protecting care for the work in these lands, that those whom such large numbers are seeking truth and salvation may be rooted in the principles of truth and righteousness.

We need to realize more than we do our helplessness of ourselves to do this work, we need to lean strongly on the mighty arm of our leader, for this is a time when the message of Joel 2:12-17 applies with special emphasis.

Shall not the church at this time enter upon its great privilege to seek from heaven mercy and salvation for the peoples of these darkened land? Shall we not place ourselves in the hand of the Omnipotent and with God as our God set our face toward to the task of a completed work in the Orient? Prayer is the key to our present situation. With our hearts yielded to Him let us covenant with God to sacrifice for His cause and yield to them of that which He has entrusted to us so bountifully. Let us also pray at this time that God may help us move on towards self-support in these fields.