

Far Eastern Division Outlook

Vol. 21

June, 1932

No. 6

The Daily Renewal



EVERY day has a fresh beginning. The manner in which it is begun has everything to do with the accomplishments of the entire day. Someone has said, "Nothing will help you end the day with a sound sleep like starting the day with a broad smile." The general direction of the day's voyage and the set of the sail is determined in the morning. There is something about a prayer and song and a lively spring into the day's work that carries us far through it. It is the force of the projectile at the very mouth of the cannon that determines just how far it is going towards its mark.

No matter what the days gone by may have brought us of victory or failure, today must bring us a greater measure of good than any past day. We ought not to be discouraged over any past failure nor disarmed by over-confidence because of a past victory.

But beginning the day aright is far from all that is necessary to make it one of real advancement. The initial momentum must be maintained. The flow of the spring must be constant. A friend recently took me to see a reservoir of water that is being added to the supply for the City of Cebu. It was a pool perhaps two hundred feet square. "Why", I exclaimed, "that amount of water would be exhausted in a few minutes." "But", he replied, "that is a spring not a reservoir that you see. It has a strong constant flow that will meet what the city requires." A spring, not a pool; a fountain, not a cistern. Likewise, our lives must emanate from that Infinite Life. There is no limit to the increase and constant flow from the Fountain of Life. It is the source not only of the freshness of the morning, but of the strength of the noon-day and the glory of the evening. The largeness and constancy of the flow from this Fountain of Life to us and through us to others is wholly measured by our desire and resolution. "I will bless the Lord at all times," said the Psalmist, and "Thou shalt enlarge my heart." This daily, constant, growing experience affords the only worth-while enduring happiness of life. The real missionary, the one sent by God, reveals God to men. His life is daily renewed at the Fountain of Life.

—FREDERICK GRIGGS.

Missionary Volunteer Department

The Japanese people have an old saying that the dragon is full of life and energy even pushing through the dark clouds to the very heavens. Indeed the young people are like this for they are full of life and energy to push through the clouds and attain their



Syroh Ogura

object. Japan has an old history but the work of our Young People's Department is comparatively young and was organized about 1919.

Our work is growing year by year. Today we have 127 reporting members, not a large number but I can say that all are working members. I am happy to say that during 1931 four new societies were organized. This brings the number up to sixteen.

One of our enthusiastic members of the church living near Lake Omi, after having a little talk with me on the importance and joy of working for the young people, has organized a little company of young people in his remote village. Another little group of young people up in the north district where there is no mission worker, was organized as a result of the work of our student canvasser in the summer.

The morning watch is being very enthusiastically observed by our young people. We have printed 700 copies of the *Morning Watch Calendar* this year and they are already gone, and calls are still coming in for more. Last year we did not use all we printed and so we can see that the young people are doing much better in this line than last year. Our *Morning Watch Calendar* is one of the means by which the truth will get into the homes of the people in Japan. It is interesting to know that quite a number of people were brought to the Truth directly or indirectly by means of the *Morning Watch Calendar*.

Our Young People's work has increased in every way almost three-fold during the past year; and thus our advance should be as we rapidly draw near the day when the work will be finished. As we strengthen the Young People's work, we strengthen the entire church. Our task is great but we have much to encourage us as we look to the future. Our prospects are bright.

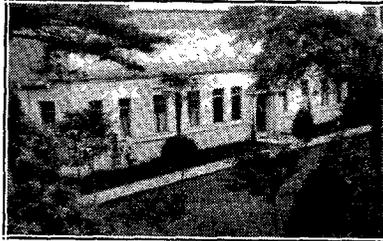
SYROH OGURA, Secretary.

Our Publishing Work in Japan

A hand press in the basement of a dwelling house, one worker, and the edition of a small tract marked the beginning of the publishing work of Seventh-day Adventists in Japan. This branch of the work grew until it demanded larger quarters and resulted in the erection of a two-story brick building. This building housed the publishing plant and the Union offices until 1923 when the building was totally destroyed by the earthquake.

Since that time our plant has been housed in a most temporary building on the Toyko headquarters compound, not far from where the former building stood. Work was carried on so that no issues of the monthly magazine were missed. The machinery was salvaged from the old building and most of the type was saved. This was moved into the new building a few months after the earthquake and work has gone steadily on.

The press issues a bi-monthly church paper and a monthly magazine, "Signs of the Times." The larger books thus far brought out are "Patriarchs and Prophets," "Daniel" and "Revelation." Besides, numerous smaller books have been published. "Great Controversy" has been translated and it is planned to publish it during 1932.



Japan S.D.A. Publishing House

These books have found their way into the hands of all classes. Attention is now being given to the need of literature for the country people.

During the history of our publishing work in Japan over \$220,000 worth of literature has gone out. The year 1931 shows a drop in sales but we are of good courage and believe 1932 will mark advance. We are starting the year with more colporteurs and better trained, than ever before. Brother H. P. Evens is planning to be with us soon and will take charge of the plant.

The financial depression has been felt keenly in Japan. Just now books do not sell as easily as heretofore, but more and better trained colporteurs will overcome the loss by depression. Attractive up-to-date literature appeals to the Japanese for they are lovers of books and are great readers. Our hopes are high as we enter the year 1932. The millions of Japan must hear the message, and no doubt it will be given largely by the printed page. We desire the blessings of God on this important branch of the work in Japan.

V. T. ARMSTRONG

The Literature Ministry

This evening as I write, while thinking of the Colporteur Evangelistic work in Japan the following words of a good old hymn come to me: "Count your many blessings, name them one by one, And it will surprise you what the Lord hath done." When reviewing the many blessings that have come to the Lord's work in Japan as a direct result of the Literature Ministry, one of the most pleasant to think of is the fact that nearly all of our present force of ordained ministers, who have done so much for this great movement in Japan, have come into the ministry directly from the ranks of the colporteur. These men love to testify that the precious experiences they have gained in the colporteur work have been of the greatest value to them in their ministry.

Elders Okohira and Kuniya, whose names are so familiar to all of us, pioneered the work in Japan by the distribution of the printed page. Elder Kuniya tells of many trying experiences in the early days of the work in Japan when it was not only next to impossible to sell, but even difficult to give away Christian literature. On one canvassing trip he walked from Tokyo to Kobe. Again, let me mention Elder Kobayashi who has won many souls for the Lord. It was a faithful colporteur who brought him the light of the Third Angel's Message. Many of our other faithful workers and members are rejoicing in the truth today because of the first visit of the faithful colporteur. It was an inspiring sight in one of our general meetings when a show of hands was called for, from those who had first learned of the message through the printed page. With joy many hands went up.

One of our recent blessings to be enumerated is the splendid colporteur spirit in all of our churches throughout Japan. This has served to increase our colporteur force from about twelve two months ago, to twenty-five at the present time. Yes, we are expecting great things from the literature ministry in Japan for the year 1932.

E. J. KRAFT, Field Secretary.

In Japan newspaper evangelism is playing an important part in bringing Christianity before the people. In Tokyo, where a C. M. S. missionary is cooperating with Japanese workers in this plan of campaign, over 10,000 inquiries about Christianity were received during 1930. One of the most important Japanese newspapers has welcomed articles, and as a result applications for further news have come from all parts of the Japanese Empire. This method of reaching the people would seem to be almost without bounds. Today when the old religions



E. J. Kraft

of Japan are losing their hold on the younger generation, Christianity is given an unbounded opportunity. It is significant that the requests that are being received come mainly from the younger men of average education.—Selected.

KOREA



JAPAN

FAR EASTERN DIVISION OUTLOOK

MALAYA



PHILIPPINES

Firstfruits and Beginnings in Japan

The writer of this article was a student in a commercial school in America in 1892. That summer I attended the camp-meeting of the Southern California Conference. For the first time, I heard the message and met the students and teachers of Healdsburg College. It made a deep impression on my mind and I was greatly interested. That autumn I entered the College.

After a study of the truth I was fully convinced and accepted the message and was baptized. Thus, I was the first to hear the message and accept it of the Japanese people. This really marked the beginning of our work for the Japanese people. In 1894 the writer expressed his desire to go to Japan to spread this message in a meeting organized by the students of the College. The Principal of the College, Professor Grainger, was much impressed with the appeal and decided to give up his position and go with me to Japan.

The General Conference agreed to the plan, but requested us to remain for a year and a half at the *Kimmon Eiwa* school which the writer had opened up for the purpose of spreading the message among the Japanese in California. This was with the idea that we might better prepare ourselves for the work in Japan. How God's hand worked, that the work might be opened in Japan!

About thirty-five years ago in 1896, November 3, which is the birthday of Emperor Meiji, the writer left America on the boat, "Baltic" accompanied with his earnest Christian teacher, Professor Grainger. The friends from the school in America bade us good-bye and sent us on with their best wishes. We arrived at Yokohama safely, the 28th day of November. This was a memorable day for it marked the landing of the first workers for this cause in Japan.

By PASTOR T. H. OKOHIRA

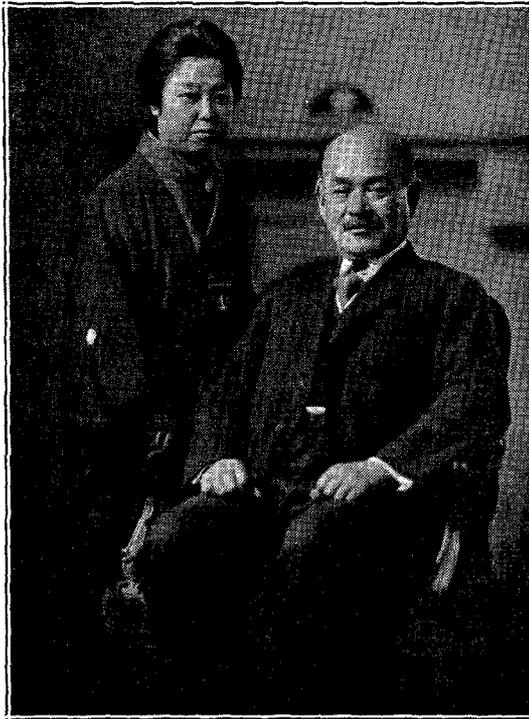
We decided Tokyo was the best place to start our work as this was the center of Japan. We decided to start to educate young people, and for this purpose opened a school near Shiba Park, which we called the Shiba Bible School. To this school students from the universities and middle schools came to learn. Besides the English language, we taught the Bible truth, and day and night we worked to reach the young people who came. Although many came and heard the truth, few accepted it. However, many did receive the influence of Christianity. There

are many doing good work in Christian societies today as a result. As fruit of our labor, Pastor Kuniya and three other young men accepted the truth and were baptized in a beautiful brook in the suburbs of Tokyo, April 30, 1898. This was the first baptismal service ever held by our people in Japan.

A little later our first Japanese church with thirteen members was organized. In July, 1899, the little paper, "The Last Gospel Message" started. Copies were sent out to all denominations throughout Japan. As a result many interested people appeared and it became necessary for us to answer calls in other parts of the field. Finally churches were organized at Aizu, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki and Kobe.

In January, 1907, the Union meeting was held in Kobe. This was for both Japan and Chosen. Elder Prescott was sent out from the General Conference to help us and during

this meeting Pastor Kuniya and the writer were ordained. This was the first general meeting and also the first ordination service ever held in Japan by our people. Thus God started the work in Japan. I thank God that I am still in health and able to work for the Master. During the forty years of service God has blessed me, and has prospered His work.



Pastor T. H. Okohira and Wife

The Steady Missionary Advance in Japan

By V. T. ARMSTRONG, *Superintendent*



V. T. Armstrong

Approximately one-half of the population of the Far Eastern Division is in the Japan Union. Extending from fifty degrees north almost to the equator, this field is perhaps the longest union mission in the world field. The mainland of Japan and adjacent islands with Formosa and those islands of the Caroline group which are under Japanese control, make up a mighty island kingdom. Guarding the east coast of Asia, the Empire of Japan with her seventy millions of people, stands in need of the last message. With her rapidly increasing population strongly entrenched in Buddhism and Shintoism, she stands as one of the walled cities to be taken by the everlasting message.

While the growth of our work in

Japan has been slow, it has been a steady growth which has known no retreat. Thirty-five years have slipped by since our work was started in Japan. During this time beginnings have been made in different parts of the field. Companies of believers have been established throughout the mainland and in the larger islands of Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. Colporteurs have gone into other sections and recently Formosa has been entered by our pioneer workers, the bookmen. Far to the south in the Caroline islands we have one baptized member, and a company preparing for baptism.

Our membership in Japan is small compared with the population of this great nation. It is difficult to recruit from this small membership an army of colporteurs, ministers and other gospel workers adequate to fill the calls and to enter the virgin territory.

To help the work, institutions have been built and fostered as the years have come and gone, first a mission school and a publishing plant; but the beginnings were small. These have developed and grown, however, until today we have a Girls' School in Tokyo and a Junior College in the country for the boys. From these schools are coming the majority of the future workers for Japan. Some who have already finished and are now in the work have proven the old theory that the best workers for this cause come from the schools we

establish. The sanitarium was built in 1928 and opened for work in 1929. This is proving a great blessing to our own people as well as to the public and is winning many friends and breaking down barriers.

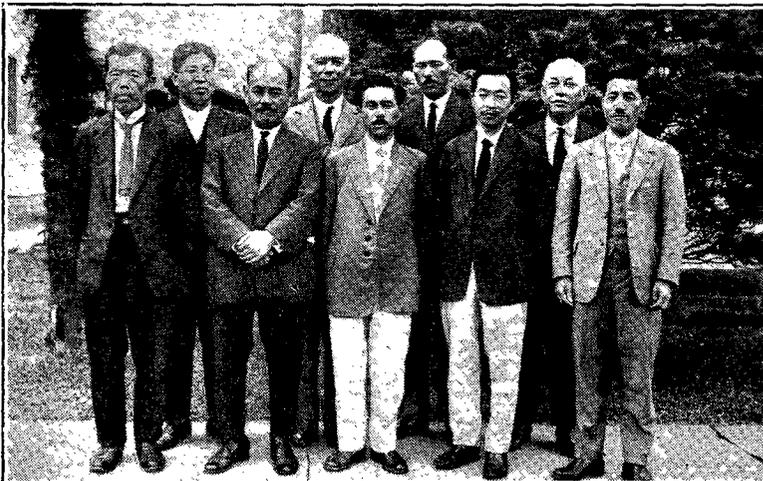
For years our mission has carried on its work in an unofficial way. Properties had been held by individuals; but in 1931 the Government gave us recognition and listed us as one of the denominations of the country. Our property is now being transferred in the name of the church. This will prove a great help in our future work. After all these years in the field, we appreciate the wider opening of the door to our church in Japan and believe our school and sanitarium have done much to give us this better influence with the government.

Our church buildings number seven. The Hokkaido district erected a new church building in 1931. Land is expensive and building costs make it difficult to provide proper places of worship for our people. It is hoped two more church buildings can be erected during 1932 from funds raised in Harvest Ingathering and by donations from our members; and then the fifteen organized church companies will have places of worship. These buildings do give us influence with the public and strengthen our work. Rents are also high so every building added saves in operating expense.

Meetings are conducted in rented chapels, halls and tents. During the past year several tent meetings were held with encouraging success. Generally, we find tent meetings less expensive than hall meetings and perhaps more successful as regards the attendance.

We are much encouraged to see interests springing up in different places and calls being made for workers to come and present the truth. This is unusual in Japan and indicates that the Spirit of God is working on the hearts of the people.

During 1932 special efforts are being made to double the colporteur force; carry on a strong aggressive evangelistic campaign; enlarge our local church work by missionary institutes; and strengthen our institutions already in operation. The workers of Japan are of good courage.



Japanese Ordained Ministers

The Japan Union After Thirty-Five Years of Progress

By H. J. PERKINS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

The work in Japan was started about thirty-five years ago by Brethren Grainger and Okohira. Elder Grainger lies sleeping in the Aoyama cemetery in Tokyo. Elder Okohira is still in the work, at present as principal of our Girls' School here at headquarters.

Many, many changes have taken place in this Island Empire since the Third Angel's Message entered. Quite a number of missionaries have spent more or less time here in the service of the Master. Of this group only three, we are glad to say, passed on to their reward while serving in this field.

The Treasury does not have statistics for those first years of the work. Doubtless they would prove interesting from several viewpoints. When I arrived in Japan in the fall of 1920, the membership stood at 280. The membership at the close of 1931 was 763, making an average net increase of about 50 souls every year. I am glad to report that the year 1931, a year when finances were lower than for several years past, was the best year we have had for the harvest of souls for the Kingdom of God.

The records show that in 1920 this field raised Yen 12,921.31 in tithes and offerings. In 1931 the total was Yen 36,660.46. With our membership nearly three times what it was in 1920, so also our tithes and offerings are practically three times the amount raised in 1920. This shows that our membership continues to be loyal to this cause.

Our field has been prospered in a material sense as well as a spiritual one. In 1920 we had only four churches, a publishing house, and one school. Today we have seven church buildings, a publishing house, two schools, a neat sanitarium and two treatment rooms.

Our force of workers today consists of eleven foreign families, twenty-two evangelists, fifteen publishing house workers, twenty-five colporteurs and fifteen workers in the sanitarium. Compared to the vast population of this Empire, the number of workers is as a drop of water in the ocean. Yet we are assured that this work will never be finished by man's puny efforts, but by the power of God. As yet we have only touched the high spots of this great nation. Perhaps we might compare the places where we have companies of believers to beacon lights, so those out in this world's darkness may chart their

course so as to reach that haven towards which we are all journeying.

Our colporteurs have sold many pages of truth-filled literature in this field. We have hopes that this seed will bring forth a rich harvest of souls that will be among that great company to be gathered from every nation under heaven.

Our sanitarium which has been operating for practically three years has been a great support to our other lines of endeavor. Several from among the patients have accepted the truth.

The schools have turned out some very promising workers, upon whose shoulders the finishing of the work in Japan must rest.



H. J. Perkins



A Group of Japan Union Workers



Foreign Missionaries in Japan

History of Our Medical Work in Japan

By ROBY W. PECK, R. N.

Four years ago, on December 1, 1928, Dr. Edward E. Getzlaff, A.B., M.D., a graduate of Loma Linda Medical School, came with his family to Japan in answer to a very needy call.

During the first six months, Dr. Getzlaff attended language school in Tokyo. After returning from school each day, he carried on office work in a vacant house at the compound. Mrs. Getzlaff, who is a graduate nurse of Glendale Sanitarium, acted as his office assistant.

Two young women who had graduated from our School for Japanese girls, wished to become nurses. Until the hospital could be opened, Mrs. Getzlaff took them into her home and employed them in making various hospital supplies.

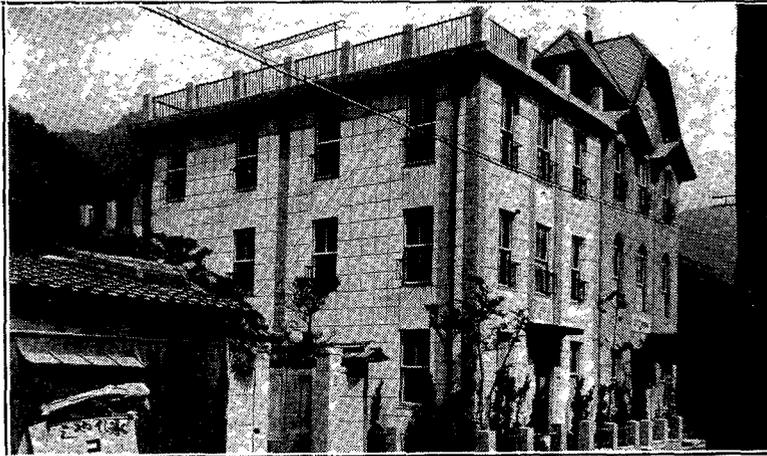
After much prayer, Dr. Getzlaff and the other members of the Japan Union Committee were very happy and thankful to receive 15,000 yen from the General Conference, in addition to the 35,000 yen which had been raised in Japan, to build and equip a sanitarium.

Government permission was secured and several of our Japanese young men who were students at the Boys' School at Naraha enthusiastically set to work upon the hospital construction under

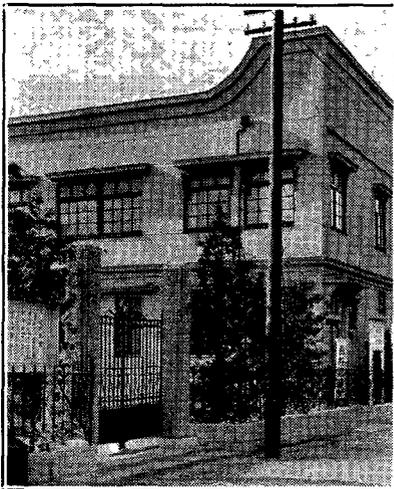
the supervision of Professors Nelson and Powers. In 1928 the framework was finished, and as every cent had to be carefully figured, our union men themselves took up the task of the inside finishing, saving the mission hundreds of dollars. Many hours of hard toil were spent by Dr. Getzlaff, and Brethren Cole, Perkins and Nelson. They put in the plumbing, laid linoleum, painted, etc. The electric wiring was done by outside workers, under the supervision of Dr. Getzlaff. The piping, linoleum and many of the surgical supplies came from the States, and the beds, enamel supplies and electrical equipment from England. Our boys at the Naraha School made the tables, chairs and dressers. Through Brother Katageri, one of our staunch church members,



Roby W. Peck, R. N.



Kobe Church and Treatment Rooms



Tokyo Treatment Rooms

who runs a store in the village, we were very fortunate to be able to obtain the material for bed linen, towels, etc., at a reduced rate. This brother had previously prayed earnestly that a doctor be sent to Japan in order that through the medical work, many might be won to Christ. And he has indeed proven himself to be a true home missionary, not only in giving financial assistance, but in his faithful service to the church.

On May 1, 1929, the hospital was opened. A group of six nurses were most providentially ready for service. The Lord had this all arranged, as He always does plan everything so wisely. While Brother Nelson was out in the field looking for students for the school, he invited four young women who had recently been baptized, to connect with our medical work. Fortunately, they had already

received nurse's training in Japanese hospitals, but wished to take the course with us. Before starting the nurse's training, as they were still very young in the Truth, it was thought best for them to attend the Girls' School for a few months to study Bible and English. In order to pay their tuition they cheerfully did any work that was given them, which included making hospital supplies and helping with the painting and cleaning of the

hospital.

Prior to the opening of the hospital, Mrs. Getzlaff taught them Hydrotherapy and Practical Nursing in her home. As they were quite bashful at first, Mrs. Getzlaff's children were used as subjects for treatments and demonstrations.

Before the hospital had officially opened, two foreign obstetrical patients entered.

The government required that there be the following staff members in the hospital: Two registered physicians, eight graduate nurses, one registered pharmacist and a business manager. These requirements were all soon filled, and the hospital work was successfully launched.

Mrs. Getzlaff acted as Superintendent of Nurses, in addition to her home responsibilities. Dr. and Mrs. Getzlaff taught the regular nursing

The Japan Junior College

By ANDREW N. NELSON, *Principal*



Professor Nelson

classes, with Elder Miyaki as translator.

Brother Nomura, a graduate nurse of St. Helena Sanitarium, came onto the staff a little later and took up the men's treatment room work.

Miss Mine Harada, the first Japanese nurse to graduate from our Shanghai Sanitarium, came to us on November 14, 1929, and has done efficient work as operating room nurse and supervisor.

Mrs. A. B. Cole took charge of the food preparation. Later, three Japanese cooks were secured. When Mrs. Cole, after three years of faithful service in this capacity, went on furlough, the diet supervision was assumed by Mrs. H. J. Perkins, who is also Matron and supervises the laundry work.

The heavy responsibilities of both the hospital and home finally so wore upon Mrs. Getzlaff's strength that it was necessary for her to have relief. In September, 1930, I arrived in Japan to give Mrs. Getzlaff the relief which she so badly needed. A short time later, she spent six months in Los Angeles and returned to us with greatly improved health.

In December, 1930, we welcomed to our staff James T. Kuninobu, M.D., D.N.B., he also being a graduate from the Loma Linda Medical

(Continued on page 8)

There is a little fishing village over by the sea not far from Japan Junior College. In one of its well-to-do homes a cultured young woman is facing persecution. One evening last year she chanced to attend a cottage meeting in the next town where teachers and students from the College were studying weekly in the home of a notary public. The notary public was also elder of a prominent church. The young woman is a high school graduate but she knew nothing of Christianity,—knew no religion but the Buddhism of her ancestors.

Some months have passed. The notary public and his wife are now baptized members of the College Church; and last week, from the young woman came this letter:

"Thank you very much for your note. It encouraged me greatly. My parents will not let me go out often now (on account of not burning incense to the ancestors)

mentals." All students both study and work. Theory plus practice is a wonderful combination. They earn a gradually increasing part of their way through school. Their study and work are both three-fold.

1. Mental Studies
2. Spiritual Studies
3. Physical Studies

These are all important and provide the three-fold combination in study. Similarly, Japan Junior College students have a three-fold opportunity to use knowledge and abilities acquired:

1. In the primarily *mental vocations* of printing, art, and book-keeping.

2. In the *evangelistic activities* within the College church, and without among the people of the surrounding villages and towns.

3. In the *physical realm* of carpentry, farming, metal work, and health-food manufacture.

As the grand ideals of "Fundamentals" develop in practice, it indeed cheers my heart to catch glimpses of the same student's activity in the following six frames:

1. I see the said student hard at work in his English class, a subject required yearly. *Mental study.*

2. At another hour he is found engaged in a most enthusiastic discussion with his teacher in the Bible class on the sublime intricacies of Daniel Seven. *Spiritual study.*

(Continued on page 8)



Tokyo Sanitarium-Hospital Staff

so I can go to church but seldom. Neither will my parents let me read my Bible.

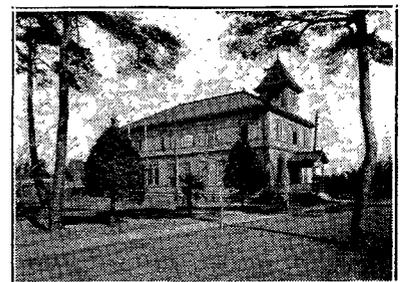
"But there is a hut on the place and to this I often retire for precious moments with my Bible. I feel that Armageddon is very near. The Manchurian situation cannot but be one of its forerunners.

"I am praying that my parents, who are now so opposed, will soon change, and be saved in that Beautiful Kingdom."

It was a cheery note and proves that the College is a brightly burning beacon on the hills of Naraha.

We are striving to carry out the great educational ideals of "Funda-

mentals."



Girls' School, Tokyo

Far Eastern Division Outlook

Published monthly by the Far Eastern Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, P. O. Box 7, Baguio, Philippine Islands. Subscription price fifty cents a year.

Eugene Woensner, Editor

History of Our Medical Work in Japan

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School. Before coming to Japan, he had a busy practice at Honolulu and was also connected with the staff of the Queen's Hospital.

Dr. Watanabe, who had given faithful service from the beginning of our work, was transferred to our branch at Kanda.

In June, 1931, we had the pleasure of graduating four of the original class of six nurses who entered when the hospital opened. The other two young ladies were married, after training for about two years.

Dr. Getzlaff went to Vienna in September, 1931, for post-graduate work, specializing in gastro-intestinal diseases, surgery and tuberculosis. We are all happy that he is now back with us, filled with courage and inspiration.

The Lord has indeed blessed our little institution. During the winter of 1931 the hospital, which was planned for twenty beds, was at times filled to overflowing.

The institution has a fairly well equipped electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, x-ray, operating room, pharmacy, laboratory and laundry.

We have an active Out-Patient Department and also hold a Baby Welfare Clinic each Friday.

The foreign patronage has been very good.

At the meetings for Japanese women, held once a month, medical and dietetic lectures are given as well as Bible lessons.

We now have seven students in training and all but one of our graduates are with us. Miss Wakabayashi was sent to our institution at Kobe recently, where Brother Nomura is in charge of our church and treatment room work. He and his wife and Miss Wakabayashi are working faithfully to build up the Koke work.

It has given us great happiness to have several of our patients accept the Truth after careful study. Also, our lady pharmacist, four nurses, and laundry boy have recently been baptized.

The Japanese make very fine, cheerful, conscientious nurses, and it is indeed a joy to us who have a share in their training to watch them grad-

Omens of Latter Rain in Japan

By J. H. MCEACHERN

The cherry blossoms were about to break forth into bloom when I arrived in Japan, March 23. Spring-time with its fragrance and radiant charm had come:

Beautiful beneath the sun
Is Nippon's Land, when'er
you come
Her hills are green; her mountain
peaks
Of Nature's charm she calmly
speaks.

Upon reaching Fukuoka, I found a Colporteur's Institute in progress under the leadership of Union secretary, E. J. Kraft, and his local lieutenant, Brother Maeda. There was a wonderful spirit of earnestness among these colporteurs. The Institute was merged into the annual meeting for the Kyushu district. The reports rendered by the Director and his staff of workers indicated real progress in this part of the field.

The next district meeting convened at Hiroshima, this also being preceded by a short training school for the colporteurs. This city is fortunate in having a neat Seventh-day Adventist church which makes it an ideal place in which to hold general meetings. The Kobe meeting came next and then the Tokyo general meeting for the Kanto district. Two more were to follow at Wakamatsu and Sapporo for the northern missions of Japan.

At each of these meetings Pastor Armstrong and his staff of union helpers were in attendance. Spiritual revival services were held and strong emphasis was laid upon the subject of lay-evangelism to which there was a most hearty response. The delegates from every district consecrated their lives to God determined to double the church membership in Japan by each believer winning at least one soul to the truth during the year.

Having visited these same churches in 1931 I could discern a manifest change in spirit both among the workers and among the believers. The time of the "Latter Rain" has evidently come.

ually develop into as fine nurses as can be found anywhere.

So we are full of courage and faith believing that this will be the very best year we have yet had. With the Lord's help, we hope to see our medical work progress rapidly. May we ever keep in mind the great object of all our work—that of winning souls to Christ. Surely signs all around us show clearly that His coming is very near, and we must work diligently to help warn these many millions who know not Christ. Kindly remember us in your prayers, that we may have the wisdom and help which He alone can give, to make this work truly a success.

The Japan Junior College

(Continued from page 7)

3. At the woodworking bench, instructed by a trained teacher, he is learning the use of his hands and his tools, and building things of wood.

Physical study.

4. Busily humming away at a typewriter, our little hero of the double three-fold ideal is putting the finishing touches on a printing job, getting it ready for the mails. *Mental work.*

5. The mailing band of the Missionary Volunteers files into the room piled with English and Japanese *Signs of the Times*. Among the students, we see the young man we are following, bow in prayer with his fellow band members, preparatory to sending the printed message to the ends of the Empire. *Spiritual work.*

6. One night in December as the pretty Mount Fuji sunset was bringing the day to an early end, after an afternoon with the plumbing boys and the pipe wrenches, I climbed up among the timbers of the new Boys' Home and spied our earnest young man again, in still another setting: There in the soft glow of purring blow-torch bent the same young man, now framed in joists and braces of Oregon pine, busily engaged in soldering up the last connections in the wiring, that the carpentry boys might lay the floor the next morning. *Physical work.*

We are thankful for the hardworking teachers and the faithful students at Naraha. The teachers lead and the students energetically follow. Many students are poor and must make a great part or all of their way. But in their busy days at school, they are developing character, and gaining a practical preparation for a place in the Lord's Work. The other night as I motored through a village returning home after a day away, I passed along a certain stone wall and again felt thankful for our earnest students. For I knew that beyond that wall, in the commodious home of a merchant, two of our students were in the midst of a cottage meeting, earnestly preaching the Message to a company of sixteen influential citizens, a group of whom had come to the school from their churchless town to ask for instruction in the Bible.

The Girls' School in Tokyo is operating on similar lines. Many girls from the neighborhood are attending and many have accepted the Master as their Saviour.

I thank God for the light of the *Testimonies*, that has led the way in our educational work in Japan since the time of Professor Grainger's little English Bible School of the nineties. The young people graduating from Japan Junior College, after such a training as only our school can give, are succeeding in the various departments of our work in Japan.