

MISSIONS QUARTERLY

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A Javanese Lady Who Left the Mohammedan Religion
Last Year to Become a Seventh-day Adventist

Topic: MALAYSIA

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The Official Notice

October 10, 1917.

Mrs. L. Flora Plummer,
Secretary Sabbath School Department,
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SISTER PLUMMER:—

From over the sea the calls come to the Mission Board. Every field is growing, and as one open door is entered it seems as though a dozen further openings are discovered. In the pressure of need the General Conference Committee has taken the following action, which we pass on to the Department:—

“Voted, That in view of requests that have come in from the Malaysian Mission, which includes Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and the East Indies, with their call for expansion and the opening of new fields, we request the Sabbath School Department to call upon the schools for a special offering for Malaysia on the thirteenth Sabbath of the first quarter of 1918, aiming to reach \$27,000, which is the lowest estimate of the requirements of the Malaysian Mission in its work for the year.”

Two years ago the Sabbath School Department gave Malaysia the first thirteenth Sabbath offering for 1915. On that March 27th the call was for \$14,600, and the schools met the call and gifts overflowed to \$21,458.23. The help given them has enabled the Malaysian Mission to greatly expand its work. Yet again Malaysia is looking to the Sabbath schools.

MISSION BOARD.

Malaysia's Call

R. C. PORTER

SITUATED near the equator amidst perpetual summer heat, over fifty millions of people sit in darkness awaiting our message.

The past two years has brought to Malaysia eight new families of workers and one lady teacher. This has been an inexpressible blessing to the field, and a great relief to the over-worked laborers who were fainting under the burden they were forced to carry. They



now have a united band of loyal workers, pressing every line of work to the limit of their strength.

Malaysia's Need

Their need now is homes and facilities where they can prosecute their work and safe-guard their health, or they will soon break under such trying climatic conditions. In one of the rented houses where one family

of our workers is forced to live, the walls are dripping wet inside, and it is with difficulty that one breathes on account of the heavy musty smell. In another home our clothing mildewed in our trunks during a short stay with them.

This field is one of the most fertile of any in the East. It can soon develop a self-supporting work, as its membership is showing a marked increase year by year, and there is a strong increase in receipts of tithes and offerings.

We count on our loyal brethren and sisters in the homeland, who have never failed us in the time of need, to come forward with a liberal Thirteenth Sabbath Offering for the Malaysian field to help us place our work on a proper basis. We feel sure that we shall not be disappointed.

Shanghai, China.

"What Shall the Answer Be?"

F. A. DETAMORE

THE cause of truth is onward in Malaysia. We have just closed our biennial Conference which was attended by Elders Knox, Porter, Town, and Griggs, from the homeland, and nearly all the local workers. The spirit of unity and love prevailed from first to last, and all felt the Spirit of God near. The plans that were adopted will mean great advancement if they are carried out.

The Malaysian Mission represents over

fifty millions of souls for whom Christ died. Most of these are steeped in vice and superstition; many are ignorant of the most elementary rudiments of education, while some are still in their wild, savage, uncivilized state. But among the multitudes are scattered here and there a few honest seekers after truth, and we have been commissioned by our heavenly Father to go in search of these, and to find them, and tell them of the tender Shepherd's love.

Sixty-eight of these wanderers gave their hearts to God and were baptized last year. Many others desired to take the step, but were prevented by force of circumstances. We look for more than one hundred to come into the fold this year. What a joy this will bring to Christ and the angels! What happiness it will mean to those who experience the change of heart involved! What glory to be instruments in the Lord's hands, either directly or indirectly, of helping one soul into the ark of safety!

When these folks do get hold of God the fruits of grace are seen in their experiences as truly as in any people in the world, and they do all they can to help support the work with their tithes and offerings. A native student who is working out of school hours receives \$2.25 a month for his services. He first hands in his tithe, and then uses the balance for food and clothing. This is all the support he has in this world. What this boy is doing is only an example of what many others are sacrificing that they may receive

a training for service in this cause that we all love so much. They are our brethren in Christ, looking for the triumph of the message as we are.

One poor man spent nearly a month coming to Singapore from Battakland that he might be baptized into our church. He attended services on Sabbath, and was astonished to find more than one hundred keeping the Sabbath, and enjoying the same religion that he had found. In his land he is forbidden to meet with others; singing, praying, and preaching in public are prohibited. Touchingly, he told us of his feelings of joy and happiness when he heard the singing in the church, and he said that he would return and tell his family and friends of what he had seen and heard. One could scarcely keep from weeping as he gave expression in such a simple, yet forceful way, to the feelings and desires of his heart.

More than a year ago a timid boy came to our school from Timor, an island way to the east of Java. He had first read of our truth in our Malay paper and then had followed up his study of Bible themes until he had accepted the truth. After spending a little more than a year in school, he has now developed into a real preacher, and is ready to go back and tell his people of Christ's soon coming. We must keep him in Java, however, until we can secure a foreign worker to go and help open the work and direct it in those islands east of Java, known as the

Sunda Group. Who will answer this call? Where is the money to start this work?

Then there is Celebes with its millions of intelligent natives waiting for help. Four bright young men are now in training at our school from the northern part of Celebes, and they want to return and tell their people of their new-found faith. We cannot send them without a foreign family to supervise their work. Who will fill this position? Who will supply the means to open a mission in Celebes?

We feel to thank our brethren and sisters for the help which they have rendered in the past, and we can assure them that their sacrifices have not been in vain. Our work is forging ahead, and we are training a large number of native workers to yoke up with us and help finish giving the message in this part of the great world field.

We are doing what we can to raise funds here in Malaysia. On one thirteenth Sabbath last year we received about \$100 gold here in Singapore, almost a dollar a member, and that from people many of whom get but \$5 or \$10 per month with which to support their families and the cause of God. What ought we who are better favored to do?

Singapore, S. S.

The Malaysian Mission

W. T. KNOX

THE territory of the Malaysian Mission embraces the Straits Settlements, consisting of the Island of Singapore, Malacca, the Dingdings, Penang and the Wellesley Provinces; the Federated Malay States; and the Protected Malay States. The first group is British territory, the second is practically governed by British Residences, and the third is semi-independent, but under British influence and protection. In addition to these the Mission includes the Dutch East Indies, the chief territories of which are Sumatra, Java,—the most densely populated country in the world,—the larger part of Borneo, and the Celebes, besides many smaller islands.

This naturally rich territory is larger than the United States, and contains a population of over fifty millions, among whom are more than one hundred languages and dialects spoken, the Malay being the one in general use. Of the many different peoples making up this population might be mentioned the Javanese, Malays, Indians, Chinese, and the ruling class, English and Dutch.

The principal religions are Mohammedanism, which is rapidly spreading over all this island country, Buddhism; Hinduism, Confucianism, and Christianity under its different denominational names.

The headquarters of our work is at Singapore, where we have a strong church, and a good training school, with a faculty of eight mem-

bers, and an enrollment of about one hundred and twenty-five. From this school a number of young men have already entered the field as active workers, and others are in preparation. Besides this, our work is well started in Penang, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra. In all we have a membership of three hundred and fourteen.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are restrictions in some portions of the field that render the conduct of our evangelical work very difficult, yet there are many openings for the truth. The brethren are very anxious to send workers at once to the Celebes, where we already have some believers. At present all these fields can, in spite of the existing restrictions, be reached through our publishing and educational work.

The immediate urgent needs of the Mission are: more workers, both foreign and native, a printing plant to supply the greatly needed literature, treatment rooms with a good physician in charge, and some additional sanitary homes for our workers.

Malaysia is without doubt one of the most interesting and promising fields we have ever entered. The work is progressing, there having been baptized during the past two years one hundred and thirty-one converts. The tithes and offerings for the same period amounted to \$19,670.97, the tithes of 1916 being at the rate of \$17.28 per capita, and the offerings the equivalent of thirty cents a week per member, which to say the least compares favorably with the membership of North

America, and gives promise of the field soon being able to provide for its operating expense, if we can furnish them the needed help for further development for a few years more.

In view of Malaysia's many and pressing needs, and the promise of large and immediate returns, we hope the Sabbath schools will make this Thirteenth Sabbath Offering an unusually large one.

Takoma Park, D. C.

The Little Things Help

K. M. ADAMS.

A LITTLE incident happened in Singapore in connection with the Sabbath school work that is of interest and encouragement.

There is a medical school in Singapore, and some rich Chinese have given a scholarship of eight dollars a month to all Chinese young men who will enter this course. Several of our young men have taken advantage of this opportunity.

A few Sabbaths ago I was distributing the MISSIONS QUARTERLY for the fourth quarter, and gave these medical students one. A few days later one of these boys called to see me. He said that when he read the MISSIONS QUARTERLY—it was about the needs of China—he could not remain in the medical school any longer. He felt that he must come to the Training School in Singapore and prepare for the ministry.

To take such a step means sacrifice to him, because a graduate of the medical school can get good wages as a medical attendant on an estate. I am sure that his example will have influence, for he is a substantial young man, and will make an excellent worker.

God is preparing the mission fields for the 'loud cry.' We can see his workings on every hand. It gives us courage to know that where men are few and weak, God will work for us.

Singapore, S. S.

The Malaysian Sabbath Schools

MRS. G. A. THOMPSON

THE Malaysian Sabbath schools to all the Sabbath schools assembled, Greetings. Our hearts rejoiced when the good news reached us that this field would again be the recipient of a Thirteenth Sabbath offering. All our Sabbath schools look forward to the thirteenth Sabbath with the deepest interest. They are putting forth a real effort to make it Dollar Day in this faraway island field. Several of the larger schools almost reached this goal one quarter recently. The offering of one school with a membership of sixty, was fifty-five dollars, gold.

This liberality can not be appreciated unless something of the conditions in these countries is known and the relative money values understood. All our Sabbath keepers live in very modest homes, most of them in rented

quarters, minus all luxuries and most conveniences, some of which are considered essential in modern American life. One dollar currency here is worth just a little more than half as much as United States gold, while the average salary is even less than the average salary in America. So you can see that it is the spirit of sacrifice, and the desire to see this great work finished that lead many to make such liberal gifts.

We have eight Sabbath schools with a membership of nearly four hundred. These represent many nationalities. In some schools the lesson is taught in four or five languages—all in the same room. It might sound like confusion to an uninterested listener, but not so to our ears.

We do not have all the Sabbath school supplies in these tongues, yet with our meager supply the children take great delight in memorizing scripture and learning the lesson story. Lessons are being prepared in the different languages as rapidly as facilities will permit. One of the most crying needs of our field is native laborers who can teach the truth to their own people.

Pray with us that the Lord of the harvest will send forth laborers into his harvest.

Kaula Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

The Singapore Training School

K. M. ADAMS

THE Singapore Training School has been growing rapidly ever since it started, and is just beginning to send workers into the field. The first year of its history the enrollment was eighty-two; the second year it was one hundred twenty-two; this year the enrollment so far is thirty-five more than it was on the same date last year. Many students are coming from the city, and are glad to pay tuition to attend school. Our school is recognized by the government, and receives a subsidy every year to help sustain the work.

Seven students are already in the work and there are six more who are ready to leave school as soon as their places of labor are decided by the committee. There are about twenty-eight young men and women now in school who are baptized members. These are planning definitely to enter the work as soon as they are fitted for a place in the Master's service.

It is a great satisfaction to the laborers of these fields that Sabbath school members all over the world are thinking of our work here, and praying for it, and helping to support it. Perhaps the dollars that you give on this thirteenth Sabbath will help some native worker gain greater efficiency in saving souls by the education he receives in school here. We believe that the future of our work lies in the efforts of the trained native worker. As you send your dollars to this field, ask God to

blest them that they may be of the greatest service in saving souls, and pray that we may receive divine guidance in directing the work here.

Singapore, S. S.

Kaula Lumpur

ELDER G. A. THOMPSON

NOT the least of the blessings we expect from the thirteenth Sabbath is the greater interest it will awaken in our field in the minds of those who give; for "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also." While the dollars are coming to Malaysia we know that the prayers of God's people will ascend to heaven for the work and workers here.

Before this time you have been generous in your support of our work here, yet I wonder how many know enough of Kaula Lumpur to pray intelligently for its needs. Kaula Lumpur is a new town. Just a few years ago it was but a small native village. Now it is a prosperous city of nearly fifty thousand inhabitants. We have department stores, electric lights, cold storage plants, a daily paper and most all that pertains to modern life. Should you come to visit us we would take pleasure in showing you the imposing government buildings, that add grace and dignity to our city.

But that which would interest you most, no doubt, would be a certain shop-house on a

side street, not unlike hundreds of others in general appearance, but sacred to us as our place of Sabbath meetings. Your first impression might not be pleasing, for the blend of four or five languages in the song service does not make the sweetest melody, yet you would discern in the faces of the worshipers that light that tells of the blessed hope which they hold just as dearly as their American or European brethren.

A shop-house on a side-street, just like many others around it, may not present to you the most beautiful picture either, but we have a brighter one before us. The government has given us a grant of land almost free, a splendid site for a church building. For months we have been offering our prayers to God and petitioning the government for it. And now since we have the land, we are going to ask you to send us the money to build such a church as will rightly represent the truth in this city which is the capital of the Federated Malay States.

While you in America are doing so generously, we want to encourage you with a report of what we are doing. Last year we conducted two Harvest Ingathering campaigns about nine months apart, which netted us almost \$800, gold.

The addition of church members has been slow, but lately we have been glad to see a number take their stand with the remnant people of God. Five were baptized recently, and as many more are now ready to receive the rite.

Our people are faithful in paying tithes, and respond cheerfully when a special offering is made for other fields. They, as well as we, are desirous of having a more suitable place for worship, a place where we may not be ashamed to bring the stranger, and where the stranger may not be ashamed to come.

We earnestly crave an interest in the prayers of our brethren and sisters for our mission station, that the workers may be faithful in carrying the light of present truth to those in darkness.

Kaula Lumpur, Federated Malay States.

Singapore

J. W. ROWLAND

THE Singapore Mission field is made up of the island of Singapore and a few smaller islands. Pulo Sambo and Pulo Brani are the most important of these. On the island of Pulo Brani is the largest tin smelting plant in the world. Ore is shipped from all over the world to be smelted there.

The city of Singapore is on the island bearing the same name. This city was founded in the year 1819 by Sir Stanford Raffles. Mr. Raffles was a man of keen insight into the affairs that concerned the British government, and in commemoration of him a bronze statue has been placed in the public square of the city.

The island of Singapore is not very large, having an area of one hundred and eighty-

eight square miles, with a total population of three hundred ninety-four thousand, five hundred. The population per square mile in the country is three hundred, while in the city it is nine thousand.

The city of Singapore is one of the largest tin and rubber markets in the world. The growing of rubber and the mining of tin has brought men of nearly all nationalities to this important center, and the carrying of the message to these thousands is the duty that confronts us. The multitude of languages spoken and different customs of the people make the work difficult.

Among the people there are thirteen different classes of Indians speaking as many different dialects. The religions represented are Hinduism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Paganism. The Christians are both Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The Chinese are very numerous. In fact, out of the present population of three hundred and fifty thousand, two hundred and thirty thousand are Chinese. Some have been born here. Others have come from China in search of homes and wealth. The peoples of this vast kingdom speak twelve dialects. This vast concourse of people are shrouded in the darkness of superstition and idolatry. Thousands of dollars are spent every year for candles and paper money to burn to their idols. The Chinese are a good people, prosperous, and industrious, but the darkness of superstition has kept them down. They need the light of the gospel to shine into their hearts

to awaken them to a new life. As I go among them I wish that I could speak all their languages, that I might tell them of God's love for them. What we need is young men from among them to be trained to carry the message to their own people, and in order to do this we must have money.

The Malay language is widely spoken for business purposes, but not all who understand "business Malay" can understand the gospel when spoken in that language. It must be told to them in their own language. The Malay people number about fifty thousand. Their religion is Mohammedanism. The Koran is their guide book. The Javanese are not so numerous but are of the same faith. These people live mostly in thatched-roofed houses, and are not so industrious as the Chinese, but are content to take life as it comes. Every Mohammedan is loyal to his faith. Many of their points of doctrine are very similar to what is taught in the Scripture; but they do not accept Jesus Christ, as the Son of God. They believe in one god, Allah, and Mohammed, his prophet.

As we survey this multitude represented by not less than fifty-seven languages and dialects, and ten religious beliefs, our hearts almost fail us to know how the work will be accomplished. But we are comforted with the fact that God has said, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Remember us with your gifts and prayers.
Singapore, S. S.

Our Little Friends in the Malaysian Mission

MARIAN BROOKE

[Children should be chosen to represent each of the following races: Javanese, Malay, Chinese, Indian, Dutch and English.]

RUITA: I am a little redish-brown Malay girl. My hair is very black and straight, but I wish it was curly like the little English girls. My eyes are black, too. I may not be pretty, but it is well known that the Malay children are almost perfect in health until they are about fifteen years old.

TIMOTHY: I too, am a Malay, but I belong to the Javanese race. I look very much like you, except that I am almost yellow, and my eyes are smaller than yours.

GRETNA: We Dutch children wear wooden shoes. We never wear them in the house, but take them off at the door. I am much whiter than either of you two.

HOKA: I am a little Chinese boy, and I surely am glad I am a boy. I wouldn't be a Chinese girl for anything, [slowly] but I do feel sorry for my little sister.

WOHELO: I am not sorry I am a little Indian girl. I have a good time carrying little baby brother around on my back. Mama fastens him on good and tight every morning, then we run around playing, and helping mama, all day.

THELMA: I am a little English girl. I came over here with my father and mother, who are missionaries. I want you to tell me more about your people. Ruita, why do the Malay children not have perfect health after they are fifteen.

RUITA: Because at about this age they begin to chew betel, which is a species of pepper mixed with lime, and they scarcely ever have it out of their mouths. They also chew tobacco. They take long trips on the water, and have nothing to eat for days, then they will have days of feasting. The children and women are very timid and scream at the sight of a European. We are all very polite,

but we never sing and seldom talk. We have been told that we never change the expression on our faces. We never get angry and quarrel with each other.

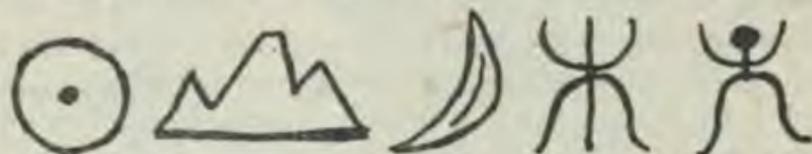
THELMA: Will your people talk, Timothy?

TIMOTHY: Yes, we are very polite and gladly tell about ourselves. You must visit our fruit stands, the people will see you are a stranger and bring every kind of fruit and ask you to taste it. While you are eating a nice mango-steen someone will put a durian under your nose. You won't like it at first, because it smells like onions and old cheese. We prize this fruit very much and you will have to learn to like it. Have you ever eaten a durian, Gretna?

GRETNA: Yes, but I will never learn to like them. We have such nice bananas and cocoanuts. Thelma, you must visit me and see my home. It is built high upon posts so that when the water rises it can flow under the house.

THELMA: Why wouldn't you like to be a girl, Hoka?

HOKA: I wouldn't mind being any other kind of girl so much, but not a Chinese girl. When my little sister was about six years old my mother put her upon a table and took her feet and bent the toes as far back as she could, except the big toe, then with a strong piece of cloth banded them tight. She never could play with me any more. It hurt her but she wouldn't let anyone see her crying. The little girls can't go to school either, and I like to go so much. These are the first characters I learned



to write in school. [Goes to the board and draws these characters, writing the meaning under them. The first is for "sun," the others in order are "mountain," "moon," "tree," "child."] All the little girls have to marry when they are about twelve years old, and they don't have a thing to say about it, or even see the man they are to marry. I am glad my sister won't have to do that way, because my father and mother have heard about Jesus, and have learned that it is sinful to bind her feet and marry her off that way.

THELMA: I wish all the parents could hear about Jesus, if it would only have the same effect on them.

WOHELO: My mother told me that the Christians are going to try to get lots of money and send people over here to tell everybody about the love of Jesus.

RUITA: I am *so* glad! Now maybe the Dyaks, who are Malay savages, will be taught that head-hunting is wrong. They are such good people in every other way. The people believe that a dead person cannot rest in his grave until a head is taken in his name. They will take the head of a relative if they can not kill anyone else. Girls will not marry a young man unless he has at least one head in his possession. When they get a head they place it on the end of a pole and keep it. The more heads they have, the better the dead person rests in his grave.

TIMOTHY: Nearly all my race are Mohammendans, and worship idols. My family have learned about the true God, and we are telling all the people we can about a living God—one that can speak, and see, and hear. But there are so many people we must have help.

GRETNA: How are they going to get all this money, Thelma?

THELMA: On the thirteenth Sabbath of this quarter everybody is to give all they can in the Sabbath school offering. We should save and work for extra coins in every possible way we can think of, doing every little thing we can that will bring in something for Jesus. This money will be used here in the Malay Mission Field. We mustn't think that because some is to be sent here, we are not also to help. We should show how thankful we are by adding all we can to what they give us. What do you say to all of us doing more than our best? [All hands go up.] Let's tell everybody we see, and go about singing this song:

All Sing:

Jesus Bids Us Shine

"Christ in Song," No. 501.

Jesus bids us shine with a pure, clear light,
Like a little candle burning in the night;
In this world of darkness we must shine,
You in your corner, I in mine.

Jesus bids us shine thro' the gloom around,
Many kinds of darkness in this world are found;
Sin, and want, and sorrow: so we shine,
You in your corner, I in mine.

When we shine for others we shine for him,
Well he sees and knows it if our light is dim;
He looks down from heaven, sees us shine,
You in your corner, I in mine.

Jesus is a bright light of love divine,
When on him we're looking, then it is we shine,
Like the silver moon, with borrowed light,
Each in his corner, doing right.

Washington, D. C.

Black, White, Yellow, and Brown

MRS. BESSIE DETAMORE

SABBATH morning is not the time for the members of the Singapore Sabbath school to take their rest; for every one must be in his seat at eight o'clock. Our church is a neat little building on Penang Lane, known throughout the city as the Seventh-day Adventist Chapel. At the appointed hour, people of all ages and shades of color, gather at the meeting place, and reverently bow for a moment of silent prayer before taking their seats. This is one custom which our Sabbath schools at home could copy with great profit from the Sabbath schools in foreign countries.

The songs chosen are those that may be found in both native and English books, and all join in singing their own words to a common tune. Prayer is offered in two of the five different languages used, then as many as can join in repeating the Lord's Prayer in

English. Five minutes is given each Sabbath to a talk on foreign missions, or repeating verses that encourage all to give liberally of their means. This is not considered a matter of minor importance. Our members enjoy setting a high mark and then working to it. Once when it was feared that they would not reach their goal, one man who had been in the truth only a short time, said he would give ten dollars, although he did not know



A Group of Pupils from the Singapore Sabbath School

where he could get it. Others showed the same spirit; and when the offering was counted, it was found that they had gone high above the mark. If our people throughout the world would give as liberally as our faithful members have done, surely there would not be so great a shortage in the mission treasury as there is.

Our class exercises are a very interesting part of our school. In the kindergarten department, little black, white, yellow and brown faces meet-together in studying the lessons. It would be an inspiration to you to hear them repeat in broken English every memory verse for the quarter, giving the references for each without a mistake. The Tamil (Indian) class is the one upon which the eyes of the visitor first fall, because of the peculiar dress of its members. Our other classes are in English, Malay, and two dialects of Chinese. There are four dialects of Chinese spoken in our Sabbath school, but most of the Chinese people can understand one of the two languages in which the classes are taught.

We have one language which is spoken and understood by all, and that is the language that is conveyed by a good, hearty handshake and a pleasant smile. This language our people never fail to use at every possible opportunity. Some of our native brethren who can neither speak to us nor understand us, come to our home, shake hands, and perhaps bring some fruit, sit down a moment, get up, shake hands again, and go away. One Chinese woman came and spent an entire afternoon with me. It was a little tedious to try to entertain her so long, but she seemed to enjoy it; and as I saw her, with her tiny bound feet, led into the water some weeks after this, to be buried with her Lord in baptism, I felt that all our efforts in trying to win her were none too much.

As our people in the homeland meet together from Sabbath to Sabbath, we ask their prayers in behalf of the workers of the Malaysian Mission field and in behalf of fifty million Mohammedans for whom Christ has died.

Singapore, S. S.

The Children Crying in the Night

I HEAR the children crying in the night,
The little children: "God of stars and sun,
We do not like the darkness; send down light
From where there is so much to where there's none;
Fireflies and flowers we love, and all things bright,
But in our hearts it's dark; dear God, send light!

"A little Child, we've heard, thou once didst send,
Light to the heart of all the world to be;
And so we think, dear God, thou didst intend
Some light for little children such as we.
For what a child can bring a child can take;
Then give us light, dear God, for that Child's sake.

"And if it be there is no light to spare,—
Dear God, forgive if what we ask is wrong,
We're only *heathen* children,—is it fair
That others should have all the light so long?
We would not wish that they should have our night,
But when will come our turn to have the light?"

—*Selected.*

Letter from Brother N. Z. Town While Visiting the Malay Mission

DEAR SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:

You will remember that interesting story that came from Africa in connection with the first Thirteenth Sabbath Offering that was

taken for the Malay Mission for the first quarter of 1915, regarding the little Kaffir girl, Cecilia, who wanted to attend our school there so badly that she ran away when her parents would not consent to let her go to the school.

When Cecilia heard the teacher tell of the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering for Malaysia she wanted very much to give something, but she had nothing to give. Suddenly in the Sabbath school on the thirteenth Sabbath she asked to be excused. The thought had come to her that she could give the two little gold rings in her ears which she had worn since she was a baby. So she got excused to take them out of her ears. They had been in so long she could not get them out, so she called her little schoolmate, Rachel. Finally, by the use of hot water and soap and vigorous efforts they were able to remove them. Her teacher had read to the girls Isa. 3:16-26, on ornaments, so she decided to part with her earrings, bringing them to the teacher in an envelope marked "Cecilia Tunela to Missions." That little story of Cecilia has brought in a good many dollars for the missions since then.

While in Malaysia I told this story two or three times to companies of our native brethren and sisters, and it did them lots of good to hear how that little Kaffir girl over in Africa wanted to help them. But I found the same desire in Malaysia to help others. In north Borneo a Chinese girl, Pan Loyjin, heard and accepted the truth. As a result her people would have nothing more to do with her. She was turned out of her home and compelled to

look out for herself. She had great difficulty in finding a place to sleep. She slept in all sorts of places. Finally when Brother and Sister Mershon saw that she was in earnest they took her into their home. When the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering was to be for Malaysia Brother Mershon did not get word until about two weeks before the time. He explained the matter to the few believers in Sandakan, Borneo, where he was working. When Pan Loyjin heard about this she wanted to have something to give. But the only way she could think of to have anything was to save it out of her daily food allowance. So she decided to live on one meal a day for the next two weeks and give the price of the other meal to the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering, which she did. A brother in the same company ate his rice dry during that time, and in this way saved three cents a day for the offering.

Pan Loyjin is at present in the training school at Singapore preparing herself to be a worker in God's cause. She is now eighteen years old.

It surely pays to invest our means in such people as this. If all our Sabbath school members could have been with me the evening of February 21, I am sure they would be enthusiastic over a big offering for Malaysia this thirteenth Sabbath. That day we arrived in Soerabaja, Java, on our way back to Singapore from the hill station in Java where the Malaysian meeting was held. As

we had to stay in Soerabaja over night Brother and Sister G. A. Wood, who are laboring there, arranged for a meeting. About one hundred composed mostly of Chinese believers came together, and I never spoke to a more appreciative and earnest audience. They were greatly cheered as we told them of the progress the message is making in the world. At the close of the service, all, both men and women, came forward to shake hands with the speaker. That company alone is worth more than all we have ever invested in Malaysia. But there are 35,000,000 more of that kind in Java alone to be reached with the message. Let us encourage the workers here with a large Thirteenth Sabbath Offering.

Takoma Park, D. C.

Those Grand Old Dollars for the Missions

"Christ in Song," No. 34

LETTA STERLING LEWIS

THEY'LL tell the gospel story
As they journey through the land,
Those grand old dollars for the missions;
They'll ring it out with gladness
To the lost on every hand,
Those grand old dollars for the missions.

CHORUS:—

Drop them in, let them ring,
Ring for every tribe and nation.
Drop them in, let them ring,
Those grand old dollars for the missions.

They'll pay for tracts and pamphlets,
Papers, books, and Bibles too,
Those grand old dollars for the missions;

They'll pay the transportation
Of the missionaries true,
Those grand old dollars for the missions.

They'll build up schools and churches
And repair the needy ones,
Those grand old dollars for the missions;
They'll feed the faithful preachers,
Pay their rent, or build them homes,
Those grand old dollars for the missions.

They'll furnish homes for orphans
And the aged, treat the ill,
Those grand old dollars for the missions;
They'll train the native worker
For a place none else can fill,
Those grand old dollars for the missions.

Angels keep a faithful record
Of the souls who freely give
Those grand old dollars for the missions;
Let us add and multiply them,
That we may let others live,
Those grand old dollars for the missions.

Aroma Park, Ill.

“GOD’S work in our world is to be carried forward. Faithful stewards are to place the Lord’s money in his treasury, that workers may be sent to all parts of the world. The church here below is to serve God with self-denial and sacrifice. Thus the work is to be carried forward and the most glorious triumphs won.”—*“Testimonies for the Church,”* Vol. 9, page 59.

“THE act of the widow who cast two mites—all that she had—into the treasury, is placed on record for the encouragement of those who, struggling with poverty, still de-

sire by their gifts to aid the cause of God."—
"The Acts of the Apostles," p. 342.

"EVERY act of self-sacrifice strengthens the spirit of beneficence in the giver's heart, allying him more closely to the One who was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich."—*Id.*, p. 341.

What Have We Done Today?

We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done today?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give today?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak the words of love and cheer,
But what did we speak today?

We shall be so kind in the afterwhile,
But what have we been today?
We shall bring each lonely life a smile,
But what have we brought today?
We shall give the truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungering souls of earth,
But whom have we fed today?

We shall reap such joys in the by and by,
But what have we sown today?
We shall build us mansions in the sky,
But what have we built today?
'Tis sweet in idle dreams to bask,
But here and now do we do our task?
Yes, this is the thing our soul must ask,
"What have we done today?"

—Nixon Waterman

THE DOLLARS START
FOR MALAYSIA

