

The Advent Sabbath Review and Herald

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Vol. 107

Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1930

No. 25



ACROSS THE CONTINENT AND BACK BY WIRE AND AIR

To transmit the daily reports of the General Conference 3,000 miles across the American continent by telephone, publish these articles in the daily bulletin edition of the REVIEW AND HERALD, and place copies of the papers in the hands of delegates three days later is an almost unbelievable accomplishment. But it is being done during this Conference. How true is the prophet's pen picture of these last days of earth's history, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." These modern facilities have all come about in the providence of God for the speedy finishing of His work in the earth, and the hastening of the glad day when this gospel of the kingdom shall have been preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations. The grand consummation hastens on apace!

Reporting the General Conference

(Sent in by Telephone)

As a denomination, we often speak of the increase of knowledge. We have a striking evidence of this in connection with the reporting of this General Conference for the REVIEW AND HERALD. Though the Conference is being held on the Pacific Coast, and the REVIEW is published 3,000 miles away on the Atlantic, our readers will have already noticed that the first and second numbers of the bulletin REVIEWS, contain extensive reports of the happenings of the day immediately preceding. In order to maintain this rapid schedule, something speedier than the telegraph had to be employed, for, in sending extensive press material by telegraph, we must allow several hours for transmission. And hours mean a very great deal when a journal is being published daily.

The telephone has therefore been employed. A direct wire connects the Review and Herald office in Washington with the temporary editorial office at the Auditorium in San Francisco. Every night at six o'clock by Pacific standard time, which is nine o'clock by Washington time, the important happenings of the day are telephoned across the continent. And here is the unusual feature of it. The telephone message is recorded on wax records, on the same principle as the phonograph records take an impression. The matter can thus be sent at high speed, for the wax will take messages that would be too fast for stenographers to take down accurately.

As soon as one wax record is filled, which is six minutes, a stenographer

takes it, and begins to transcribe the message. And as soon as a page of copy comes from the stenographer's hands, it is hurried to the typesetters, and quickly set into type. This type is immediately placed in the section of the paper which is reserved for the telephone story, and so within a few hours of the time the news begins to come across the wires from San Francisco, the paper is on the press. This combination of telephone with wax records has never really been employed before for such work. The idea has been developed by R. W. Conard, superintendent of the Review and Herald. The mechanical equipment necessary to make the connection was perfected by Mr. Thomas Y. Waite, an electrician of the Dictaphone Company, of Washington, D. C. Through the kindness of the Dictaphone Company a recording machine and two transcribing machines have been loaned to us for this work, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is co-operating in every way to make this feat possible.

The telephone conversation lasts anywhere from thirty minutes to an hour each night, depending upon the amount of material which must be sent. Less urgent material is sent to Washington by air mail, which takes about thirty-six hours.

We are happy to give the REVIEW readers this speedy service, for we want them to receive as quickly as possible the inspiration and encouragement that the news of this great Conference can bring.

F. D. N.

Missionary Symposium

By OTTO SCHUBERTH

(Sent in by Telephone)

SABBATH AFTERNOON, MAY 31.

It was certainly very fitting to open this afternoon's service with the hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains." Natives from the north and the south, the east and the west, were on the platform ready to begin to bring us the message from their people, most of them wearing their native picturesque costumes of various colors.

C. K. Meyers introduced the speakers by saying, "This is a unique meeting. Never before in the representation at a General Conference have we had so many nationals with us as at this session. And we felt it would be an experience of great inspiration to our brethren and sisters who are here today in such large numbers, to have these nationals who are sharing with us the work of this Conference look into your faces and catch up your greetings for the people they represent, and speak to you in person on behalf of their people in these far-away lands."

Elder Meyers then asked Brother Hoffman, who has spent many years in Japan, to introduce the representative from Japan, T. Kobayashi. Elder Kobayashi was formerly a business man, but is now in charge of two mission fields. He said:

"I am very happy to be sent to this large gathering as a representative of the brethren in Japan. And I am happy to present the greetings of our brethren in Japan to this large audience gathered

from so many different parts of the world.

"Japan is a very small country, but the population is very large. In those small islands of Japan we have 70,000,000 people. The territory is divided into six local mission fields. In the islands of Japan today we have organized churches in fifteen places. We have other mission stations planted in seven places. We have twenty-nine workers employed in the cause in Japan. The number of believers has not yet reached 1,000, but at the time of the meeting of the union mission in Japan, in March of this year, we had a very good meeting, and all of these workers, we believe, were baptized with power from on high to go back to their respective fields."

Ne Keun Ok, president of the West Chosen Conference, was the next speaker:

"The truth came to Korea in the year 1904. At that time our believers had no church building, so they met on the mountain side. Through the agency of our mission work in Japan the message came to Korea. I once believed in the teachings of Confucius. I began to believe this advent truth in the year 1905. At that time I wore a top knot, and because I cut it off to become a Christian, I was driven from my home for a few days. Though my father opposed me at that time, now he is a faithful believer in this message."

"In our work in Korea we have a Sabbath school membership of about 6,000. Today, in Korea, is our Rally Day, and about 6,000 are attending the service. While I am attending this service here, they are engaged in a Sabbath Day Rally Service."

"At this present time tent efforts are being conducted in three different places. A great many people who formerly were worshipping idols are now worshipping the living God. I hope that each one of you as you return to your homes will remember to pray for Korea."

H. C. Shen, of Shanghai, China, told about his country in the following words:

"To the brethren and sisters assembled in General Conference session in San Francisco I bring greetings from the eight thousand believers in China, on whose behalf I am here in attendance at this World Conference."

"Since the first Seventh-day Adventist missionary landed in China in 1902 the Lord has continued to prosper the work in that field. At the end of the first ten years of our work in China there had been raised up a company of over four hundred believers. Then the next ten years saw this number increased tenfold. In the nine years since 1921 the membership in China has again doubled. At the present rate of increase it will only take five years to double the membership, but we have faith to believe that in another five years there will be more than twenty thousand Adventists in China in place of the eight thousand whom I represent today."

C. M. Lee, of Singapore, spoke next. He is a native of China and spoke therefore for his own country. "You have given your sons, your daughters, and your men to help China, which we appreciate very, very much,—more than words can express. Some of them have sacrificed their health, their very lives, for China, for the Chinese people, and I want to assure you that all your sacrifice is not in vain. I am standing here as a living witness for the power of Jesus Christ to save sinners. Before I accepted this message of God's mercy I was a drunkard. I drank whisky by the bottle. I was a smoker."

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

GENERAL CHURCH PAPER OF
THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Devoted to the Proclamation of "the Faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

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I smoked fifty or sixty cigarettes in one day, but since I accepted the truth more than twenty years ago I have not touched one drop of alcohol, nor a single cigarette, nor any tobacco, for which I want to thank our heavenly Father for His power to save. And also I want to thank you for bringing this message to us, with the health reform principles taught by this people.

"Our needs are great. We cannot tell you how great the need is, but I can tell you that we need more workers. Even if this whole congregation should come to China, you would have plenty of work to do, and I want to tell you that after you have given of your sons and daughters and your means, we Chinese people can never repay you."

F. Dalisay, a native evangelist of Manila, speaking for the Philippine Islands, said, "I am happy to bring to you this afternoon the greetings of the ten thousand and more souls in the Philippines who are now enjoying the blessings and privileges of the third angel's message. This message has spread so fast that our workers cannot keep pace with it. Companies keeping the blessed commandments of God and waiting for the return of Jesus, spring up here and there, some through the efforts of a church, others through the missionary endeavors of spirit-filled literature, and still others through the direct workings of the Spirit of God on human hearts without any human instrumentality. Then still other companies are raised up by evangelists and associate workers. More than ever before in the history of this movement in the Philippine Islands, the Spirit of God is now working upon honest hearts. Despite all obstacles and hindrances the work of God is marching triumphantly onward."

Elder H. F. Schuberth, of the Central European Division, introduced M. A. Hasso, a native of Mesopotamia, who lives in Bagdad, and accepted the message in 1922. Brother Hasso said, "I thank the Lord for this opportunity of meeting with you this afternoon, and bringing greetings from the Arabic Union field. This field is situated between the two rivers, the Euphrates, on the east side, and the Nile on the west. This country is very ancient in history, and it is here that the first gospel message was preached by God Himself to Adam. In the valley of the Euphrates are many interesting places, from the Biblical viewpoint. Here lies Ur of the Chaldees, the home of Abraham, the father of the faithful.

"A little north are the ruins of the city of Babylon, once the great metropolis and capital of the Babylonian Empire. To the north lies the city of Nineveh, where Jonah preached his message to the Assyrian people. It would take me a long time to describe all these places.

"Mosul is my first place, and we have a church there. Also we have churches in Cairo, Egypt, and Alexandria, and I hope the day will come when this work will be finished with great power in this field. We need your prayers, and I hope you will remember these Biblical places before the throne of God."

W. H. Branson, of the African Division, then introduced James Malinki, by saying, "The brother who will now speak to you is James Malinki, one of the several hundred native evangelists and workers who are assisting our missionaries in the African Division in their work. Pastor Malinki's old father was our first convert in Nyasaland, in the south of Africa."

Pastor Malinki said:

"I am standing before you in this great audience speaking for Africa and the advancement of this great movement in my country. The way the message goes in all the world is just the same. But I want to tell you of the power which is manifest in the message in my country, by the missionaries that come there, and give their time and lives so that the people of dark Africa can accept the Lord Jesus as their Redeemer. It was about thirty years ago when the first missionary came to my country, Nyasaland. He started preaching about the second coming of Jesus and the Sabbath and the true baptism of the Bible. My father accepted the Sabbath, and was the first person in that section of the country to be baptized."

At this point, Elder Meyers changed the order of the meeting for a few minutes, by calling on several brethren to tell of those who had laid down their lives for this message during the last four years. N. F. Brewer told of almost twenty believers having been put to death in China. Elders Finster, Stewart, Peugh, and L. H. Christian mentioned the names of martyrs in their respective fields. After E. E. Andross had offered prayer, other natives were asked to speak.

Elder Christian introduced G. Ogbasgki, of Abyssinia, the Ethiopia of the Bible. Brother Ogbasgki brought the following message from his native land: "This morning I told you a little about our work, and the work of God in Ethiopia, but there was not time to finish it. First I want to express my great joy in coming to this Conference, and also to bring the greetings of my fellow believers in Ethiopia. Now I would like to tell you briefly something about our work in Ethiopia. Ethiopia, as you have heard, is a wonderful country. It is an old country. From ancient times, it was a Christian country. Down through the centuries, Ethiopia has remained faithful and true to the Christian religion. Back in the Old Testament, the Ethiopian people left heathenism, and became believers in God, and also in New Testament times, we read about how the Ethiopians accepted Christianity. And now Ethiopia is also ready to accept the third angel's message."

Next A. G. Steward introduced the representatives from the South Sea Islands, two chiefs of Fiji. Not so very long ago the parents of these Fijians were cannibals. It was certainly wonderful to hear these men now testify for Jesus. The first one to speak was Ratu Jiali Tuila-kemba.

"As I came up on this rostrum today and looked around, at my back I saw two things of which I wish to speak now. I saw here on the keyboard of your piano something white and something black, and as I look over this audience today I

see duplicated there the keyboard of this beautiful instrument. So taking this lesson from the beautiful instrument behind me, I look over this large audience with its sprinkling of black, and it is right for me to sound just a note this afternoon. You know there are some churches existing in this world that do not associate together these two colors. Just as this instrument produces sweet music, I am trusting today that the time will come when the white and black will render a beautiful song in the earth made new. And I beg of you this afternoon that you endeavor to secure many more black keys to this piano, that they may make music in heaven in the years that are to come."

Ratu Setareko was presented as another representative from the Fiji Islands. He said, "As I look around this meeting I note that there are many faces, and many languages being spoken here today, but there is one name—Jesus Christ only. That is what I want you to think about this afternoon, dear friends. You may have different colors, but after all there is only one message. It is one Saviour that makes us all one."

A. E. Torres brought the following message from his home in Mexico: "We have 147 churches and Sabbath schools organized in Mexico, and we have more than three thousand Sabbath keepers, who send their greetings of love to this Conference."

From the Colombia-Venezuela Union Mission, Julio Garcia Diaz brought a message. Brother Diaz was the first convert of Rafael Lopez, and is now a Bible worker. He said: "In June, 1920, Rafael Lopez visited my house and wanted me to give him ten minutes of my time. After the ten minutes, I found myself in possession of the book entitled 'Practical Guide to Health.' Then he also told me about the Sabbath. The next Sabbath I closed my business and observed the Sabbath. I never saw Brother Lopez again. He was put in prison, persecuted, and later assassinated. He laid down his life for this truth."

The last one to speak was Luciano Chambl: "My dear brethren and sisters in the precious faith of the Lord, it pleases me to be able to be here in the midst of this great congregation, the largest I have ever seen in my life. In the first place, I desire to bring to you loving greetings from my people upon the highest Andean regions of Lake Titicaca, whom I represent today in this Conference. Truly I feel in my heart a great joy that I have been selected as a representative to this great Conference, and that I am a laborer in the cause of Jesus our Lord. Therefore, I desire to express my sentiments of gratitude for your cooperation in behalf of my people."

Good News From the Far Eastern Division

By FREDERICK LEE

(Sent in by Telephone)

A SOUL-STIRRING story of spiritual victories, abundant fruitage, and wonderful deliverances from dangers seen and unseen, was vividly related when representatives of the Far Eastern Division rendered their most interesting reports during the evening of May 31 and the morning Conference session, June 1. A large delegation of missionaries from many

lands in the Orient were seated on the rostrum, a number of them being dressed in native costume. The audience was reminded anew of the great task before our people to carry the message to the six hundred million people of the Far East. Opportunities never dreamed of in the early days of missionary work in this vast field are now open to the gospel messen-

ger. While there is growing opposition against Christianity in some parts, yet the hearts of people all over the Orient are awakening and looking for better things.

I. H. Evans, vice-president of the Far Eastern Division for the General Conference, led out in the discussion with a most earnest address. After presenting the greetings from our brethren and sisters in the Far East, he called attention to the vast territory of this great division, which covers the whole of Eastern Asia, with the exception of Siberia. Its population is steadily increasing at the rate of from six to ten million a year, thus adding to the tremendous task of giving the warning message to the people of these lands.

There are over 340 languages and dialects in this territory. The message must be given to the people in their own tongues. We are now circulating our literature in sixty-eight languages and are preaching in over fifty-seven. The present church membership stands at 24,641. Elder Evans stated that this number was not what he had hoped to report at this Conference, but because of prevailing conditions in much of the territory during the past few years, progress has been slow.

A striking picture of the distressing conditions in many sections of the field was given. Speaking concerning the conditions in China, he said: "During the past few years our brethren have undergone a great many hardships, and have at times been greatly perplexed to know what to do. In 1927, in China, we were scarcely able to do work anywhere."

During these past years, our church members and workers have been submitted to most trying circumstances. The great audience was deeply stirred as the speaker related the conditions which our people have had to face, and as he spoke of their loyalty to this message in the face of threats of death.

In closing, Elder Evans most vividly portrayed the great task that is yet to be done in the Far East.

"Brethren, there is a great multitude of people over there waiting for the message. Think of it for a moment. Suppose we take the population of the Far East, and segregate it into families of six to a family, and say there are a hundred million families in the Far Eastern territory.

"Now suppose we undertake to place in the homes of this hundred million families one dollar's worth of our printed literature,—just one dollar's worth. We would have to place in their homes a hundred million dollar's worth, and we have only circulated in the eighty years of our work, \$85,000,000 worth of literature. Of course, these figures are astounding. Yet it means that the work of God is not yet finished. There must be more sacrifice and greater effort if we hope to finish the work in the Far East. God is even now putting it into the hearts of His people in America to make possible a great and mighty work in the Orient."

Four departments were then called upon to make reports. J. J. Strahle, field missionary secretary for the Far East, reported. He said: "God has shown us from time to time that he has a special care for His work, and we are determined to go forward to still greater achievements in the literature ministry. Literature will yet play a large part in the finishing of the Lord's work in the Far East."

He spoke of a brother who has been most earnest in his work of spreading the message with gospel-filled literature, who is now known as the "Advent message brother" in that section of the field. "Would to God that we were all 'Advent message brothers,'" remarked Elder Strahle.

S. L. Frost, educational and Missionary Volunteer, secretary for the Far East, spoke of the work in his department. There have been some anxious times in our educational work in the Far East, especially in China. Many of our schools have been asked to register with the government, but Professor Frost said, "The special care and blessing of God has been manifested toward our educational institutions in the Far East during the four-year period. There have been some anxious times when it seemed that our work would be curtailed. In the China field, especially, have revolution and political agitation made necessary the closing temporarily of a large number of our schools, but after a few months, most of these schools were opened again. And thus God has marvelously held in check all opposing influences, and our schools continue to operate."

The next speaker was L. V. Finster, home missionary secretary of the division. He presented a wonderful report of the work being done by our laity in the Far East. "I am glad to report for the largest working force we have in the Far East, that is, the laity. We have, as Elder Evans told you, 24,600 members and according to our records, 50 per cent of them are doing active missionary work. I only wish that we had the other 50 per cent at work. That is the task we have before us in finishing this work."

Dr. H. W. Miller, who was an early pioneer in our mission work in China, and now medical secretary of the Far East, next reported. The striking progress attending this department will be featured in a special article later.

The Far East presented eight most interesting and inspiring reports at the morning Conference session, June 1. C. C. Morris, superintendent of the South China Union, spoke of the beginning of the work in that field, when Abram LaRue, a self-supporting missionary, went to Hong-kong about thirty years ago. Our work has made excellent growth in this field.

The speaker earnestly appealed to our people to do more for this needy field, where we have but one evangelist for over a million people, one teacher for over a million and a quarter people, and but one doctor for twelve million people.

Next to speak was Mrs. I. H. Evans, Sabbath school secretary for the Far East. We now have in the Far East 896 Sabbath schools with a membership of 30,300. The total annual offerings amounted to \$35,300. Our Sabbath schools are enthusiastically working the Investment Fund plan, in one year bringing \$1,200 into the mission treasury by this means.

In speaking of our Sabbath schools' soul-winning work, Mrs. Evans said: "Many instances, showing how the Sabbath school is a pioneering instrument for the church, could be cited from the annals of the Far Eastern Division. Let me give you just one instance from Korea. When Mrs. Wangerin was visiting the isolated Sabbath schools last year, she found in a little home in the mountains a mother and daughter who had been members of the home division for ten years. All through these years they have been faithful in sending their reports and offerings,

and doing all they could to bring the rest of the family into the Sabbath school. Last fall, just a week before Mrs. Wangerin's visit, the old father and his son and his wife were baptized."

Frederick Lee, former superintendent of the North China and Central China Unions, and now editor of the Chinese *Signs of the Times*, which has a circulation of 80,000, spoke in behalf of the North and East China Unions. He said in part: "The dawn is breaking amid the 150,000,000 people in East and North China. The Day Star, symbol of a new-found hope and a living experience, has already arisen in the hearts of nearly 5,000 believers in these two unions. No star was shining in the whole firmament of these important provinces when I went to China a little over twenty years ago. Now the work has spread to more than 107 stations in these two unions. There have been 1,348 baptisms in these fields during the past year."

In closing, the speaker said, "No place in China is now hid from the light of this message, and it is entering many a darkened heart. The cry of millions in China is, 'We would see Jesus.'"

Frederick Griggs, the field secretary for the Far Eastern Division, spoke on behalf of the Philippine Union, where we now have about 13,000 members. The people who accept the truth in this Roman Catholic field must be prepared to suffer persecution. Yet our people are undaunted in the face of opposition. He spoke of one man who accepted the truth, whose wife tried to hinder him in every way. One Sabbath, she hid all his clothes, so he could not go to church. But not to be hindered in the keeping of the Sabbath, he put on his wife's clothes, and went to church.

It is wonderful the way the laity is working in this field to win souls to Christ. Professor Griggs, speaking of the rapid growth of the work, said: "The rapidity of this work is evidenced by many illustrations that could be given." One of the directors told him that within one month, word had come to him of nine places where there were believers, men and women who were keeping the Sabbath, of whom he had not heard before. Another director said that this last year he could have used twice the number of evangelists he had, in response to calls for instruction in this message.

The next speaker was N. F. Brewer, superintendent of the Central China Union. He represents 126,000,000 people. He spoke of the onward march of the work in that field, and related experiences of marvelous deliverance from the worship of idols, superstition, and the opium habit. One woman who had smoked opium for over thirty years and had tried many times to overcome this evil habit, after learning the truth, was delivered from the habit through the power of God. She is now a true, clean, and loyal Seventh-day Adventist.

Persecution has taken the lives of several of our people, and our workers have suffered many trials, but they are still of good courage, and the work is going onward in this field. The membership has now reached 1,700.

H. M. Lee, head of our educational work in Korea for twenty years, spoke in behalf of that field. He said, "Our 2,200 members in Chosen look to this meeting that they, with you, may receive a great blessing in God's work. Our Korean brethren, just as our brethren in other

(Concluded on page 63)

Proceedings of the General Conference

Third Meeting

MAY 29, 3 P. M.

O. MONTGOMERY in the chair.

Prayer by A. J. Haysmer.

O. MONTGOMERY: We have two or three recommendations from the General Conference Committee. We will ask the Secretary to present these.

E. KOTZ: We recommend that the delegates be supplied with a daily work sheet, a mimeographed outline of proceedings, and that our plan be generally that reports from the Committee on Plans be presented to the Conference without immediate reading, and that these reports be ordered printed in the daily work sheet for consideration when the delegation has the matter in its hands. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this recommendation.—*Voted.*

E. KOTZ: That the Sustentation Committee appointed by the last Autumn Council to study the question of our system of sustentation, be made a standing committee to continue during the General Conference session. I move the adoption of this recommendation.—*Voted.*

This report is printed elsewhere in the REVIEW. By action of the Conference this report was approved.

Reports were rendered by H. H. Cobban, of the General Conference Association, and the General Conference Corporation. These reports were also approved by the delegates.

This hour was devoted to the interests of the publishing work, and the secretary of the department, N. Z. Town, presented his report. This also is printed elsewhere. Following Elder Town, reports were rendered by F. Charpiot, of Southern Europe; J. A. P. Green, of Inter-America; J. J. Strahle, of the Far East; and C. E. Weeks, of Northern Europe.

O. MONTGOMERY: According to your action yesterday, it was arranged that the division delegations would arrange the committees. The full lists of names comprising these various committees are now in the hands of the Secretary, but they are to be confirmed or appointed by this body. So we will ask the Secretary to read the names recommended by these divisions to make up the various committees.

The Secretary presented the following names:

Nominating Committee

North America

F. M. Wilcox
E. K. Slade
Morris Lukens
F. H. Robbins
Dr. E. H. Risley
J. F. Piper
M. B. Van Kirk
S. A. Ruskjer
P. E. Brodersen
M. L. Andreasen
W. H. Heckman
M. L. Rice
M. F. Knox
J. G. Dasent

Africa

E. C. Boger
J. F. Wright
C. W. Bozarth

Australasia

C. H. Watson
A. G. Stewart
A. W. Anderson

Central Europe

W. Müller
E. Gugel
M. H. Wentland
B. Ohme
A. Vollmer
R. Ruehling

Far East

M. C. Warren
N. F. Brewer
J. G. Gjording
C. C. Morris

Inter-America

D. A. Parsons
W. E. Baxter
W. R. Elliott

Northern Europe

W. H. Meredith
T. T. Babienco
G. E. Nord
J. Isaac

South America

J. W. Westphal
E. L. Maxwell
E. H. Wilcox

Southern Asia

A. H. Williams
Dr. H. C. Menkel

Southern Europe

D. N. Wall
J. Rey
O. Meyer

Committee on Plans

O. Montgomery
Officers of the General Conference
The secretary of each General Conference Department

North America

N. S. Ashton
W. C. Moffett
J. C. Stevens
W. E. Nelson
B. M. Emerson

Central Europe

L. R. Conradi
J. Wintzen
Guy Dail

Africa

E. D. Dick
W. H. Hurlow

Australia

E. E. Cossentine
A. W. Anderson

Far East

Dr. H. W. Miller
S. L. Frost

Inter-America

A. R. Ogden
H. E. Baasch

Northern Europe

L. F. Oswald
S. G. Maxwell

South America

M. V. Tucker
H. G. Stoehr

Southern Asia

J. S. James
O. A. Skau

Southern Europe

S. Rasmussen
F. Charpiot

Committee on Distribution of Labor

The officers of the General Conference
Division secretaries and treasurers
Secretary of each General Conference
Department or his associate
The North American union presidents

North America

C. F. McVagh

Africa

J. V. Wilson

Australia

A. G. Stewart

Central Europe

Otto Schuberth

Far East

Frederick Griggs

Inter-America

(Not reported)

Northern Europe

M. Sorensen

South America

F. E. Bresee

Southern Asia

F. A. Wyman

Southern Europe

P. P. Paulini

Committee on Constitution and Working Policy

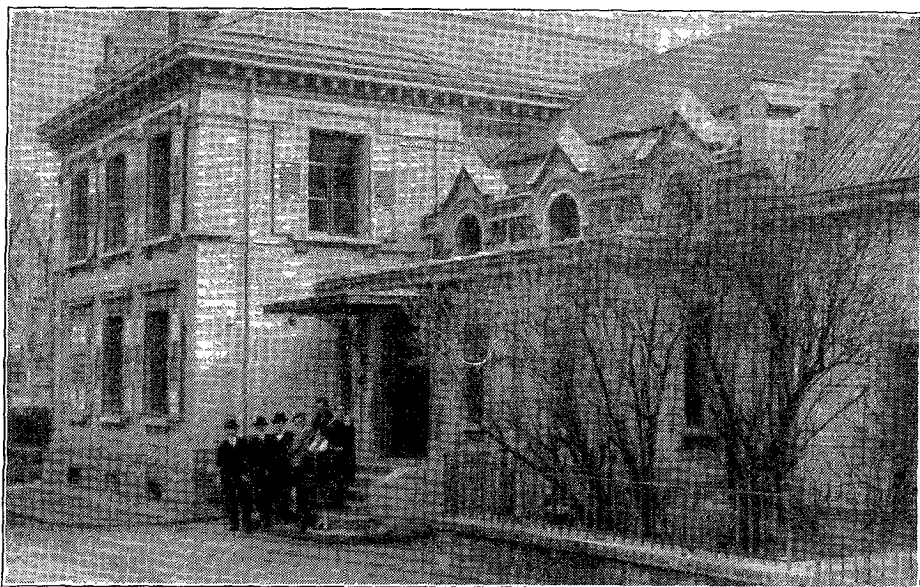
The officers
The secretary and treasurer of each Division

Africa

Dr. A. N. Tong

Central Europe

L. R. Conradi



Chapel and Headquarters of the Swiss Union Conference, Lausanne, Switzerland

Far East
L. V. Finster
Inter-America
W. L. Adams
Northern Europe
J. H. Schilling
South America
E. L. Maxwell
Southern Asia
J. O. Wilson
Southern Europe
J. F. Huenergardt

North America
J. E. Fulton
E. R. Palmer
J. K. Jones

These committees were approved by Conference vote.
H. O. Graham sang a colporteur song of his own composition to close.
Conference adjourned.
H. H. Hall pronounced the benediction.

O. MONTGOMERY, *Chairman*.
E. Kotz, *Secretary*.

this publishing enterprise bigger things than the brethren had ever dreamed of. In 1879, four years after Elder Haskell's stirring report, came this word, "In all parts of the field canvassers should be selected." George King heard that call; and in 1881 he persuaded the Review and Herald to prepare our first subscription book, "Daniel and the Revelation." Joyfully he received that volume from the press and became our pioneer colporteur. His successful experience marked the beginning of our now world-wide colporteur work.

Publishing Department Quadrennial Report, 1926-1930

By N. Z. TOWN

The Beginning of Organized Effort

"I HAVE a message for you. You must begin to print a little paper, and send it out to the people. Let it be small at first; but as the people read, they will send you means with which to print, and it will be a success from the first. From this small beginning it was shown to me to be like streams of light that went clear round the world."—*Life Sketches*, p. 125.

How the heart of James White, then but a young man, must have thrilled as these words came to him in that little prayer meeting in Dorchester, Mass., in November, 1848! The need of publishing the message was the burden on the hearts of the believers, and at that meeting they had made this the special subject of prayer, when so unexpectedly came the commission, "I have a message for you. You must begin to publish a little paper." And how it must have heartened the pioneers in those first publishing efforts as they saw the assurance of success coming true. The people did send "means with which to print." In No. 6 of that first little sheet, *Present Truth*, which James White began to publish in 1849, he reported:

"When I commenced the *Present Truth* I did not expect to issue more than two or three numbers; but as the way opened before me, . . . I have continued thus far. While publishing the first four numbers in Connecticut, the brethren sent in more means than was necessary to sustain the paper."

Haskell gave this unique report of progress made in the publishing of the message:

"To obtain a correct view of the remarkable progress of this work, we only need to go back about twenty-five years when the whole edition of our works printed in two weeks was carried to the post office in a carpet bag, whereas now in one week seven cartloads of reading matter, allowing thirty bushels to the cartload, are sent from the office of publication to the different parts of the world. Do you ask for evidence of prosperity? Here it is."

Already the light had begun, in that early time, to stream out with ever-increasing radiance.

Result of Belief in Prophetic Gift

"A success from the first." "Streams of light that went clear round the world." How wonderfully these assurances from the servant of God describe the progress made! And how definitely these messages have, through the years, formed the basis and background of the remarkable success we now see! As G. I. Butler once wrote:

"The most stirring, forceful, and powerful appeals came from the servant of the Lord for our people to engage in this branch of the work. Not only were some to go forward as colporteurs, but the rank and file of our people everywhere were to feel that the circulation of literature was their solemn duty. Through belief in this prophetic gift the most of our people

"Increasing Success"

Inspiring success marked the decade in which our regularly organized colporteur work began. During the thirty-five years from 1845 to 1879, when the call for canvassers came, the total value of literature circulated amounted to only \$202,359. But during the decade 1880-89 the sale jumped to \$1,231,116, making a grand total for the first forty-five years of our history of \$1,433,375.

The accompanying chart graphically illustrates the remarkable "increasing success" of literature circulation, especially during the last four decades. In the decade 1890-99, the total value of literature circulated increased to \$4,237,275, an amount nearly three times greater than the totals for the previous forty-five years. During that decade the sales went up to over \$800,000 in one year.

But "hard times" came, and unfortunately, men began to look at and depend upon material conditions instead of looking to God and depending wholly upon Him. The result was that the yearly total went down from \$800,000 to \$200,000. (See the quadrennial chart.) Then early in the next decade, 1900-09, came the message, "The canvassing work is to be revived, and is to be carried forward with increasing success." Note the result of this admonition. During that decade the total value of sales rose to \$6,991,428. But even this was only the beginning of the "increasing success" promised. During the following decade, 1910-19, the sales amounted to \$24,929,726; while for the last decade, 1920-29, the grand total revealed the magnificent sum of \$45,664,029, a total \$8,064,225 larger than the combined totals for the previous seventy-five years, with yearly sales now reaching almost \$5,000,000. The sales for the last quadrennial period were \$18,-

\$1,536,000	1845-1889
\$4,237,275	1890-1899
\$6,991,428	1900-1909
\$24,929,726	1910-1919
\$45,664,029	1920-1929

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT PROGRESS

1845-1929

Eighty-five Years of

"INCREASING SUCCESS"

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to \$1,000,000

Then and Now

The first issue of that "little paper" in 1849—the whole edition—weighed about twenty-five pounds. At the present time the combined monthly issue of our 215 periodicals averages more than 110 tons, enough to fill eight ordinary American freight cars. "A success from the first." It surely was.

Twenty-five years later, in 1875, S. N.

accepted these appeals, and this is why our publications are going everywhere to our fellow men in carloads, and their circulation is rising to millions of dollars' worth."

Canvassers or Colporteurs to Be Selected

But the success promised in that first message meant more than "bushels" and "cartloads." The Lord had in mind for

835,968.03, a gain of \$2,244,199.77 over the previous four years.

In Many Different Languages

At the end of the first forty-five years we were circulating literature in only twelve languages. Then came the message, "Our books are to be translated and published in many different languages." See what has happened! Today our literature is translated and published in 141

different tongues. It is estimated that 95 per cent of all the people of the world today can now read the message of a soon-coming Saviour in the language in which they were born. Every letter of the English alphabet begins the name of a language or languages in which we have literature proclaiming this message. Truly this is "like streams of light that went clear round the world."

The Extension Fund

When the Missions Extension Fund plan was launched in 1921, J. L. Shaw said, "It seems to me that this movement to put our publishing houses in mission fields on vantage ground, is one of the most strategic moves this denomination has ever made. I believe it means more for the rapid finishing of our work than anything else we can possibly do."

In his enthusiasm for the plan W. T. Knox predicted: "You might as well think of setting a fire in dry stubble and then expect to stop the flame from spreading, as to dampen the flames of enthusiasm that will be developed by this plan when it becomes thoroughly known and understood."

Ten years of experience in promoting this Missions Extension plan has shown how clearly these two leaders visioned its future success. The splendid sum of \$914,450 gathered in Big Week efforts, and through the gifts from our strong publishing houses for our mission publishing plants, has erected monuments to this fund in every General Conference division of the world field. And how our missionaries have rejoiced as land, buildings, and equipment have been provided for our mission publishing centers! And during the time since the Extension plan began, our publishing houses have reduced their liabilities from \$1,882,464.66 to \$593,543.53, a total reduction of approximately 75 per cent. H. H. Hall will tell us more of publishing house debt reducing and of extension results.

The success of these publishing houses is an astonishment and a wonder to missionaries of other organizations. A prominent editor in the Far East, wrote, "Wisely and well has this mission [Seventh-day Adventist] seen beyond the more limited horizon that bounds most of us, and put their emphasis on books, thus reaching a world where no missionary goes. I propose that we take off our hats to the Seventh-day Adventists, and make a deep bow. They have had more sense and wisdom in regard to missionary work than the rest of us."

Appreciation of Our Colporteurs

It is to the army of nearly 2,500 colporteurs, not forgetting the ever-increasing number of student colporteurs, and to their indefatigable leaders that we bow our acknowledgments, for it is they who have made possible the remarkable report that we are able to present to the delegates of this Conference. And we feel that we would be remiss if we did not make mention of their loyal service. In the words of our General Conference president:

"Greetings to the army of workers carrying the printed page to the homes of the people. No war or persecution or any calamity on earth can silence our printing presses or stay the feet of the consecrated colporteur pioneer."

A conference president in South America writes:

"The work can never be finished in this conference without the colporteur work. It is the colporteur who carries the mes-

sage to every place, over lakes, rivers, valleys, and mountains, fishing and hunting for souls."

Soul-Winning Work

And what a blessed fruitage this pioneer seed sowing brings. Never before have we heard of so many people accepting the truth from reading our literature. S. A. Ruskjer of Western Canada says:

"More than 50 per cent of the converts who have come into the truth in Western Canada during 1929 from the outside, came in, directly or indirectly, as the result of the printed page. If the matter were gone over carefully, we would, I believe, find that even a larger percentage would more nearly represent the facts in the case."

A. C. Harder, president of the Rio Grande do Sul Conference, South America, writes:

"I believe that when we reach the kingdom of God, we shall find that from 80 to 90 per cent of those who accepted the truth in the time of the end and were saved, will be there because of the literature ministry. There is no other de-



N. Z. Town

partment that wins as many souls as the Publishing Department."

From the Central European Division H. Böx reports:

"We can surely rejoice that during 1929 our faithful book evangelists brought the truth to 322 souls, who united with the churches after further instruction from the preachers."

In Italy during 1929 ten were baptized as the direct result of our colporteur work.

In little Hungary during the years from 1922 to 1928, 235 persons were baptized through the work of the colporteurs. Groups of churches were formed in nine cities and twelve villages where there was not a single member before the arrival of the colporteurs.

A New Thing in India

"W. H. McHenry met a barber boy, and talked with him about the truth. The boy became interested, and eventually was baptized. He lost his occupation as a result, and went away to his home, about 200 miles from Brother McHenry's station. He took the truth in his heart, and some tracts and a few books in his baggage, and when he got to his home, he started telling the folk there about his

new-found joy, and at the same time distributed his tracts and books. A few weeks ago a message came to the division office, asking for a missionary to be sent down to Kolhapur, this barber boy's home. The request became persistent and insistent, and at last the brethren sent S. O. Martin down to investigate.

"As a result there was recently a baptism down there of twenty-five who separated themselves from the world, and took their place with the people of God. And there is a new situation down there such as we have never had before,—scores of people diligently inquiring about the truth, and seeking baptism. It is not a mass movement, but a genuine awakening wrought by the Spirit in the hearts of the people."

"Forward With Increasing Success"

Notwithstanding the Wall Street crash, the reported millions of unemployed in North America and Europe, the depression in the coffee trade in Latin America, the famine and political unrest in China, the tariff, the cry of "hard times" generally, and all the other present-day problems of the business world, the rallying cry of the field men in our department has been and is, "Forward with increasing success!" As a result of this courageous leadership and the devoted service of all connected with the department, the fifty-eight publishing houses during 1929 circulated \$4,939,917.08 worth of literature. This is a gain of \$223,315.54 over 1928, and the largest annual sales report we have been able to give since 1920, the post-war boom year. A few have written of the "increasing success" with which they were blessed last year:

France

"As you compare our sales report of 1929 with that of 1928, you will notice that we made a gain of \$10,962.89. The outlook for 1930 is very bright."

Czechoslovakia

"I am glad to be able to report that last year the total was 528,464 dinar (\$3,600) in our literature sales, which were mostly book sales, over 1928. The grand total amounted to more than 1,000,000 kroner (\$30,000)."

Jugoslavia

"During the year 1928 our total sales amounted to 490,798 dinar (\$8,768), while last year the total was 528,464 dinar (\$10,569.28), a gain of 37,666 dinar, or 7½ per cent over 1928. Present indications are that we shall not only reach the general goal of 10-per-cent increase, which has been suggested, but that we shall go far beyond this. Our financial gain for last year amounted to 49,138.83 dinar."

Africa

"I am sure you will be pleased to know that our total sales of books and periodicals for 1929 amounted to \$62,486.11. During 1928 our total book sales were \$42,382.66, while for 1929 the book sales amounted to \$59,944.83, an increase of \$17,565.33. This is by far the best report that we have ever been able to send from this field. Our financial gain, excluding appropriations, amounted to \$9,187.28."

Argentina

"We are pleased to state that our goal of \$200,000 gold in sales for 1929 has been reached, the total being \$203,069.69. This is the largest amount of sales ever made in the history of this publishing house. Our sales for the quadrennial period amounted to \$626,842, a gain of \$210,355 over the previous four-year period. Our

financial gain during the last four years amounted to \$24,181 (North American currency.)"

Italy

"Our colporteur work is making rapid progress in spite of the hard financial conditions prevailing throughout the country and in face of difficulties created by the union of church and state. Some of our colporteurs have been forced by the local authorities to leave one town after another. Others have been arrested, and have had their books confiscated and their selling permits taken away. But in every instance the Lord has helped us in making satisfactory settlements.

"The year 1929 showed a record-breaking year for our colporteur sales in Italy, the total being 30 per cent higher than during 1928 and 25 per cent higher than the highest sales in any previous year. Nevertheless we are looking forward to still greater manifestations of divine power and grace during 1930."

Colportage a Paying Investment

When we see the prosperity brought to our publishing houses largely through the work of the colporteur evangelists, the souls brought to the truth through the printed page which they leave in the homes of the people, the tithes and offerings which they bring into the conferences to support the ministers and other evangelical workers, can we do less than express our hearty appreciation of these faithful bookmen? It is more and more evident that one of the best-paying investments a conference can make is to support a strong colporteur work in its territory.

Persecution Doubles Sales

The devil does his best to hinder our colporteurs in their work, but sometimes fails, as the following experience illustrates:

"A colporteur in Peru, because of persecution, was finally thrown into jail at the very time when he was to make his delivery, and was kept there for five weeks. In order not to lose any of his orders, he asked a friend of his, with whom he had been lodging, if he would deliver the books for him, and gave him a list of the names of those who had subscribed. This man could not read, but he started out to deliver the books, and disposed of every one. When shortly after this our colporteur was freed, he found to his surprise that of all the books de-

livered, not one had been delivered to his subscribers, but had been sold to other people. The colporteur then was able to deliver to all those who had given him orders, so his jail experience doubled his sales. Truly the Lord is for His people, and He has a great interest in seeing that the books are placed in the hands of the faithful."

How Slovakia Reaches Goals

"One of our colporteurs, who is a beginner in the work, wrote that he received more thrashings than he took orders for his books, but notwithstanding this he is of good courage. Another wrote that he might not reach his goal in selling books, but that in his flight from an enraged mob he made eight kilometers per hour and reached his goal." Brother P. Surman, the field leader, adds: "I also have had the privilege of taking part in such races, and with the Lord's help have always reached a safe goal and preserved my life."

The Most Powerful Lever

Why these beatings and imprisonments? Let a priest in Eastern Europe tell us:

"The most powerful lever of the Seventh-day Adventists in winning people to their faith, is the kind of literature they produce. It is written up in a very subtle way, creating on the part of the people a strong desire to read more of such literature, until they are fully persuaded of the doctrines it teaches. The Seventh-day Adventists are our greatest enemies. We don't mind the preachers so much; it is their literature that gives us the trouble. We find it everywhere."

We thank God for this "kind of literature," and for the splendid facilities He has given us for scattering it "everywhere."

Our Fifty-eighth Publishing House

Right here permit us to tell the glad news of the latest member listed in our publishing house family. While visiting Dr. J. N. Andrews' mission on the borders of Tibet a few months ago, J. J. Strahle sent this inspiring word:

"It is very encouraging to step into a publishing house at Tatsienlu that is preparing literature for the millions of old Tibet. This publishing house is not very large, yet it has all the appearances of a regular printing plant, with its type room, printing press, and folding room. . . . Already 67,705 tracts, broadsides, and

charts have been printed and distributed from this publishing center among the Tibetan people. Seven different tracts have been printed in the Tibetan language. Heretofore Dr. Andrews has set the type, but a short time ago at the West China Union meeting, Tzou Sao Yu was appointed typesetter. A Tibetan boy runs the press and also does the folding. A book of Bible readings of about sixty-four pages has been translated and will soon be printed. This book will doubtless be the means of convincing many Tibetans of the true God, and will lead them to accept Jesus as their Saviour. We are glad for this printing plant on the border of Tibet, which is preparing truth-filled literature for that people. The tea caravans have already carried Seventh-day Adventist literature all the way to Lhasa."

Thus the message seen in prophetic vision flying through the midst of heaven to every nation, reaches the world's furthestmost forbidden city by means of the printed page.

A Ten-per-Cent Increase in 1930

Near the close of the year the suggestion was sent out from the department office to all the fields that we set our sales goal for 1930 at least 10 per cent above the sales of 1929. Letters approving this suggestion came in from all parts of the world field. The field leaders passed it on to the colporteurs, and everybody seems to be enthusiastic over reaching this goal. If we do make this ten-per-cent increase, our 1930 world summary will amount to the magnificent sum of \$5,400,000. Present indications are that we shall reach this goal, as our world sales for the first quarter of 1930 show a gain of 14 per cent over the same period last year.

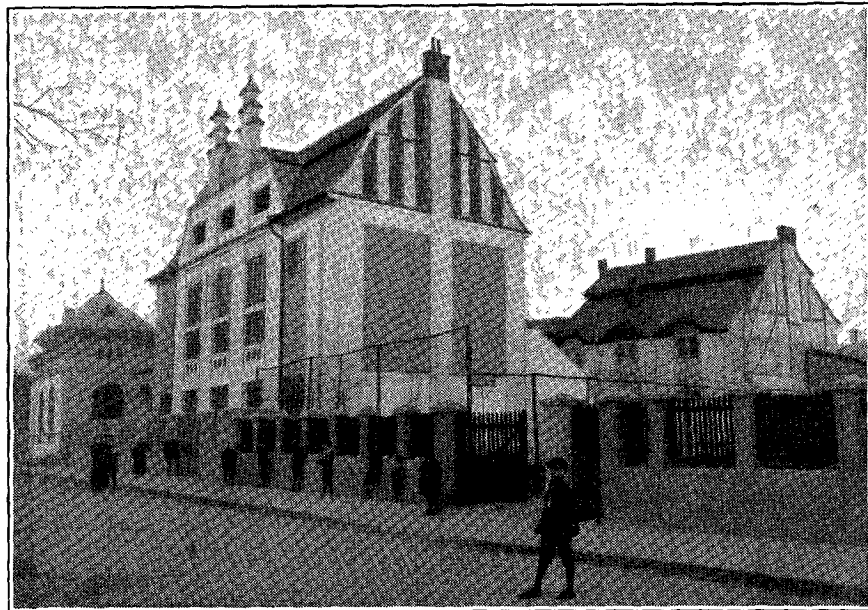
Our Literature and the Loud Cry

So with good courage the Publishing Department workers face the future, resolved to "attempt great things for God, and expect great things from God."

Years ago the word came to us that "in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who comes down from heaven with great power and who lightens the earth with his glory."—*Testimonies*, Vol. VII, p. 140. Through the same source we are told: "Our publishing houses are God's appointed centers, and through them is to be accomplished a work the magnitude of which is yet unrealized. There are lines of effort and influence as yet by them almost untouched in which God is calling for their co-operation."—*Id.*, p. 144. And we are assured that "as long as probation continues, there will be opportunity for the canvasser to work."—*Id.*, Vol. VI, p. 478.

Those who engage in this department will have steady employment to the finish, and will have a prominent part in proclaiming the loud cry. The testimony continues, "When religious denominations unite with the Papacy to oppress God's people, places where there is religious freedom will be opened by evangelistic canvassing. If in one place the persecution becomes severe, let the workers do as Christ has directed: 'When they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another.'"—*Ibid.*

And in the final crisis, when persecution comes, the Publishing Department is to open new fields and keep the standard of truth set on high until probation closes, and the Lord calls the sowers and reapers to the harvest home.



Headquarters and Publishing House of the Rumanian Union Conference at Bucharest

Educational Report to General Conference

By W. E. HOWELL

THE past four years of Seventh-day Adventist educational history have been rich in fruitage and inspiration. In this the fifty-sixth year since the beginning of our work in Christian education on a denominational scale, it may be truthfully said that the quadrennium now ending has witnessed the largest expansion, the most substantial development in efficiency, and the greatest solidarity in spirit, in the work of our world-wide sisterhood of schools. We have come yet closer to a realization of the three primary purposes of maintaining our own system of education.

The first of these great purposes is the saving of our children and youth to the church and the kingdom of God. So effectively is this purpose being served that it can be confidently asserted that nine out of ten of our sons and daughters who have attended our own schools for a period of years are enrolled in the membership books of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, and we believe also registered in the scroll of heaven's book of life. If no other purpose than this one alone were served, the effort and the cost of maintaining our own schools would be abundantly justified.

But a second great purpose ranks high in importance,—the recruiting of workers for the world-wide field, at home and abroad. A single example of how well this object is being realized will suffice. During a round of the South American Division in 1927, it was my privilege to write in my notebook the names of forty-two workers in the Portuguese-speaking territory of Brazil. Exactly thirty-five of these had been educated in our own schools. Again I listed likewise sixty-nine workers in the Spanish-speaking republics of that division, and found that sixty-seven of them had been trained in a Seventh-day Adventist school. This yields us the striking total of 102 out of 111 workers, or practically ten out of every eleven, who may rightfully be called the product of Christian education. Who can say that the proportion is not equally great in our seven other grand divisions of the world field, and perhaps greatest of all here in North America?

I may be pardoned for mentioning the fact that on the third floor of the General Conference office building in Washington are to be found five men who were students of Battle Creek College, our first denominational school, in its palmy days. On the second floor are our esteemed president of the General Conference and our veteran statistical secretary, from the same school. On the first floor are our efficient treasurer of the General Conference, and our secretary for religious liberty, also products of our first college. Nor can I forbear honorable mention of our only living ex-president of the General Conference, an early student of Battle Creek College, as also the oldest living president of that notable school who is still active in the work. These men, all bearing daily burdens at headquarters in the service they love, are only a few outstanding proofs of what the divine plan of education has done from the beginning, and is doing on a much larger scale today to man the movement so grandly represented in the cosmopolitan assembly before me here. Verily the second great objective in the

conducting of our own schools has not failed and is not failing of its high purpose.

But a third great end, not at all inferior in kind to the other two, is being served by the Seventh-day Adventist school. As surely as the local elementary school, the academy, and the college are saving the children of the church who attend them at our home bases, and are training them for the service of God, so surely is the mission school reaching out into virgin territory and gathering into the gospel net thousands of blood-bought souls who have no hope and are without God in the world. Over large areas in the world field, notably in Africa, in South America, in Asia, and in the islands of the sea, the mission school is vying with all the other evangelizing agencies in the large fruitage they are gathering for the heavenly garner. The



W. E. Howell

church school at home and the mission school abroad are one and the same in spirit and aim. The one gathers the children of the believers, and helps bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The other gathers in the children of the heathen, and brings them to Christ. Both succeed best when their work is true to the divine plan given us to be followed in all lands and among all peoples.

Things That Make for Strength

Among the things that make for strength in our schools at the present time, three are deserving of mention:

One is the solidarity of front presented by our institutional and field leaders. There is no factious spirit in our educational rank, no tendency to run on independent lines, no radical or modernistic bent to mar the work, but a unity of spirit and of purpose without precedent in a score of years.

Another element of strength is the determination to follow the heavenly pattern while pushing earnestly upward in spirituality, in scholarship, in equipment, in teaching efficiency.

A third very potent factor is the new

era of financial management, made possible by the farseeing policies and the hearty co-operation of the General Conference treasurer, himself an experienced educator. This marked improvement has taken the two directions of rolling away the reproach of accumulated debt, and the balancing of our operating budgets to avoid the creation of new indebtedness. In a little more than four short years, four of our thirteen colleges and twelve of our thirty-eight twelve-grade academies in North America have sung the joyful song of freedom from debt, and several more are tuning up their orchestra for a like celebration. The total amount of indebtedness lifted from educational institutions in this brief period of time amounts to the impressive sum of \$640,000, while at the same time nearly a million dollars was released to missions from the Institutional Relief Fund. With rare exceptions our educational institutions are now operating on the safe side of the ledger.

Things That Menace From the Outside

It is too much to expect that in the great controversy between Christ and Satan in the educational field, the enemy of our souls should not cast his dark shadow athwart the pathway of educators. If a dozen years ago the exigencies of war tried men's souls, the menaces of peace are more subtle and more deceptive. If apostasy in the churches is a sign of the times, surely apostasy in the teaching of the schools is no less an omen of evil in the moral breakdown of society and the so-called freeing of the spirit from the restraints of bygone days. The deceptive but flattering theories of evolution have wormed their way into the literature of the kindergarten as well as the university. Tiny seeds of infidelity are being sown daily in the hearts of the first grader and the sixth grader as really as of the college student, and are just as sure to produce a harvest of atheism in due time. Skepticism continues to be attractive to the mind of youth, holding out its false hopes of independence and inculcating a false pride that always precedes a spiritual fall.

Love of the world and love of its learning have strewn spiritual shipwrecks all along the course of those who resort to worldly centers of learning, and have taken too large a toll of those most gifted by nature as teachers. Textbooks and educational literature, as well as the public press, are permeated with deception and unbelief of the most subtle and often the most attractive kind. Outstanding leaders in scientific, historical, and social thought will not have God in their knowledge. Some of the stars of first magnitude in the galaxy of scientific research and invention fade out in spiritual obscurity at the sunset of life. Voluptuous pleasure and boldness in sin run like threads of scarlet through the social fabric, dyed in the innocent blood of their victims, yet the world looks on in complacency and talks of the new freedom. What wonder, then, that the Spirit of prophecy urges us to educate our children in schools of our own.

In a Period of Adjustment

You have heard many times from the desk and through our publications the clarion call to come out and be separate from the world in education as well as in doctrine. This call comes to us so clear and positive in both the Bible and the Spirit of prophecy that if it were possible

to emphasize it by repetition it would be repeated here; for the word is:

"Let us determine that we will not be tied by so much as a thread to the educational policies of those who do not discern the voice of God, and who will not hearken to His commandments."—*"Counsels to Teachers,"* p. 255.

For many years in North America and all round the world we have been privileged to follow this instruction quite literally, and we have no other intention whatsoever than to follow it in spirit all the way to the end. In recent years, however, there have arisen and multiplied certain legal and professional restrictions on the freedom of our schools in continuing to function fully in the service of the third angel's message as heretofore. While we have been making adjustments as needed over a period of twelve years, increase in the number and kind now make it appear advisable to place our colleges and academies generally on an accredited basis so as to give them a standing above question in the educational world. Fortunately such accrediting can now be secured under much more favorable conditions than heretofore, and in-

schools so well technically in every respect that, as in the case of Daniel in Babylon, the authorities can find no fault with our schools unless it be concerning the law of our God?

In order to facilitate this work of adjustment in the safest and wisest way, the General Conference Committee in biennial session at Springfield, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1928 appointed a body of nine representative educators, since increased to eleven, to serve as counselors within the machinery of the General Department of Education, and to be known as the Board of Regents. Its aims are two:

(a) To bring our colleges and academies into a closer and more compact relationship with one another for improving their efficiency in serving the needs of our denominational work.

(b) To serve as a medium for carrying out the recommendation adopted on the floor of the General Conference in Milwaukee in 1926, whose purpose was, in counsel with the General Conference Committee, to deal with all questions of accrediting or other adjustment with authorities and educational bodies outside

"We would that there were strong young men, rooted and grounded in the faith, who had such a living connection with God that they could, if so counseled by our leading brethren, enter the higher colleges in our land, where they would have a wider field for study and observation.

"Association with different classes of minds, an acquaintance with the workings and results of popular methods of education, . . . would be of great value to such workers, preparing them to labor for the educated classes, and to meet the prevailing errors of our time."

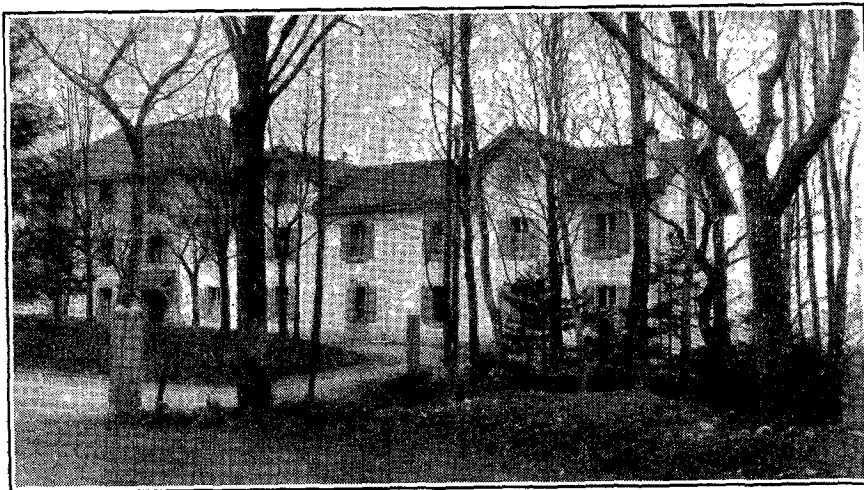
"The Lord says to us, Seventh-day Adventists are not to place themselves under the counsel and instruction of teachers who know not the truth for this time."—*"Counsels to Teachers,"* p. 401.

We believe in the wisdom of this counsel with all our hearts, and have no thought of changing our general policy based upon this instruction and much other like it. In the present situation it appears obvious that the best way to carry out this admonition in the long run is to place a few carefully selected and well-seasoned teachers in outside schools temporarily, till we can equip our own colleges with a teaching staff that will give them an accredited standing. This would enable us to meet the professional requirements of the State in teaching, medicine, and nursing, and at the same time continue manning our academies with the product of our own colleges. Then if we can establish our own graduate school for advanced study by our college teachers, it will give us a complete system of our own, and remove the necessity of attending a school of the world to maintain a recognized standing in the educational field. Counsel that appears to justify such a course of procedure was given us regarding the establishment of our medical college:

"Our larger union conference training schools [our colleges] in various parts of the field should be placed in the most favorable position for qualifying our youth to meet the entrance requirements specified by State laws regarding medical students. The very best teaching talent should be secured, that our schools may be brought up to the proper standard. The youth . . . who feel it their duty to fit themselves for work requiring the passing of certain legal tests, should be able to secure at our union conference training schools all that is essential for entrance into a medical college."—*"Counsels to Teachers,"* p. 479.

The "passing of certain legal tests" is no longer confined to the medical school, but now applies also to our church schools, our academies, and our nurses' training schools. In order to enable these lower-rank schools to meet their legal necessities, our colleges themselves must be qualified schools if we want to avoid sending unseasoned young men and women to schools of the world to qualify. We unhesitatingly and positively advise against our younger teachers and mere college graduates or undergraduates attending the godless schools of the world at such a time as this.

We plead with fathers and mothers in Israel, we plead with all our workers and all our leaders to unite with us heart and soul in keeping our schools pure and unspotted from the world, and in keeping them filled to their limit with our noble sons and daughters while we are passing through this temporary period of adjustment, and on to the end. In the present



Boys' Dormitory at the Union Training School in Collonges, France

volves an adjustment that is largely technical in character.

The chief standards to be met may be enumerated as follows:

1. Providing adequate housing facilities and sanitary conditions for work.
2. Providing adequate library facilities, number and kinds of books and periodicals, and efficient library service.
3. Equipping the laboratories with apparatus, materials, and room to satisfy the needs of instruction in the various sciences and vocations taught.
4. Assuring the school financial strength to carry on its work effectively.
5. Regulating the teaching load and the student load so as to insure thorough work in scholarship.
6. Qualifying the teachers technically and professionally for their particular line of work.
7. Providing an adequate and well-balanced curriculum, and assuring a standard amount of time for teaching it.

We believe that it is possible for our schools to meet technical requirements like the seven typical ones pointed out above, without bringing in any of the teaching content that is contrary to our faith, and without compromising any of the principles held dear by us in the history of our educational work. May we not go forward with the qualifying of our

the denomination that may arise from time to time.

After extended study and counsel with our denominational leaders, it seemed advisable to organize an Association of Seventh-day Adventist Colleges and Secondary Schools so as to raise their efficiency and present a united front in all matters of adjustment with the external world. Its constitution, by-laws, and standards were read in detail and approved by our General Conference Spring Council in 1929 and subsequently by a General Educational Council in College View, Nebraska, and again at our World Council of Educators just held here in this Auditorium. Its work has already proved a great blessing to our schools as was obvious three days ago at the first sitting of our newly formed association when 28 of our academies were admitted to its fellowship on the ground of their having built up their technical and spiritual efficiency to the required standards outlined above in a remarkably short time. This work of standardizing involves no hazard to the work of Christian education other than that involved temporarily in the qualification of our teachers. On this point the Spirit of prophecy has given definite counsel and warning.

The first is found in "Testimonies," Volume V, pages 583, 584, and reads:

situation we need to emphasize all the more the beautiful, consistent, and all-prevailing principles of Christian education that have already done so much to make this people and this movement what they are. "With us, as with Israel of old, success in education depends on fidelity in carrying out the Creator's plan."—*"Education," p. 50.*

Some of Our Achievements

In the endeavor to reach our high ideals in Christian education, some marked successes are being achieved. The spirit of evangelism is gripping our young men and women in the higher institutions more effectively than ever before. Under the guidance of teachers who envision soul winning as the main objective in all our machinery of education, aggressive gospel efforts in the community are giving our college and academy students their first thrills in bringing souls to a knowledge of the truth for this time. For their encouragement and for assisting the conferences in giving them a place in the organized work when school is over, the new plan of Ministerial Internships has been devised and put into effect, with the result that some seventy-five young men and women have entered upon evangelistic work in less than a year. This plan must be pushed still more vigorously if we counteract the spirit of worldliness that is always striving to come into the schools themselves, and if we want to speed up the giving of the gospel to all the world.

In the industrial phases of our school work, advancement is being made in two definite ways: (1) The teaching of the vocations is being housed separately from the commercial industries, and put upon a tuition and a laboratory basis comparable to other lines of instruction. (2) The industries themselves are being more encouragingly put upon a stabilized and profitable basis than heretofore. Thousands of our young people are being thus assisted on their expenses, while the educational values of useful manual labor may be enumerated as at least five in number: Health value, moral value, disciplinary value, practical value, missionary value. Some figures on our accomplishments in the industries will appear on another page.

In matters of scholarship our students have marked advantages over those of the ordinary school, in being actuated by a high moral purpose, in a wholesome, nourishing dietary and regular habits of rest, in occupying their spare time from study in the serious pursuits of self-help in expense and in missionary work that takes them out of doors, and in careful regulation and protection of their study hours. Whenever and wherever our average young men and women are brought into scholarship tests with those of the world, they are found at or near enough to the top to show that generally speaking their work is of a superior order.

In spiritual growth, aside from invaluable factors in the daily régime, the quiet, steady work done in our weeks of prayer, and the maintenance of a baptismal class during most of the year, have proved most fruitful. Baptisms in our schools of all kinds the past quadrennium in North America alone, have mounted up to an average of 1,268 a year, or over 100 a month. This is nearly one sixth of the total baptisms for North America. In Harvest Ingathering the results have been steadily climbing till in 1929 nearly \$60,000 is reported to the credit of our

schools. In the Week of Sacrifice our educational workers and student bodies are giving not far from one fourth of the entire amount for North America, or a total for the four-year period of nearly \$94,000. In Big Week also, our schools are active in raising their share for the extension of our work of Christian education in mission lands. The educational portion of that fund amounted to about \$3,700 in 1929.

A Significant Advance

In the homeland of North America, the home of the message and the oldest field in the world in our work, we have toiled for more than fifty years to build Seventh-day Adventist schools after the divine blue print. What God has wrought is seen in the housing of more than 30,000 boys and girls in schools of our own—a marvel of achievement in this short period.

Yet the task is not yet half done, and we must redouble our efforts to gather in 40,000 more into the fold of Christian education. Stirred by the Macedonian call from our own boys and girls, we have

To Hammerfest, the northernmost city in the civilized world, at 70° latitude, among the Norwegian fishermen, where part of the year the sun never sets and part of the year it never rises.

To Punta Arenas, the southernmost city of the inhabited earth, among the Patagonians and the Tierra del Fuegians and the immigrant Scotch.

To Viluta, on top of the Andes altitudes in the Titicaca field, 18,000 feet above sea level, on the uttermost part of the earth upward,—1,000 feet higher than the highest reputed habitation on the roof of the world in Tibet,—among the Indians of Chief Romaldo Ordoneus, where no vegetation grows, and where the people subsist on llamas, alpacas, and sheep, and the fleet vicuna leaps from crag to crag.

To the borders of Eastern Siberia, among the exiled Kulaks, amid fields of ice and snow and the habitations of reindeer.

To balmy Ceylon's Isle, where spicy breezes blow over torrid land and sea, among Buddhists, and Mohammedans, and Roman Catholics.



Students and Faculty of South India Training School, Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore District, India

instituted the Children Ingathering plan of hunt and search among Seventh-day Adventist families everywhere by personal visit and gentle persistence to heed the prophetic call to "gather the children." Through the faithful work of local bands of volunteer Children Ingatherers we have begun to see results of great promise. Three of our local conferences—Potomac, Southern New England, and West Michigan—housed more than 100 new recruits each in Seventh-day Adventist schools the past year. The work has been organized in some seventy of our local churches, large and small, from Chicago to Boston and from Buffalo to New Orleans, including our Sligo church at Takoma Park. This plan provides both for the searching out and the gathering in of all boys and girls of school age into some one of our own schools, and also for raising funds to care for those who cannot pay their own way. We commend the earnest and faithful following up of the plan in compliance with the admonition of the Spirit of prophecy that we must work as for life to save our children from drowning in the spiritual pollutions of the age.

Into All the World

Like the message itself, the work of Christian education has gone literally to the uttermost parts of the earth:

To the foothills of the Himalayas, where Indians and Afghans and Tibetans resort.

To the vast Punjab, where the five rivers flow from the melting snow into a tropical sea, among the Punjabis and Kashmiris and Sikhs.

To the southern reaches of Burma, where the Karens dwell in the dense jungles on the banks of the swollen Salwin.

To the wilds of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, among the camping places of Livingston, to the heart of the Belgian Congo, to the borders of Victoria Nyanza on the equator, and to the white man's grave in the west, among a hundred million African tribes of a hundred different dialects and customs.

To Hawaii and Borneo and the Celebes, to Java and Guinea and Pitcairn, to St. Helena and Mauritius and Madagascar and Iceland, where the isles have waited long for His law.

And even to the Eskimos of Alaska, clothed in polar bear skins and feeding on whale blubber.

To all these uttermost, remotest parts of the inhabited earth, boys and girls are being taught by Seventh-day Adventist teachers the marvelous truths of the everlasting gospel and the soon coming of their redeeming Lord.

Our Unfinished Task

The thing that stirs our spirit most, and that challenges all our facilities and our available resources most, in the great advent movement, is our unfinished task. Within our educational circles, the one thing that stands out above all others like a lofty mountain peak, is that of gathering 100 per cent of our boys and girls in all the churches into our own schools. We labor under the profound conviction that the work of God cannot be finished in all the earth until it is finished in the local home church. It cannot be finished in the local home church till we heed the trumpet call of Joel and the Spirit of prophecy by gathering all the boys and girls connected with Seventh-day Adventist families into some school center, where they can be all taught of God. There is no vaster mission field, none whiter for the harvest, than that great multitude of the boys and girls in our own membership who have not yet seen the inside of a Seventh-day Adventist school. We therefore plead with the leaders of this World Conference not to let it close till some definite aggressive measures are devised to care adequately for the natural increase of the home churches, lest the children of the heathen take the kingdom before the children of light.

Five Recommendations

- We recommend the following five specific things to be done:
1. That the simple plan of organizing a local band of volunteers in each church, which we are calling the Children Ingathering Band, be pushed in the local church with the same vigor as Harvest Ingathering, Big Week, and other church activities.
 2. That some plan be devised for placing the financing of our church school work on an equally sure and stable basis with the financing of our other fundamental lines of work that are yielding such marvelous results the world around.
 3. That the financial resources heretofore consumed in rolling away the reproach of indebtedness from our schools, be diverted progressively as debts are cleared away, to the establishment and maintenance of a graduate college, and for needed improvement in our school plants and teaching forces, better to enable us to reach the divine ideal that "through the excellence of the work done in our educational institutions the attention of the people shall be called to the last great effort to save the perishing."—*"Testimonies," Vol. VI, p. 126.*
 4. That in view of the expanding work and the accumulating responsibilities in the world-wide scope of our work, the staff of the General Department of Education be increased by two members, one of these to give special attention to our growing academy and other North American interests, and one to assist in answering an increasing number of calls from the foreign field, which, much to our embarrassment and to the disappointment of the fields themselves, we have not been able to meet with our limited staff.
 5. That all our educators, our leaders, and our parents study as never before the instruction given us in the Bible and the Spirit of prophecy, that we may build still more faithfully and effectively according to the heavenly pattern given us for such a time as this.
- The following facts and figures on our educational work have been tabulated in condensed form, and will be of interest to read in this connection:

Elementary Schools, North America					
Union	1926	1927	1928	1929	Gain Loss
Atlantic	806	859	840	894	88
Central	1,160	1,272	1,360	1,381	221
Columbia	1,458	1,535	1,553	1,647	189
Lake	2,003	2,140	2,175	2,072	69
Northern	642	670	606	609	33
North Pacific	1,788	1,950	2,140	2,123	335
Pacific	3,146	3,245	3,658	3,812	666
Southeastern	1,748	1,727	1,684	1,609	139
Southwestern	1,328	1,436	1,413	1,281	47
Southern	1,232	1,088	1,296	1,150	132
East Canada	162	149	135	149	13
West Canada	280	281	263	317	37
Totals	15,803	16,352	17,123	17,044	1,241

In and Not in S. D. A. Schools	
North America	
Total membership in North America	119,843
Total young people of school age	79,895
Total young people in S. D. A. schools	31,496
Total young people not in S. D. A. schools	48,399

Enrollment—World	
Total for North America	31,496
Total outside North America	30,278
Total world	61,774
Total world mission schools	32,165
Total world—all schools	93,939

Ratio of Enrollment to Membership	
Church schools	1 pupil to 7 members
Academies	1 pupil to 16 members
Colleges	1 pupil to 43 members
All schools	1 pupil to 4 members

Debt Reduction	
Colleges and Academies	
No. schools in debt, 1925	46
No. schools not in debt, 1925	2
No. schools freed from debt, 1925-29	16
No. schools free from debt, 1929	18
No. schools still in debt	28
No. schools soon to be free	3
Amount debt on schools, 1925	\$1,214,815
Amount debt reduction, 1925-29	640,159
Amount debt yet to be lifted	\$ 574,656

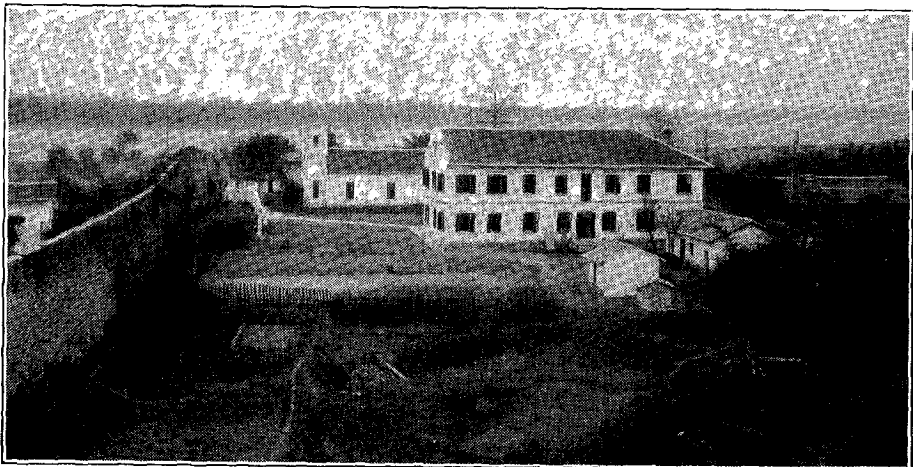
Baptisms		
Colleges, 1926-29	502	
Academies, 1926-29	2,744	
Church schools, 1926-29	1,827	
Total for all schools	5,073	
Average per year	1,268	
(or over 100 every month)		
Baptisms in North America	29,794	
Baptisms in schools	5,073	
Schools yield 1 out of every 5.8.		

College Product		
No. graduates, 16-grade, 1926-29	901	
No. entering organized work	508	
No. graduates 14-grade, 1926-29	1,111	
No. entering organized work	333	
No. missionaries sent from North America	452	
No. missionaries trained in denom. schools	408	
No. workers in foreign service	10,367	
No. workers trained in our schools	9,879	
(or 10 out of 11 trained in our schools)		

Harvest Ingathering, Four Years		
	Total	A Year
Colleges, 1926-29	\$ 71,886	\$18,000
Academies, 1926-29	121,498	30,000
Church schools, 1926-29	36,778	9,000
Grand totals	\$230,162	\$57,500

Harvest Ingathering, 1929	
Total	\$59,325

Big Week, 1929	
Colleges	\$2,119
Academies	3,662
Totals	\$ 5,781
Grand total for schools, 1929	\$65,106



Hospital at Waichow, Kwangtung, South China

The Far Eastern Division

By I. H. EVANS

Our Work in China

THE last four years have witnessed many trials for our believers in China. Surrounded by heathen who have been aroused to intense prejudice against Western civilization, and especially against the Christian religion, our church members have been persecuted and tried like the church in the second and third centuries of the Christian era. Civil war has been almost continuous in various provinces; not a few of our chapels, schools, and church buildings have been destroyed or looted; while oftentimes the evangelists and their families have been compelled to flee and conceal their where-

abouts as best they could. Some have lost all their earthly belongings. The slogan has been, "Down With Christ!" "Down With the Christian Religion!" "Drive the Foreigner From Asia!" It has not been a mild feeling, but one of those wild, hectic, radical propaganda waves that sometimes sweep the illiterate from their accustomed moorings and impel them to do what is difficult to undo.

China has been so infested with bandits and armed robbers that our foreign men in many provinces, brave though they be, dare not continue to visit churches or hold meetings. Not only would such efforts have endangered their own lives,

but would also have jeopardized the lives and properties of our believers. Again and again our native members have besought our foreign workers not to appear in the vicinity of our chapels or to visit our believers in their homes, the



I. H. Evans

prejudice being such that they feared the lives of all might be sacrificed.

During these trying times our church members have borne a noble testimony for Christ. With dangers on every hand, with communism being taught by every agency that men could devise, and with looting and burning of houses and villages, many losing clothing, food, and furniture, till, to save their lives, they have fled to hide from the fury of those who cry, "Kill! kill! kill!" our church membership and our working force have shown that the large majority of our believers are real Christians.

In some sections, often for long periods of time, our people dared not assemble to worship, nor could our evangelists visit them; yet when they have been finally visited, they have been found keeping the Sabbath, holding their Sabbath schools and other religious services in private dwellings or in the family circle. The past four years bear witness that in many hearts in the land of Cathay, the message has gained such a hold that the threat of death would not be a deterrent to their faithfulness.

A large army of martyrs have given their lives to introduce Christianity to the Orient. Early in 1929, Herbert Kenneth Smith, who, with his wife and little child, together with Brother and Sister A. B. Buzzell, had gone to Kweichow Province to start our work, was ruthlessly murdered on the public highway while on a missionary journey near the southern border of the province. His sorrowing wife has bravely chosen to remain in West China with her infant son, rather than return home. She is now serving as West China's union treasurer, and hopes long to remain a worker in God's cause. No effort to apprehend or punish the murderers was made by the authorities.

From the province of Hunan, the director, C. H. Davis, writes:

"Liuyang has not been opened to foreigners since 1926. In June of 1929 Brother Shaw and I visited the station,

though we knew the trip to be very dangerous. Brother Hwang visited the church in the autumn and baptized three. In about one week following the baptism, a mob of about one hundred communists surrounded the house of one of the brethren who had been baptized, and killed Brother Ho and his son, also another church member of the same name who happened to be visiting there. The other newly baptized believer escaped a like fate by not being at home. The families of these murdered brethren were away when the crime took place. Posters were left on the walls of their homes, reading: 'Leading men to be foreign slaves, and beguiling men into a foreign mission,—to this crime there is no equal.' Today I received a letter from a son of one of the murdered men, offering himself for the work. We know that our murdered brethren were earnest Christians, and believe that they will have a part in the first resurrection."

It has not been an easy task to bring the gospel message to a people who have been steeped in heathenism by 3,500 years of training and tradition. Nor would I have you think the work is finished. It has only begun. Opportunities for gospel work are everywhere. Many of the soldiers eagerly listen to the gospel, and ask for further instruction.

Bible Societies

The British and American Bible Societies have done a noble work in placing the word of God in the native vernaculars in the homes of the people. I am glad to report that these societies have helped us in every possible way, supplying our workers with portions of the Scriptures, also with copies of the whole Bible, for generous distribution. These societies give our missions credit for distributing more copies of the word than any other mission society working in the Far East. This is true not alone in China, but in Korea as well. In one biennial term one of our smallest unions, with a very limited constituency, distributed over 1,250,000 Scripture portions.

The Philippines

Our work in the Philippines has made a good growth since the last General Conference, increasing the membership from 6,374 at the close of 1925, to 12,633 at the close of 1929, a church membership increase of over 98 per cent. This is a remarkable increase. If another quadren-

nial period should see the same percentage of increase in membership, the Philippine Union would be one of the largest unions in the world.

We need additional help to place this field on vantage ground in educating its large membership. Many of our young people in the Philippines are compelled to seek their education in the schools of the world. It is inevitable that we lose many of them. The Philippines need a special appropriation of \$75,000 to provide schools for the children of our believers. Why work to the limit of our strength to bring people into the church, only to see them drifting back to the world because we have inadequate facilities to educate them? May the Lord help the controlling boards to sense the great need of providing facilities for educating our Filipino young people in Seventh-day Adventist schools.

Chosen

While our church in Chosen has had its sad experiences, and our progress has been far less than it should have been, nevertheless during the last four years we have made some progress in the Land of the Morning Calm. At the close of 1925 our membership was 1,637; at the close of 1929 our church membership was reported as 2,128; while during the past four years our Sabbath schools show a net gain in members of 1,949.

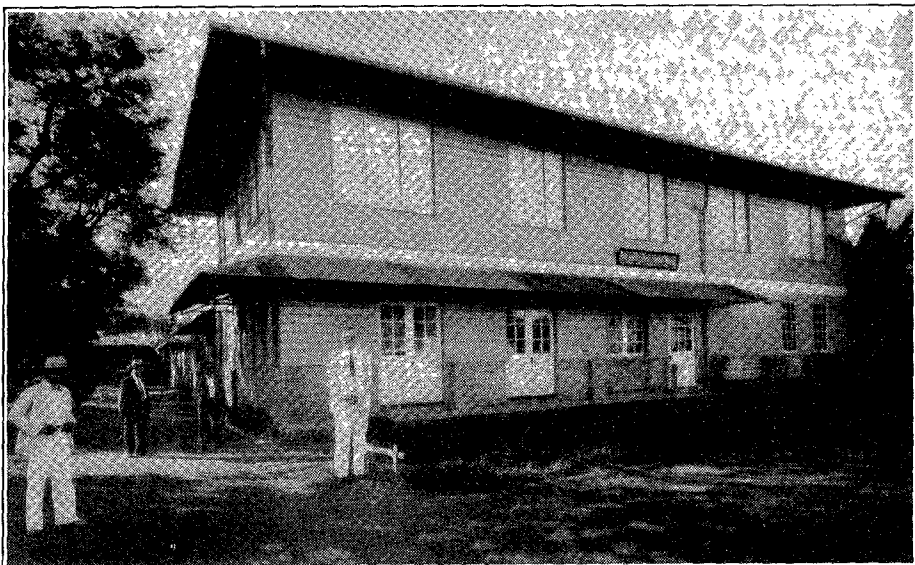
On Jan. 24, 1930, our Chosen printing plant was destroyed by fire. The inventoried loss, less insurance, was about \$22,500 (gold). In saving our magazine and periodical subscription lists, we were able to continue our work without interruption, though with great inconvenience.

The financial gains in Chosen have been encouraging. During the last four-year period our tithe increase has been \$1,641.81, while our mission offerings increase was \$2,169.86.

Japan

In Japan we have succeeded the least in increasing our membership of any field in the Far East. The Japanese people make good Christians, faithful and true. They are loyal in their financial support of the work, their offerings being the largest per capita of any of our nationals in the Far East.

Here is a field where the public read, and whose people are recognized for their achievements in industry, and where the government is striving to eliminate illiteracy. We need the prayers of the peo-



Front View of Manila Publishing House, Philippine Islands

ple of God to the end that those who may be called to labor in Japan shall be enabled by the Holy Spirit to win people to the third angel's message. Sixty-five millions of thrifty, industrious, and largely literate people are worthy of the best that we can give them.

Malayan Union

This is a polyglot field, with a sprinkling of various religions from many lands. The two most prominent are Mohammedanism and Buddhism. In the assignment of the Dutch East Indies to another division in 1929, the Far East lost 1,736 members, and more than a thousand unbaptized believers. In the Federated Malay States we are prohibited from working for the Malay people. Our printing plant and school at Singapore had been largely supported by the Malay and Dutch converts, who have now been transferred to the Central European Division.

We have at last undertaken mission work in certain sections of Indo-China, which is under French control. Relatively little has been done by other Protestant missions in that territory.

British Borneo in the past has permitted the preaching of the gospel. We must do more for the unhelped and backward tribes and peoples of this great field than we have yet done. In sections the heathen have responded to the gospel, and we now have baptized believers among at least two of the non-Christian tribes of Borneo. They are without schools or a written language, but they can be won to Christ.

In Siam our work has gone slowly. Here Buddhism has flourished, and it constitutes the leading religion of the country. It has the strongest grip on the Siamese people of any people in the Orient. So far, in Siam, we have liberty, good protection, and every opportunity to teach the gospel. The Siamese are much like the Malays in temperament. They are gentle, affectionate, and easy-going. In Siam as in all the Southeastern Asian fields, the native people are intermixed with the Chinese. The Chinese are an industrious, money-making people. They assimilate with the natives, and become a real developing force in the communities where they live. We have about one hundred members in Siam, most of whom are Chinese.

Publishing Work

Our publishing work seems a visible solution of the problem of finishing the work in the Far East. The circulation of our literature has gradually increased from nothing till now we are selling each year about \$250,000 worth of books, pamphlets, and magazines, in thirty-one languages. The amount of literature that can be sold seems contingent upon the efforts put forth to sell; for every increased effort sees our sum total of sales mounting upward. It is encouraging to note that our few believers distribute more Christian literature than any other denomination in the Far East. Other missions do not have the same trained agencies as we; none are so dependent on literature for reaching the people as we; and no other denomination has had the experience in preparing and distributing literature that ours has had.

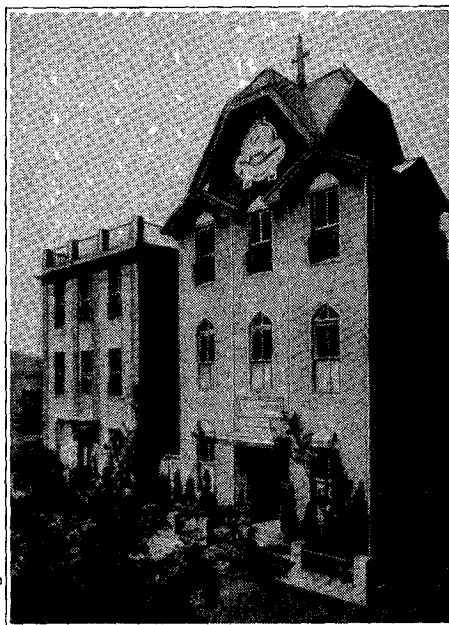
Six hundred millions of people demand a large amount of literature. Should we count that there are 100,000,000 families, and each family should have but one dollar's worth of our literature, it means

a great work waiting to be done,—the sale of one hundred million dollars' worth of our denominational literature in the Far East! The task is herculean. It means more literature than our denomination has circulated in all the world since 1845. Who will say that the Far Eastern Division is not in duty bound to place an average of one dollar's worth of literature in the homes of the Far East? At the rate we have sold literature during the last four years, it would take 400 years for the task.

Educational Work

Our educational work is vital and helpful in preparing workers for all branches of service in the Lord's work. We now have fourteen grade schools in the five leading language areas. These, supplemented by intermediate and church schools, are attended by more than 8,000 students, many of whom are studying to become workers.

We have now become largely dependent for new workers upon the graduates from



Seventh-day Adventist Church in Kobe, Japan
The smaller building at the left is the sanitarium.

our advanced schools. Indeed, the need is so great for new workers that our schools cannot supply the demand. Often we are so short of help, and so sorely pressed for workers, that we cannot wait till students have graduated. All the consecrated young men and women who have finished their education have a call to service, often from several places. Were the output of graduates ten times what it now is, and had we the funds with which to support them, the fields could absorb all and still be unsupplied with needed help. Probably there is not another division where the need for well-trained native workers is so great as in the Far Eastern Division.

All our advanced schools try to supply some industrial work to our young people, whose attendance is often contingent on their being able to work their way, at least in part. In fact, the demand for work is far in advance of the possibilities of our industrial departments to supply. Ofttimes a student has to work for all his expense or he cannot attend school.

We need additional funds to enlarge our school industries, and to give our schools better scientific equipment and the required libraries. Not one of our schools has what it is entitled to by its very name.

We are planning to provide two intermediate schools in the Philippine Islands, one for the East and one for the West Visayan Mission. These two missions have a baptized membership of over 6,000, and there must be more than 2,000 youth of school age in that membership. So far we have failed to provide schools for these children and young people.

Medical Work

During the last few years our medical work in the Far East has made rapid growth. Thanks to the General Conference, and to the liberalities of our people, we now have a good sanitarium and nurses' training school about ten miles from the center of Shanghai. From the opening of this institution on Jan. 1, 1928, we have found that the public look with favor upon our methods of treatment for the sick, and are willing to patronize the sanitarium.

It was soon suggested that we should provide some place in Shanghai itself where medical help could be given the poor in large numbers, and where many could come for daily treatment. In response to this urgent call, the General Conference generously provided the site for a clinic and hospital building, next to our Shanghai city church. Funds for erecting the building itself were largely gathered from the public, the people giving liberally. As a result, we now have a clinic and hospital 40 x 70 feet, six stories high, accommodating about 125 beds. This building was completed about April 1, and is ideal in its location, arrangement, and facilities for caring for the sick.

To show the appreciation of the public toward our medical work, the city council of Shanghai (Foreign Concession) has already appropriated 5,000 taels toward the support of the clinic for the year 1930.

We have a splendid medical institution in the heart of the city of Manila. The General Conference supplied the land and funds with which to erect one unit, and the citizens have made possible the erection of the second building. It is to the credit of our people that the citizens of Manila and the people in the provinces have given so liberally. The influence of our medical work has been helpful and encouraging.

The Malayan brethren have worked hard and deserve commendation. They have succeeded in raising funds, which, added to what the General Conference has supplied, have made possible the erection of a small hospital-dispensary in the city of Penang. The workers have raised up a substantial church, and really have done a work which is an honor to our cause.

Our little hospital-dispensary at Yencheng in Honan has been a blessing to a multitude of sick and afflicted. It serves some 4,000,000 people, and is a godsend to the poor of Central China. It provides about thirty-five beds for patients, but is wholly inadequate to accommodate those who come for medical care. The wife of the physician in charge at Yencheng recently wrote:

"I thought that in all our years of medical experience we knew what pain and suffering meant, but the half has never been dreamed before. It breaks one's heart to see these poor fellows crawling along on their hands and knees, trying to get into the dispensary. All too many there are to give them beds and food; so the doctors just have to choose the worst cases, and treat the others and send them away."

At our compound in Tokio, Japan, our

people have erected a small hospital. The patronage has been good, and the public seem to have confidence in our methods of treating disease. Native as well as foreign patients patronize this hospital, and we expect it to do much in ministering to the sick.

We might tell many things that God has done for us at Soonan, at Tatsienlu, Wai-chow, Nanning, Fatshan, and other places. In Nanning, for example, our little hospital-dispensary was visited during the past year by 3,696 different patients, who made 11,162 visits.

The Far East seems to fall into the denominational way of treating disease. Our doctors and nurses have demonstrated that they can reach the people through medical ministry, and really it is encouraging to see how this work has won public favor. Let us pray that many souls may be saved through this agency.

The Sabbath School

The Sabbath school serves our church in the Far East as it has served our work through our whole history. We gauge the growth of our church membership in their knowledge of the Scriptures by our Sabbath schools. Where the Sabbath schools are earnestly promoted and well officered, we see spiritual growth, an increase of church membership, and an increasing army of young people attending our schools. The Sabbath school invariably precedes our church organization, and is the backbone of our churches. It is our greatest department in holding our young people, and in preparing them to enter our schools. At the close of 1929 our Sabbath school membership of 32,326 exceeded our church membership by 7,773.

The Sabbath school lessons that are supplied by the General Conference Sabbath School Department are adapted to meet the needs and conditions of the people, or are translated without adaptation, according to the field in which they are used.

Since the spring of 1925 the Sabbath schools of the Far Eastern Division have kept before them the goal, "A Thousand Dollars a Week for Missions," and while this goal has not yet been realized, there was raised through our Sabbath schools in 1929 the sum of \$35,359.44. Our per capita gift is the lowest of any of the divisions, that for the fourth quarter of 1928 being 3.8 cents. Next above us stood the old European Division, with a per capita gift of 4.7 cents. When we compare the living conditions of our members and the unbelievably low wages on which they exist, with the living conditions of our people in Europe, we feel grateful for the spirit of sacrifice which this gift from our Sabbath schools represents.

In 1890 our world Sabbath school membership was 33,783, and their donations were \$28,642.75; while the Far East in 1929 had a Sabbath school membership of 32,326, and contributed to missions the sum of \$35,359.44.

Support of Our Work

Our growth seems slow in the Far East. But when it is remembered that within the space of forty-five years, from 1845 to 1890, we gained in the United States 26,861 members, while in the Far East, in the space of about thirty years, we have raised up a membership of 24,651, after losing 3,000 believers to other fields, it is apparent that work can be done in these lands.

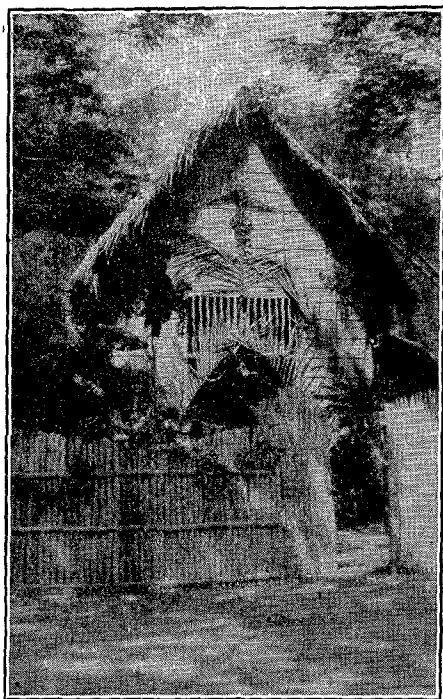
The funds raised in all the world during the years 1891 to 1900 averaged \$368,

016 annually, with an average membership of about 44,185. In 1929, funds contributed in the Far East amounted to \$237,202.86. The Far East approximates self-support close to 33 1-3 per cent.

It was after 1884 that the whole denomination sold as much literature in all the world as we are selling in the Far East annually.

Our growth in the Far East is a real church membership growth; and our membership is increasing in the lines of personal Christian experience and loyalty to this movement. Again and again men have arisen to lead our people into fanaticism or some independent movement, but the large majority of our members have remained loyal. The church as a whole is a demonstration that the truth of God can win its way into the hearts of the people of the Orient.

Pray for the work in the Far East.



First Seventh-day Adventist Church Built in the Philippine Islands

Good News From the Far Eastern Division

(Concluded from page 52)

parts of the world, are praying that God's work in the earth may be materially hastened and spiritually blessed as the result of this great Conference."

Speaking of the recent fire which destroyed our publishing house in that field, he said: "At the time of that fire, we were having our annual meeting. We had just been rejoicing that 1929 had been the banner year in our literature work. We were laying plans for a greater work for 1930. Though the fire came, we were not depressed. We found courage in the words of appreciation that came to us. As soon as the newspaper reports went out, we received a telegram from one of our workers, away in the northern part of the field, saying that he would give one month's salary that the press might be speedily rebuilt. This is the feeling of all our workers and our people."

M. C. Warren, superintendent of the West China Union, then spoke of this great field of mountain fastnesses and dif-

ficult travel, which has a population of 96,000,000. Our work, which has been a most difficult one in this field, is now moving onward. Several new mission fields have been opened in the past few years, and our membership now is 566.

Last on the symposium of Far Eastern Division leaders came J. G. Gjording, who spoke in behalf of the Malayan field. Three children, dressed in native costume, spoke words of greeting in Malay. New work has been opened in French Indo-China, where there are 20,000,000 waiting for the truth. While we have been given no permission to work in this field, a few workers are now located there. A leading official told Elder Gjording, "While we never gave you permission to do mission work, we will tolerate you if you will just preach an honest message and keep out of politics. Preach Christ, as set forth in the Gospels, and you will have followers."

Plans are being laid to make a beginning in Siam. Elder Gjording spoke of several faithful sisters in the Malayan field who have to take a beating every Sabbath morning because they want to go to Sabbath school and church; nevertheless they continue to be faithful members of the Sabbath school.

In closing the symposium for the Far East, Elder Evans made the following timely remarks: "We are looking forward with hope to the future, and certainly, brethren, our people in the Far East must be strengthened in the finishing of the work of God in this generation. We thank you for all that you have done. We must have your prayers and we must have your best efforts to give us strong, well-training and consecrated young people, and we must have the united prayers of the entire church that the working force may be clean and pure and bring forth fruit to the glory of God."

Enlarge Thy Borders

BY L. V. FINSTER

"ARISE, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of Jehovah is risen upon thee. For, behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the peoples; but Jehovah will arise upon thee, and His glory shall be seen upon thee. And nations shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising." Isa. 60:1-3.

"Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thy habitations; spare not: lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes. For thou shalt spread abroad on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall possess the nations, and make the desolate cities to be inhabited." Isa. 54:2, 3.

The work of the third angel's message is not to be confined to a few places only, but is to be carried to every individual in the world. The servants of the Lord are expected to do great things for their Master. The call of God is to go to every lost soul and do definite service for Him.

Our workers are not to confine their efforts to churches that already know the truth, but are to spread out to unworked localities. In many places the true missionary spirit is not manifest as it should be. "The missionary spirit needs to be revived in our churches."—"Testimonies," Vol. VI, p. 29.

Probably most of our church members would say, "Yes, that is so. I need to scatter more tracts, more papers, and to visit my neighbors oftener, especially

when they are ill and need my help." While all this is true and more missionary zeal of this kind should be manifest, it is not work in old fields that is meant in this connection. Let us read further:

"Scarcely a thousandth part of the work is being done that ought to be done in missionary fields. God calls upon His workers to annex new territory for Him. There are rich fields of toil waiting for the faithful worker. And ministering angels will co-operate with every member of the church who will labor unselfishly for the Master."

Workers are here instructed to "annex new territory," but how can they possibly do this when church members selfishly desire that they labor for them all the time in order to keep up their spiritual life? Church members should earnestly work for others, and thus keep their own souls alive to the message, and permit the evangelists to go to those who know not the truth. Just over the page from the foregoing we read:

"Instead of keeping the ministers at work for the churches that already know the truth, let the members of the churches say to these laborers: 'Go work for souls that are perishing in darkness. We ourselves will carry forward the services of the church. We will keep up the meetings, and by abiding in Christ, will maintain spiritual life. We will work for souls that are about us, and we will send our prayers and our gifts to sustain the laborers in more needy and destitute fields.'"

Instead of demanding a permanent worker because they have paid a large amount of tithe, our churches should say what the Lord, through His servant, has put into their lips to say. If this plan were followed, hundreds of our laborers might be released to go into unworked fields and "annex new territory" for Him. This is the missionary spirit that needs to be revived.

And why is the word "revived" used? Simply because years ago, when our work was starting, this was the very missionary spirit manifest in all our churches. A minister might be sent by the conference to visit a church for a quarterly meeting service, once, or possibly twice, during the year, but no church thought of suggesting that he remain there to preach Sabbath after Sabbath; that would have been counted a denial of their faith. Instead, they expected he would spend his time laboring for souls that were perishing in darkness, and they would look after the spiritual interests of the church, at the same time bringing in their tithes and offerings for the support of the ministers as they labored in new fields. As the result of this attitude, new churches sprang into existence, and the work was carried into previously unentered territory. It is for a revival of this missionary spirit that the Lord is calling today.

If they would cherish true humility, the Lord could do much more for His people; but there are few who can be trusted with any large measure of responsibility or success without becoming self-confident, and forgetful of their dependence upon God. This is why, in choosing the instruments for His work, the Lord passes by those whom the world honors as great, talented, and brilliant. They are too often proud and self-sufficient. They feel competent to act without counsel from God.—*"Patriarchs and Prophets,"* pp. 553, 554.

Used Literature Week

BY R. E. CRAWFORD

WE hear of Clean-up Week, Pay-up Week, and every other kind of special week in these days of slogans and catch phrases. In our own program we have Big Week, Week of Prayer, etc. To have certain weeks set aside or dedicated to a special purpose is of proved value when it comes to getting things done. The writer is thinking of another week that should be added. If done, it would actually bring people into the message, and would at the same time materially hasten the coming of the Lord.

As a people we are blessed with a large number of periodicals which come to us weekly, biweekly, monthly, and quarterly. These come, are read, and then stored away. In the course of time a vast amount of light is stored away where it cannot shine. The word "vast" is the only word that is adequate to describe the amount. These magazines and small booklets are found in almost every store room in Adventist homes. Back numbers they are, to be sure, but they are at the same time present truth which the world needs and should have.

So why not have a Seventh-day Adventist Literature Week? The date could be set individually so as to fit each one's circumstances. Then dig out the literature and scatter it far and wide. Note the hundreds of cars parked around town on Saturday evening, and place the magazines in them.

"My word shall not return unto Me void," says the Lord of the harvest. When we consider that in several instances our work has been started in new countries by means of back numbers of our periodicals, we should be encouraged to scatter our truth-filled literature far and wide.

A Fijian Mission Story

BY G. MCLAREN

NAOMI was an old Fijian woman who was born in the days of cannibalism. She was the daughter of a cannibal, and had witnessed many dreadful scenes in her own village when her friends would be clubbed and taken away to be eaten by enemy tribes. Her people later on accepted Christianity, though they did not live up to it as they should.

Naomi heard the third angel's message from one of our missionaries in her little village, away up in the inland part of Fiji, and accepted it. She was persecuted by her people, and they told her that she had no right to accept the Seventh-day Adventist faith without consulting them. They were fond of eating pig's flesh, smoking tobacco, and drinking Fijian grog; but Naomi, when she heard the message of salvation, decided that it was not right to use these unclean foods.

Her people said that if she did not give up the truth, they would take her before the government official of the district, and have her put in jail. She said, "I am willing to suffer anything for the truth. I will not give up." One morning they took her from her village and started out on the journey to the native magistrate. The road was rough; the sun was hot; Naomi was hungry and thirsty. They took her twenty-five miles and made a charge against her before the magistrate, saying that she was disloyal. She was tried before the court,

but they found that she had done nothing that would cause them to put her in prison, and she was discharged. They took her home again the same day, over the same road—no food, no water to drink.

They thrashed her with sticks, hoping to make her submit or give up the truth that she loved so well. She showed me scars that were left on her body by this treatment. But with a smiling face she said, "I will never give up the truth. I would rather die, because it means so much to me, and I am confident when the Lord returns He will take me to be with Him."

She continued to be an Adventist for several years, being persecuted by her people week by week. Later on, her people found they could not get her to submit to their ways, and noticing that her consistent life rang true all the time, they ceased to persecute her, and some of her people accepted the message.

Naomi now rests in her grave, awaiting the return of the Master. Her last words were, "I have finished the course; I have run the race; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." Many of her people now rejoice in the truth, and feel sorry for the way they persecuted Naomi.

"On the western side of Lake Tanganyika a boy by the name of Donald left the mission and settled down to live. This is a great fishing center. Just recently he went back to Katanga and was baptized. He has raised up a company of believers where he is living."

Daily Program

A. M.

Morning Watch (Private) 7:00-7:30
Missions Round Table 7:30-8:20
Bible Study 8:30-9:20
Devotional Groups:
Prayer and Testimony 9:20-10:15
Conference Session 10:30-12:30

P. M.

Committees and Departments 1:30-2:30
Conference Session 3:00-5:00
Committees and Departments 5:15-6:15
Junior Young People's Meeting 5:15-6:15
Evening Address 7:30



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