

Asiatic Division Mission News



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ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION NEWS

SPECIAL Nos. 1 & 2

Proceedings of the Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

MAY 1-15, 1915

Editorial Committee: R. F. Cottrell, J. E. Shultz, Mrs. R. C. Porter, Florence Shull.

DAILY PROGRAM

(Except Sabbath)

Forenoon

Devotional Meetings	6:00- 6:45
Breakfast	7:00
Conference	9:00-10:30
Bible Study	10:45-11:45
Chinese Service	12:00 m.

Afternoon

Dinner	1:00
Convention Work	3:00- 4:30
Question Box	4:45- 5:45
Lunch	6:00
Sermon	7:30- 8:30

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE

GENERAL

A. G. Daniells, Mrs. A. G. Daniells, R. C. Porter, Mrs. R. C. Porter, J. E. Fulton, J. M. Johanson, C. N. Woodward, Mrs. C. N. Woodward, Florence Shull.

JAPAN

F. H. DeVinney, Mrs. F. H. DeVinney, C. C. Hall, Mrs. C. C. Hall, W. D. Burden, Mrs. W. D. Burden, H. F. Benson, Mrs. H. F. Benson, B. P. Hoffman, J. N. Herboltzheimer, Mrs. J. N. Herboltzheimer, A. N. Anderson, Mrs. A. N. Anderson, P. A. Webber, Mrs. P. A. Webber, H. Stacy, Mrs. H. Stacy, S. Miyake, S. Yamasaki.

KOREA

C. L. Butterfield, Mrs. C. L. Butterfield, H. A. Oberg, Mrs. H. A. Oberg, Riley Russell, Mrs. Riley Russell, R. C. Wangerin, Mrs. R. C. Wangerin, B. R.

Owen, Mrs. B. R. Owen, Mimi Scharffenberg, May Scott.

MANCHURIA

B. Petersen, Mrs. B. Petersen, O. J. Grundset, Mrs. O. J. Grundset.

EAST CHINA

O. A. Hall, Mrs. O. A. Hall, K. H. Wood, Mrs. K. H. Wood, F. E. Stafford, Mrs. F. E. Stafford, H. J. Doolittle, Mrs. H. J. Doolittle, Mrs. B. Miller.

CENTRAL CHINA

R. F. Cottrell, Mrs. Myrtie F. Cottrell, A. G. Larson, Mrs. A. G. Larson, Frederick Lee, Mrs. F. Lee, C. P. Lillie, Mrs. C. P. Lillie, Hwang Dzen Dao, Liu Djen Bang, S. G. White, Mrs. S. G. White, O. J. Gibson, Mrs. O. J. Gibson, R. J. Brown, Mrs. R. J. Brown, Fang Tsu Tsai, Li Wei Ching, Moh Gi Ren.

WEST CHINA

F. A. Allum.

SOUTH CHINA

B. L. Anderson, Mrs. B. L. Anderson, P. V. Thomas, Mrs. P. V. Thomas, W. C. Hankins, Mrs. W. C. Hankins, J. P. Anderson, Mrs. J. P. Anderson, B. A. Meeker, Mrs. B. A. Meeker, N. P. Keh, T. K. Ang, S. A. Nagel, Law Keem, Mrs. Law Keem, A. L. Ham, Mrs. A. L. Ham, Mrs. E. H. Wilbur, A. Mountain, Mrs. A. Mountain, F. E. Bates, Mrs. F. E. Bates.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

L. V. Finster, Mrs. L. V. Finster, E. M. Adams, Mrs. E. M. Adams, Carlos Fattebert, Mrs. Carlos Fattebert, Roy E. Hay, Mrs. Roy E. Hay, W. E. Lanier, Mrs. W. E. Lanier, Robert Stewart, Mrs. Robert Stewart, Floyd Ashbaugh, Bibiano Panis.

MALAYSIA

F. A. Detamore, R. L. Mershon, Miss P. Tunheim.

SCHOOL AND PRESS DELEGATES

A. C. Selmon, Mrs. A. C. Selmon, J. E. Shultz, Mrs. J. E. Shultz, W. E. Gillis, Mrs. W. E. Gillis, H. M. Blunden, Mrs. H. M. Blunden, Olive Osborne, Florence Wilson.

Native delegates were present from all parts of the field except Malaysia. They took a hearty interest in the proceedings and without doubt were greatly benefited.

OUR GENERAL MEETING

The Asiatic Division Meeting Just Closed Was An Epoch Marking Event

This important meeting, long anticipated, had been the subject of many prayers and much careful planning in order that it might accomplish what it should for the work in this field.

The Mandarin training school students, with true Eastern courtesy, removed from their comfortable dormitory into a mat shed in order to accommodate the delegates.

A large mat shed was erected for kitchen and dining room, and the entire delegation was provided with a most wholesome and palatable bill of fare, which was served by Dr. Law Keem and Brother P. V. Thomas on the cafeteria plan. Of all the meetings I have attended, I have never enjoyed more palatable and healthfully prepared meals than were served in Shanghai during this general meeting.

Each morning at six o'clock there was either a devotional meeting or a Bible study on some phase of consecration to the Lord and His work. From 9:00-10:30 the regular business of the conference was considered. The hours of 11 a. m., 4:45 and 7:30 p. m. were devoted to religious instruction, studies on organization, church discipline, the work of the ministry, and answering questions. This work was carried by Pastors Daniells, Fulton, and the writer. From 3:00-4:30 p. m. each day the time was devoted to the reading and discussion of papers prepared by the different departments, presenting their needs and suggestions of plans for future advance.

This feature of convention work was much appreciated, as each department had the privilege of presenting its plans before the entire body and receiving the counsel of experienced workers from all parts of the field, as well as that of General Conference laborers. This tended not only to safeguard their plans, but gave impetus to their zeal for future effort. The interest continued strong in every department to the close of the meeting, and resulted in a united forward movement in all departments of the work.

Great interest was taken in the study of personal consecration, and many of the workers, including some of long experience, found liberty in the abiding presence of an indwelling Saviour.

It was recommended by the 126 delegates in attendance, with but one or two exceptions, that instead of a regular furlough period, furloughs be taken upon recommendation, when on account of health or other conditions it becomes necessary. With the large increase of foreign workers in the field, the expense of regular furloughs has become a large item, which the delegates thought should be saved, where consistent, for the advancement of the work. With good foreign dwellings, and increased opportunities for association with foreigners, the causes which formerly required more frequent furloughs have been removed.

The many urgent calls for men and facilities for advance, coming from the missions throughout the Division, led to the study of enlarged plans for more complete organization of the field. This was necessary in order to meet the requirements for more experienced executive men for counsel upon the important problems constantly arising in the great mission fields of the East. These enlarged plans are explained more in detail elsewhere.

Although the time appointed for the meeting was shortened two days on account of the sailing of Pastor Daniells' steamer, yet by careful application the business was completed, and throughout the meeting no committee meetings were held while a religious or business meeting was in progress. This left all free to attend and share the benefits of all services. It also left the impression that the services were too important to be missed by the leading brethren, which was a great inspiration to others. All services were well attended. The consecration services were made a special feature each Sabbath from midnight to ten-thirty, led by Pastor Daniells. Excellent results followed, oftentimes fifty being on their feet at once, waiting to testify to the praise of God.

The helpful studies on organization by Pastor Daniells, those on the Holy Spirit by Pastor Fulton, and the valuable counsel of these brethren, together with Pastor Johanson, on the important questions considered during the session, were all greatly appreciated. It was the general testimony of the delegates that this meeting was the best ever held in this field, and that it will mark a new epoch in the Christian experience of the workers, as well as in mission advance. All returned to their fields fully assured that the time has come to expect large results from labor bestowed, and that the plans for reinforcements to support our overworked laborers would meet with favor in the homeland. With a larger and stronger organization of the work in the East, while the angels hold the winds, all missionaries will go out quickly with a saving message for the speedy finishing of the work.

The crisis in the Sino-Japanese situation was reached during the meeting, and it was apparent to all that the hand of God was plainly seen in holding the winds of war yet a little longer, that the message may be carried to the waiting millions in these lands of heathen darkness.

R. C. Porter.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

After extending greetings to the delegates, and expressing deep sympathy for the bereaved families who have been called to mourn the loss of loved ones since the last general meeting of the Asiatic Division, Pastor Porter, after briefly reviewing the past, said:--

The work in the Asiatic Division territory was regularly organized as follows: Japan Mission, 1896;

Philippine Mission, 1906; Korean Mission, 1908; Central China, East China, and South China Missions, 1900 (South China reorganized in 1912); Malaysian Mission connection with Asiatic Division dating from Jan. 1, 1912; Sumatra Mission, Straits Settlements, East Java, British North Borneo, West Java, 1913; Federated Malay States, Manchurian Mission, West China, 1914; Asiatic Division Mission, set off in 1909, reorganized in 1913, with Pastor I. H. Evans as president, C. N. Woodward secretary-treasurer, and F. H. DeVinney vice-president.

During the past year, on account of the pressing calls from the General Conference for all foreign missions to share in the misfortunes of our European-supported missions which were suffering serious reverses on account of the war, there was a unanimous response throughout the Asiatic Division. All cheerfully sacrificed cherished plans for advance, expenditures for greatly needed facilities, canceling the appointment for the Asiatic Division general meeting, and most of the large divisions gave off from two to three months from their budget allowance. At the close of the year \$10,500 additional was turned over toward meeting the budget allowance for 1915. This was cheerfully contributed, and we were glad to be able by this sacrifice to share the calamities of our European missions in their distress.

Area and Population of the Asiatic Division

The territory of the Asiatic Division embraces China, with an area of 4,277,170 square miles of territory, equal to that of the United States, Ontario, Quebec, and most of Mexico, with a population, including Manchuria, of 400,000,000, a fourth of the population of the world; Japan, with an area of 175,990 square miles—a little larger than the State of California, extending from north to south 2,000 miles, with a population of 55,540,633,—half the population of the United States; Korea, with an area of 84,738 square miles, and a population estimated at 14,000,000; the Philippine Islands, with a total area of 120,000 square miles, and a population of between eight and nine million; and Malaysia, with an area of 632,000 square miles, with a total population of 50,000,000. The Malaysian field, including the Straits Settlements and the East Indies, is a much larger territory than people generally understand it to be. The East Indies are fifty-eight times the area of Holland, and nearly three and a half times that of France. Their population is seven times that of Holland. The area of Sumatra is 167,470 square miles, while Java and Madura, with an area of 50,600 square miles, has a population of 35,000,000. The population is almost equal to that of the British Isles. The total area of the Asiatic Division is 5,289,898 square miles, and the total population 522,007,677, an average of about one hundred persons to each square mile of territory. Add to these figures Australasia, with an area of 3,087,157 square miles of territory, larger than the United States, and a population of over 6,000,000; and the India mission field, with an area of 1,766,642

square miles, and a population of 315,000,000, and we have in this great eastern field nearly two-thirds of the population of the world. No other field presents so many and such pressing needs and no field yields larger returns for labor bestowed.

The Present

A glance at the reports of the secretary and treasurer of the Asiatic Division shows that a good advance has been made in all departments since the reorganization of the Division January 1st, 1913. A few comparisons between reports for 1913 and 1914 will indicate the general gain for the past year.

	1913	1914	Gain
Number of churches	51	67	16
Number of baptized members	1773	2697	924
Companies of unbapt. adherents	79	116	37
Membership	785	1563	778
Isolated	385	1054	669
Total memb. and unbapt. adher.	3134	4275	1141
Ordained ministers	31	29	
Licensed ministers	98	105	7
Licensed missionaries	142	143	1
Colporteurs and canvassers	86	145	59
Total workers of all classes	357	535	178
Tithes received	\$ 8665.95	\$ 12325.79	\$ 3659.84
Offerings (except S. S.)	1800.65	2934.41	1133.76
No. Sabbath schools	142	162	20
Membership	3589	4557	968
S. S. offerings	\$ 1567.69	\$ 2989.87	\$ 1422.18
Retail val. book and per. sales	8208.66	12762.27	4553.61
No. church buildings		5	5
Estimated value		8862.50	8862.50
No. schools	36	44	8
No. teachers	57	61	4
Total enrolment	945	1172	227
No. Young People's Societies	11	29	18
Membership	324	827	503

It will be observed that there is a marked gain in every department. While there has been a large increase in membership, number of churches, and stations requiring supervision, there has been a loss in the number of ordained ministers to supervise the work.

During 1913-1914 fifty-six workers entered this field and twenty-three left it. This fact indicates that those coming to mission fields should be reasonably strong healthwise, and sufficiently strong spiritually to enter the field for a life service. This conference should give careful consideration to the question of whether furloughs should be advised at regular stated periods, or when really needed for health and other reasons. Consideration should also be given to the question of meeting expense of summer vacations.

Three printing plants have been erected, one in Seoul, Korea; one at Tokyo, Japan; and the third at Shanghai, China. Small printing plants at Manila and Batavia, Java, are operating practically unequipped. These are all busily engaged in supplying papers, tracts, pamphlets, and books in the vernacular.

The monthly circulation of the Chinese *Signs of the Times* during the past year has averaged between 65,000 and 70,000. A small English sheet to serve as a church paper has been issued monthly in a printed form since April last under the name Asiatic Division Mission NEWS.

During the past year three canvassing agents from the Australasian Union Conference have been welcomed to our field to take the oversight of the sale of our literature. One is located in South China, another at Tokyo, Japan, and the third at Shanghai, China. We regard these as important additions to our laboring force, and believe they will greatly aid us in placing the literature work on a strong, self-supporting basis. This latter question should receive serious consideration during this council. Consideration should also be given to the development of a larger range of literature in the various languages for use by our native workers.

During the past two years a beginning has been made in seven new provinces. Dr. Law Keem and family have opened the work in Kwangsi Province, with their headquarters at Nanning; Pastor F. A. Allum and family and Brother M. C. Warren and family have located at Chungking, Szechwan, West China, and commenced work with the eighty-eight million people in that field; Pastor B. Petersen and wife and Brother and Sister O. J. Grundset have entered Manchuria, with their headquarters at Mukden, and made a beginning with the eighteen millions of that province; Dr. U. C. Fattbert and wife, with their associates, Robert E. and Sister Stewart, have opened work at Argao, in the island of Cebu; Brother Roy E. Hay and wife have commenced work in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands; Brother Elbridge M. Adams and wife have entered Iloilo, Brother Floyd Ashbaugh has commenced evangelical work in the province of Antique. A beginning has also been made in Battakland, Sumatra.

Three training schools for workers have been started, one each in China, Japan and Singapore. Fifteen foreign residences have been built in China, three in Korea, three in Japan, and one in the Philippines.

Dispensary work is being conducted in Soonan, Korea; Cebu, Philippine Islands; Hankow, Hupeh; Yencheng, Honan; Kobe, Japan; Shanghai, China; Nanning, Kwangsi; Chungking, Szechwan.

Future Needs

One of the most important considerations confronting the denomination to-day is the supplying of the needs of the Asiatic field. Here the work is the farthest behind of any field in the world, and its population embraces by far the larger portion of the unwarned who must hear the message before the work can close.

A careful study of our needs is a responsibility that Providence has laid upon this body now assembled in council. Our needs should not be cut to meet a limited sum that may be announced by the treasury department as available, nor inflated to provide fanciful conveniences which are not material to the progress of the work; but in the fear of God we should call for such facilities and persons as are a necessity in order to meet the immediate requirements of the field.

(The president reviewed at some length the calls for prospective work while, in company with Pastor Daniells, he had toured the field. In addition to these calls he outlined other matters requiring consideration

by the conference, presenting an urgent appeal for enlarged and efficient plans to meet the need of this most opportune time in the history of our work.)

The most important need of the Asiatic field is a more complete development of the Division organization providing for a stronger board of counsellors on the Asiatic Division Committee, a sufficient number of whom shall be members of the General Conference Committee to form a quorum for authoritative consideration and decision of the many perplexing questions constantly arising which can only be properly understood and decided by those acquainted with conditions in the field. Since the same conditions prevail in India, and their problems are about the same as ours, they should naturally become associated with the Asiatic Division in the further development of the organization of the work in the East. Australia, with a strongly organized Union Conference, with a large, well-equipped publishing house and a large number of experienced canvassers who have been selling one hundred thousand dollars worth of literature annually for four years; with a training school turning out trained workers who are dedicated to the finishing of the work, and a loyal body of devoted people ready to aid in the support of the work of missions,—too isolated to form a part of any other division,—would be a valuable asset in council and supply, and would be included in the Asiatic Division. Such an organization of this great Eastern field will mean the doubling of our efficiency and advance in our mission operations in this field. The closing hours of our opportunities before probation closes demand it. Shall we not counsel this advance?

Treasury Department

In the early days of the apostolic church, the treasury department was too cautious and critical. The funds were needed for the poor at home, and it was counted a waste of money to expend it in anointing the feet of the greatest Pioneer Missionary. It was argued that the ointment might have been sold for more than three hundred pence and given to the poor at home. That spirit led to the selling of the Lord for thirty pieces of silver, and finally to suicide. During those days of supreme caution in the expenditure of means there was criticism of workers, and workers were seeking the highest place.

The council at Jerusalem recorded in Acts 15, unobstructed by an over-cautious treasury department, led by spiritual pioneer workers, outlined liberal policies, which were accepted as authoritative by the churches. Spiritual deacons, appointed to look after the treasury department work, were as quick to respond promptly to providential openings as were any of the apostolic evangelists. An over-ruling Providence removed an Ananias and Sapphira, who in hypocritical pretense were insincere in reporting their disposition of earthly possessions. Great fear came upon all the church in handling the funds in a proper way, and from His own throne God's hand was seen in control of the finances as a spiritual part of His work.

Luke the "beloved physician" laid aside the professionalism of his calling and became a medical missionary. He yoked up with other evangelists in their regular missionary tours, and became one with them in soul-winning work.

All sought complete victory over sin. The Holy Spirit fell upon them with great power. Thousands were converted in a day. The disciples laid their possessions at the apostles' feet, and the gospel sound was soon heralded to the ends of the world.

Our time demands a body of consecrated workers who see visions of the finishing of the work in the closing hours of this generation. Our treasury department should be led by evangelists like Philip and Stephen, who will sacrifice home comforts and in pioneer foreign mission fields share as evangelists the experiences of their fellow laborers at the front, that they may know their needs and on returning supply their necessities in the work. The Sabbath School Department has for years been an important factor in mission advance.

Our medical department should forsake professionalism and devote itself without reserve to the task of supplying real medical missionaries, who, as evangelists, shall join our forces for the finishing of the work of carrying this last-day message to the world.

We believe we shall have the support of a loyal church, which sees in the fulfilment of the prophecy of the rise of the papacy, and in the movement to drive the Turkish power from Europe, one of the last signs of the near approach of the close of probation and the second advent of Christ. Stirred by these omens of the speedy return of their long promised King, we will see to-day a movement to lay all surplus property upon the altar for the finishing of the work.

We need schools for the training of native workers; also for the training of young people throughout our ranks which shall lose sight of professionalism in their training of missionaries for whole-hearted service, whose motto shall ever be, "Send me to any field, for any work, in which I can serve the interests of God's cause the best."

The hour has come for such an advance. God has declared, "My people shall be willing in the day of My power." This is the day of His power. The outlook is most hopeful. The response of our people to the urgent call occasioned last year by war conditions is evidence that the people are willing; and that they will support their faithful workers at the front in laying broader plans for carrying the message into the dark corners of these great eastern fields.

Fellow workers, let us thank God for the spirit of prophecy which has ever led this movement in a strong mission advance; for the visit and sympathetic interest of Pastors Daniells, Salisbury, Fulton, and Johanson in the needs of our field; for a loyal home board and a brotherhood of loyal brethren in the homeland, who, as our needs come to them from these lands of darkness, will arise to the occasion and meet the needs of the hour. Let us thank God for sympathetic treasury, medical,

and educational departments, that will respond to the calls of the hour and contribute their full share of consecrated workers to this cause. This council, under the guidance of the great Head of the church, should plan to advance with the soul-winning movement that in other fields is enlightening the earth with the message. The work will soon be finished. The Lord will soon come and welcome the faithful laborers home. Let us pray most earnestly that all of the plans laid during this council may hasten that glad day.

R. C. PORTER, *President.*

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

BY A. G. DANIELLS

The Bible recognizes the value of organization and its importance, and enjoins it upon the church. We have organization very clearly brought to view in the Old Testament, beginning with the Mosaic dispensation, when Israel came out of Egypt. There the Lord chose the leader, associated with him counsellors, and they thoroughly organized the people of God for service, for offensive and defensive work. This organization was made very complete; it was continued, though varying in its form. The principle of organization also was brought down into the New Testament, and enjoined there.

In the beginning of this movement the Lord gave us, through the spirit of prophecy, very clear, definite, encouraging instruction with reference to organization.

Organization is not to take the place of spirituality in the church. It is not to get in the way of spirituality; but on the other hand, no amount of spirituality and devotion can take the place of order, system and method in the work of God. God does all His work in an orderly, systematic, methodical and harmonious way. There is no friction and no conflict in the work of God in any way. He has established order in the material world throughout the universe. We see it from the lowest orders of life, vegetable and animal, right through to man the masterpiece of creation,--things working under universal law.

And the Lord has not left this out of the spiritual realm. In "Patriarchs and Prophets" we are told that the Lord established as perfect order in the church as He did in nature. That is perfect. Look at the human body, from the lips to the feet: it is wonderfully organized, every part performing its function, doing its work in harmony with every other part.--no friction, no conflict, and it takes the proper working of every organ of the body to complete the work and the purpose of God in the creation of man.

It is very important that we, as a body, should give thought to this matter of organization. You are starting out here on a great movement. I think you are destined to have as great a movement here as in any part of the world. You have the territory, you have

the people; and you are transplanting to this field all the machinery and all the departments of work in this cause,—evangelism, education, printing, circulation of literature, medical work,—every feature of our work you are duplicating here. That is right. If there is any place on earth where printing and the circulation of literature is necessary, it is in the Far East, with its multiplied millions of people. And if education is needed in the United States, it is needed in China,—education for the training of workers. Schools are needed at home to educate our boys and girls who are brought up in the sunlight of the gospel, and have such splendid opportunities for preparation: but if, in addition to home training and those natural existing conditions, schools are needed at home, how much more are good schools needed in these fields to take these converts from heathenism and train them for the work of God; and the very best teachers and the best trainers that we have are none too good to be planted in these heathen lands to train the converts for mighty and efficient service in His cause. And if we need Review & Herald, Pacific Press, and Southern Publishing Houses in that little country with a hundred millions of people, what do we need in the line of printing facilities in this country with more than nine hundred millions! I do not see how we are going to get over this great land, with its teeming millions of people, without distributing literature “like the leaves of autumn,” and I believe when that expression was made it was made for more than the United States. If there is any place where the message-filled literature ought to fall like leaves from the trees in the time of autumn, it is here.

You can not run a great evangelical movement, with all its branches and its ramifications in printing and education, and all that, without organization. You must have things well connected up, and every one must be an organized body himself. And you men who are taking hold to administer affairs and direct affairs in divisions, need to study carefully this important phase of our work; otherwise you will not work in harmony; and you will have conflict, you will have jolts and jars; the bands will run off from the wheels and the cogs will break: there will be a lot of friction unless you appreciate and understand the principle of organization, and all try to work to it.

The Bible in dealing with this subject says: “One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.” How is that?—One shall chase a thousand, and two shall chase TEN thousand. What do you see in that? You see there the multiplication of power by organization, or union. One man making an effort alone can put to flight a thousand; but you let two men join forces and keep step, and work together, and their power is multiplied fivefold. Two men working together can do five times what two men working separately can do.

When this war broke out, our work was so organized that a single call brought 70,000 people to the front in exact step; and what was the result? In one

month 1,500,000 copies of a document on the war were put into the hands of the public.

And it is so in other departments. Now our work is so organized over the world that when a body of men whom we call the General Conference Committee—fifteen or twenty men in a little room—pass a resolution that touches a hundred thousand people and means \$200,000 to our mission fields, in three months a hundred thousand people are keeping step to that resolution; and in twelve months nearly a quarter of a million dollars rolls into this cause for foreign missions and for the building up of our work.

That is the value of organization. Suppose we did not have this organization and these wheels touching wheels, and everything connected with that great belt that is moving all around the world; we might sit in that little room and pass our resolutions and re-pass them, for all we would get out of them. That is why God has given us this instruction,—that we might so arrange our work that right up to the end of time the whole body of our people would harmoniously, organically, unitedly and sympathetically be accomplishing the deeds of Omnipotence. That is what it is for, and without it we can do very little in the world.

This organization is a democracy, to use a political term. It is an organization that begins with the people; it is an organization that gives to every individual the fullest freedom of his conscience and the fullest liberty for the exercise of his talents and his powers. But it does ask every man to work with every other man. Is that arbitrary? It does not follow because an individual is asked to work with his fellow believers, and to work in harmony, that it is an abridgment of personal liberty and personal rights, nor that it in any way hinders him in his service for the Master.

In the human body every organ, every member, every part has the fullest freedom, and yet it works in harmony with every other part. My hand works in harmony with my mind and the needs of my body, and my feet the same, my tongue, my organs of speech, my eyes, my ears,—they all work, but each one works for the benefit of the other. But there is nothing arbitrary about that. What is there for the hand to do but what the body requires? What is there that the hand can do separate from the body that it cannot do in connection with the body?

Some people have a step that they want to keep themselves without reference to the step of anyone else, and they say that this organization is a relic of popery, that we are depriving men of their rights and their liberties to have them keep step together. I say to those men, “What is there in this work that you can do alone that you can not do in association with others?” I have watched for some years, and I haven’t found anyone yet with talents so great and powers so extensive and abilities so mighty that he can not exercise them in an organized way with his fellow workers. What is there for the Christian to do outside of the body that he cannot perform in connection

with that body? I don't believe there is anything more for a man to do outside of the body than there is for my hand to do independent of my body. Every member of Christ's body can do all that he has the talent to do right in connection with the organized body, and I believe that when he gets away from that he will do less than he will do with the body.

Take, for instance, the men who left our ranks and took up an independent attitude,—put them all together, and what have they done in ten years? Now suppose we would all go off on our own account like that, what would become of us?

And so you men who have taken up the work here ought to grow, and develop, and broaden, and become strong, so that the responsibilities of this great work in your field may rest on your shoulders. The man who does not adjust himself to this work, and who does not expand, can not be a burden bearer in this cause. It takes effort; it takes submission; it takes humility; it takes understanding in order to reach that. You get that, just as you do other things, by careful study and by adjustment. I do not know of anything that helps a man so much as to bring his mind to a state of submission and a state of brotherly warmth with all other brethren, and say, "Well, brethren, what shall I do? Help me, and teach me, and aid me." And so far as I have observed, the brethren are able to help us and guide us and lead us in paths better than we can choose for ourselves. It does us good to surrender our wills and our ways. Of course it is always proper and right to talk over matters, and to raise questions, and if there are things that seem to stand in the way, all our committees are willing to consider those things; but if after prayer and counsel together the brethren still feel that a certain thing should be done, we never should refuse to do it.

I wouldn't say it to boast, but I was thinking it over a while ago, and it occurred to me that in the thirty-six years that I have been in the ministry I have never yet failed to do what the conference committee asked me to do. There has never been one recommendation passed that I haven't carried out, and I feel that the brethren have guided my footsteps a thousand times better than I could have guided them myself; and I have known others who did the same.

I remember once when we were having difficulty in the Iowa Conference about getting men to a certain corner of the state,—northwestern Iowa. That was a stormy part of the State. We didn't have any preachers up there, but we had cyclones and terrible blizzards in the winter, and people living in sod houses: it was a rough and pioneer part. Down in the southeastern part we had churches, and a good many preachers. We had a place called Mount Pleasant, and we had several preachers located around Mount Pleasant. We wanted to get some work started up in northwestern Iowa, where there was no Mount Pleasant. And the committee called one or two or three men, and asked them if they would go; but they all had good reasons why they could not go to the northwest. Finally

someone said, "Let's try Brother Farnsworth, and see if he will go." He came in and sat down and said: "Well, brethren, what is it?" They said, "We want to open the work up in the northwest, and we have called you in to ask you if you would be willing to go?"—"Yes, sir!" "How soon could you go?" "In ten minutes." It was all ended; and Brother Farnsworth went. It is "Mount Pleasant" up there now; we have some splendid churches in that part of the State. Brethren are willing to go to the northwestern part of Iowa now. And Brother Farnsworth didn't lose anything by leaving Mount Pleasant and going up to the northern part of the State. He got a lot of believers; he raised up good churches; and it gave him experience, and prepared him for greater responsibility.

I have never seen any good reason for refusing to do anything that the brethren in council together requested me to do; and I don't know of anything now that would stop me from going ahead and doing it, and asking God to work that thing out. I have seen, sometimes, that after one has gone, though fearful that the thing was not right, a great blessing has come out of it, and the individual has come to see it was the best step he ever took.

So let us study into this matter of organization, and carry it out in the strongest way possible. We need a stronger organization of the work in this great Eastern field. Pastors Porter, Fulton, Salisbury, Johanson, myself and others, have been giving careful study to a more complete plan of organization for the Asiatic Division, and we have outlined our convictions in the following statement:—

General Conference Committee Seventh-day Adventists

DEAR BRETHREN:—

We feel deeply impressed by the situation we face in India, eastern Asia, the East Indies, and Australasia, to request you to give this part of our world-field your most serious consideration. It is our firm conviction that the present is the hour of opportunity for pushing forward the work of God in this vast mission field. It seems to us that if this opportunity is promptly seized and pressed to its full measure, the gain to our cause will be far greater than we can possibly conceive. On the other hand, if we fail now to step into these openings which the providence of God has created, the loss will be very great, and we fear that we shall have to do later, under great difficulties, the work we can now carry on under favorable conditions.

It is the vastness of this field, the progress the cause is making here, the heavy pressure of the demands this progress is bringing upon us, and what should now be done adequately to deal with this great problem, that we beg you earnestly to consider.

The Field

The boundary lines of this field are about as follows: Starting at the Persian Gulf they run north between Persia and Afghanistan to Turkestan; thence east along the northern boundaries of Mongolia, Manchuria,

Korea, and Japan to the international Day Line in the Pacific; and from there to the southern boundaries of New Zealand and Australia. This territory, as you can readily see, covers a vast stretch of land and sea. Its population numbers upward of ten hundred millions—two-thirds of the whole human race.

General Conditions

Nearly all of these teeming millions are heathen. They are intensely religious, but they grope in the darkness of superstition and idolatry. To a very large extent the masses are without education. In both city and country life they are so far behind modern civilized life that the transformation and uplift they must have presents a tremendous task. In many respects this is unquestionably the most difficult field in the world to evangelize. But this work, difficult as it is, must be done, and Seventh-day Adventists have put their hands to this task. We have now entered the largest and most important divisions of this great field. While we have only made a beginning, our cause is now deeply rooted and permanently established in all the places we have entered. The number of people in all these countries who have already embraced the message, their consecration to it, and their eagerness to join us in the finishing of the work, are convincing evidences to us that thousands more in these lands are waiting for the light, and that when the earth is reaped there will be a great company of rejoicing souls redeemed from the terrible heathenism in which these people are now groping. We are greatly encouraged regarding the outlook. The Lord has given abundant assurance of what can be done in soul winning endeavor among people living in the rankest heathenism. What has already been done can be repeated and continued.

Pressing Demands

But, dear brethren, notwithstanding these triumphs and this encouraging outlook, the workers in these mission fields are in sore perplexity and trouble. They are struggling with great difficulties which have been created by the success God has given in winning souls to the truth. The problems they faced when they first entered these fields were comparatively simple. They had new languages to learn. They had to acquaint themselves with the life of a strange people, and to work untiringly to lead souls to take their stand for the truth. All this kept them busy and serious, but it was a personal matter which they could keep more or less closely locked up in their own hearts and mission homes. But as people have taken their stand for the message, a new situation has been created and new demands have begun to press upon the missionaries.

1. The new believers must be brought together for worship, instruction, encouragement and organization. This calls for a suitable place of worship, which it is sometimes very difficult to secure. In some instances much has been lost by failing to care for the souls harvested after long periods of toil and expense.

2. In all these countries the young men and young women who embrace the message want to join in the

work of making the truth know to others. But they are unprepared for the work. They need education and training. This makes an urgent demand for training schools, which means teachers, buildings, and adequate equipment. With such educational facilities we can lay prompt, strong hold on these young people and train them for evangelists, Bible workers, teachers, canvassers, printers, and helpers in all lines of work. Without these training facilities we shall always be seriously crippled.

3. The earnest desire that takes possession of nearly all the native converts to work for their friends and neighbors greatly increases the need of literature in the languages. Nearly all these believers can distribute literature in one way and another. This is the most effective work the masses can do in some of these countries. To supply this need of literature, small printing plants must be established in different places. We have a few good plants that are doing excellent, valuable work, but others are most urgently needed.

4. As our young native believers are developed into faithful, efficient workers, additional funds are required for their support. And so the line of advance keeps lengthening with every effort we make. But if we keep anywhere near the front in the onward sweep of this great movement in these mission fields, we shall be obliged continually to add new recruits from both Europeans and natives to the present forces in the field.

These, dear brethren, are the conditions existing to-day throughout the Asiatic and Indian mission fields. These demands are focused upon the workers and the committees, and in some cases there is great anxiety and perplexity and physical and mental wear and tear. These demands for larger investments are difficult for the home Board to meet. Sometimes the delays in getting the workers and funds cause great loss and disappointment. As a result some of the workers are almost afraid to push their work along any further, fearing the sad and painful results of multiplying demands that can not be met.

A Larger, Stronger Program for this Field

As we have come face to face with these conditions, and have tried hard to meet them, we have become most deeply convinced that the time has come to inaugurate a larger and stronger program for this great mission field. Our work here is getting beyond our plans and provisions for its advancement. It seems to us that Isa. 54:2, 3, has a greater meaning to the church of Christ to-day than ever before: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles." This, we believe, is God's program for His people to-day in behalf of the ten hundred millions of heathen in Asia. We must "enlarge" and "lengthen" and "strengthen."

And we must do it now. Even the terrible war in Europe must not stand in the way. Rather, it must

be used for just what God has intended it to be—a great clarion call to His people to awaken and throw themselves and their all as they never have in the past, into the finishing of His work. Even while we are in council over these great problems and preparing this message to you, the cables are reporting the expulsion of Turkey from Europe. They tell us that the allies are pressing their way toward Constantinople, and that the Turkish government is transferring its archives and treasures from its capitol to the city of Konia in Asia Minor well on the way to Jerusalem. The fulfilment of Dan. 11:45, to which we have looked so long, is taking place before our eyes. If the view we have held and proclaimed to the world regarding the meaning of this event is true, we ought to use it for the purpose for which it was revealed in the prophecy: namely, to arouse both the church and the world to prepare to meet God.

In such an hour as this we dare not counsel retrenchment, nor even standing still, while God's people are holding the treasures of wealth He has given them. We believe that we must come forward with larger gifts. Has not the time really come to "sell that thou hast,"—to cut down bank accounts and land boundaries? Surely the hour calls upon all the people of God to cut off needless and expensive luxuries. Who can tell how many hundreds of thousands of dollars could and would be quickly cast into the treasury if the church were thoroughly aroused to the full meaning of this solemn hour?

Our Proposal

First, We propose that a large expenditure of money in foreign fields be decided upon by the General Conference Committee, and that the reasons therefor be placed clearly and fully before our people. An abundance of evidence can be sent from this field to justify such a decision. We feel sure that a full statement of the real truth regarding our present situation will move hundreds of our people to give larger sums than they are now giving. We feel certain that there are thousands of our people who can give from \$100 to \$1,000 a year in addition to their twenty-cents-a-week offerings. If this is true, is it not the duty of the leaders of this cause to influence them to make these gifts?

Brethren, is it not evident that our present foreign mission policy is inadequate to meet the demands of our growing work? The arrangement for fifteen cents a week, and no more to be raised for foreign missions, means the binding of these missions hand and foot. But that can not be done. A living, growing thing can not be bound, and God's cause is a living, growing cause. In its life lies a power that can not be held in check by human arrangements. The plan to provide only fifteen cents a week per member for missions, and to refrain from calling on special funds, may or may not have been right at the time it was made. But the cause has far outgrown that plan, and we believe that now the plan should be revised. It appears to us that one of three things must be done;

(1) Raise the weekly amount per member to twenty-five cents, and devote twenty cents to foreign missions;

(2) Hold the quota at twenty cents a week, turning it all to foreign fields, and raise special funds for the debts on the institutions;

(3) Continue the present arrangement of raising twenty cents, devoting fifteen cents to foreign missions and five cents to the debts on institutions, and, in addition, create a fund to be raised by special gifts from our people of means to provide the buildings and facilities so sorely needed in the mission fields, and thus enable us to meet the urgent requirements that spring up and force themselves upon us from year to year.

We favor the last suggestion. It is our conviction that a faithful account of the needs in the mission fields by those who feel keenly over the situation will move the hearts of our people to give what is required. We must believe this. Surely it is God's guiding hand and His divine power that has placed us in these fields and created these demands. Can it be possible that He has created a situation which His people can not meet—a situation that is doomed to great embarrassment through failure on His part to make adequate provision to meet it? None of us could believe this. We know the Lord has the resources, and that strong faith and earnest, serious endeavor on our part will bring them to our hands for use.

Second, We request that a plan for a stronger and more efficient administration in this large field be worked out. The territorial area is very great; the population is immense; the problems to be dealt with are varied, and large and difficult. It is not alone the number of believers in a given territory, nor the number of organizations and institutions that call for united, strong, experienced leadership. We believe that our work in India, eastern Asia, and the East Indies, has reached that point where it requires a resident or local administration as strong, efficient, and reliable as either the North American or the European Division.

The territory of the Asiatic Division alone stretches from Manchuria south to Java, a distance of more than four thousand miles. In this Division are living six hundred million people, representing many nationalities and religions. Our staff of workers is spread over this entire field. They are widely separated. Most of them are young men who have come direct from the school-room, and are therefore inexperienced in administrative affairs. They are earnest young men who are pushing the work in their fields as hard as they can. Every turn of the wheel brings to them fresh openings and new demands. These are pressed hard upon the president of the Division, who stands in a large measure isolated and alone. To a large extent he must decide how to deal with these problems, and what requests coming from these local fields shall be passed on to and pressed upon the home Board.

The same situation exists in the India Union Mission field. The needs are so numerous, so varied and so urgent, and the prospect of having them met seems

so uncertain that one does not know which way to turn. There are times when the situation is difficult enough to bewilder and stagger the strongest.

In the North American and European Divisions there are large, experienced committees and many counsellors in all departments who can get together to study problems and make decisions. We are convinced that this provision for efficient, close-range administration is necessary for the best interests of the work in those important Divisions. And it is our conviction that the interests of the cause in the Far East call for the same broad provision for organization and administration.

To approach this efficiency in the administrative work here, we beg to request that a continental division be formed which shall embrace the Asiatic Division, the Indian Union Mission and the Australasian Union Conference. The general problems of the Asiatic Division and the Indian Union Mission are practically the same. The plans for pushing evangelistic work, the production and circulation of literature in the many vernaculars, the education, direction and support of the native workers, are the same throughout this great non-Christian field. How to break through the great walls of Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Mohammedanism, is a problem that taxes the wisdom of all alike. And the problem of meeting the ever-increasing demands in all these fields is the same. We believe that efficiency in dealing with these great problems will be greatly increased by uniting these fields in one division so that the leaders can be united in one administrative body, the same as are the leaders of the fields in the European Division. This would enable them to hold regular meetings for counsel regarding their most difficult and perplexing questions, and so have the decisions of a larger and more experienced body to guide them in making requests to the home Board, and in formulating policies for local fields. We believe that the decisions reached by this large committee for the field would be a great help to the General Conference Committee in its part of the administration.

We include Australasia in this Division because of the great help that field would be able to render in giving counsel, and in supplying young people and funds. In a number of ways Australasia is closely attached to the Asiatic world. She and India are both British. Her island field on the west touches the eastern boundary of the Asiatic Division so closely that one large island—New Guinea—is divided between them. Her northern territory skirts the southern boundary of the East Indies. Her problems in carrying the message to the people of her widely extended island mission fields have many things in common with the two divisions in Asia.

The avenues of service that would be opened to Australasia by being organically connected with the Asiatic field would be a constant stimulus to the believers there to do their utmost for the finishing of the work. That union conference has already ren-

dered excellent service to the cause in the Asiatic Division by pioneering the East Indies and the Philippine Islands in evangelistic work, in the sale of subscription books throughout the field, in the gifts of funds, and in sending experienced workers to Malaysia, China, Japan and India. That union is in a condition now to render far greater service to this field, and will do so if good plans can be worked out for cooperation throughout the territory.

Plan of Organization

After giving the plan of organization careful study, we are of the opinion that with certain modifications it should be about the same as that which the General Conference arranged at its last session for the Asiatic Division. We would advise that it be as simple as possible without sacrificing efficiency.

Administrative Committee.—We feel the need of an executive or administrative committee large and experienced enough to give mature, reliable counsel regarding the large, perplexing problems that must of necessity be constantly coming to the front in such a field. That committee should consist of the president of the Division, the secretary, the treasurer, the presidents of the union conferences and missions, and perhaps three additional persons of good experience and judgment. Such a committee would be able to make decisions in which both they and the brethren at Washington would have reason to feel a good measure of confidence.

President.—The president should be free from local responsibilities, so that he could give his whole time to the interests of the field. He should attend the general meetings of the union conferences and missions, and visit the home field occasionally to counsel with the Board and aid in securing funds and workers.

Secretary.—The secretary should be a man of large experience, so that he could assist the president in the field work. With the aid of an accountant, he might act as treasurer also. Although the financial part of the Division would not be large at first, yet we believe that we should have a treasurer who would help to build up the financial interests in a strong way. A good, capable man should more than save his salary in effecting economies and increasing the income.

Name.—We suggest that the proposed Division be called the Asiatic Division. Then, should it be thought best to tie the South African Union to the European Division, and South America to the North American Division, we would have the whole world field organized in three great divisions,—American, European, and Asiatic.

Reorganization.—If this Division is organized we would advise the reorganization of the present Asiatic Division somewhat as follows:

(As the plan of reorganization was changed during the conference and appears elsewhere we omit giving it here.)

The stretch of territory embraced in each of these proposed unions, the population of each, the open avenues for service, and the pressing demands, are all

large enough, it appears to us, to justify this reorganization.

General Meetings.—We believe that at least quadrennial councils should be held in this Division. We are convinced that large results would accrue to this field by holding large meetings here rather than by trying to help the field in large General Conference sessions in America. These quadrennial councils should be attended by the officers of the General Conference and the presidents of the American and European Divisions. It would do no harm for some of the presidents of the large union conferences to attend the meetings in these mission fields. In the general meetings held here on the ground there would be time to study the field and its needs, and to formulate wise progressive policies as it is impossible to do at the General Conference sessions. It would be possible also to render the workers in these heathen lands far greater personal service and help than they can ever expect to get at a large General Conference gathering.

When to Effect this Organization.—We suggest that this organization be effected at the Fall Council of the General Conference Committee in 1915. We think that at least a temporary constitution could be agreed to, the president, secretary and treasurer could be appointed, and general plans formulated for one year. We would like to have the first general meeting of the new Division held at Hongkong or Singapore about the first of November 1916, and to have this meeting attended by the General Conference officers and presidents of the American and European Divisions. We would request that as many of these men as possible should visit different parts of the field long enough before the meeting convenes to get a good general view of the situation. This would aid them very much in dealing with the many problems that would come before them in the Council. We are very anxious that a helpful, uplifting meeting for ministers and workers should precede the regular business of the Council. The workers in these heathen lands need the instruction, inspiration and encouragement of such meetings as much as the workers anywhere in the world.

Perhaps this is all we should burden you with at this time regarding this part of your world-parish. These proposals may appear too large and drastic to you, but if we understand the conditions and the needs of this vast field, some such advanced steps will, in our judgment, have to be taken without delay. At times we almost shrink from attempting so much, but there is no way to avoid doing so without being untrue to our great Leader who sends the command, "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations: spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes."

Praying the Lord to lead us all to right decisions for the speedy finishing of His work, we are

Your brethren in His service,

(Signed)

- A. G. DANIELLS
- R. C. PORTER
- J. E. FULTON
- H. R. SALISBURY

CONFERENCE MINUTES

The first meeting of the Asiatic Division Mission in its present form was called to order by the president, R. C. Porter, at 9:00 a. m., May 2nd, 1915, at Shanghai. Pastor J. E. Fulton of Australia led in prayer, acknowledging our dependence upon God, and beseeching wisdom and discretion for the work of the session, that plans may be perfected which will greatly advance the message among these millions of heathen people.

Pastor Porter spoke a few words of welcome and encouragement, expressing his satisfaction that we had been permitted to gather and enjoy the privileges of this hour.

The minutes of the reorganization meeting of the Division having been formerly placed in the hands of all the workers, their reading was waived.

The constitution provides that the Executive Committee are delegates ex-officio, and the Executive Committee now recommended that all persons having been sent to the meeting by their missions should be delegates. This recommendation was adopted.

In harmony with the by-laws, Pastor Porter was nominated by the Executive Committee for chairman during the session, which was approved.

Pastor Daniells was invited by the chairman to address the delegation, and chose as his subject, The Value of Proper Organization. As he told of the instruction we as a people had received from the spirit of prophecy, and what thorough organization had done and is now doing for our work, his remarks received the earnest attention they deserved.

The Executive Committee nominated the standing committees for the session as follows:

On Plans	On Credentials
J. E. Fulton, Chairman	F. H. DeVinney, Chairman
F. A. Detamore	F. A. Allum
H. M. Blunden	O. A. Hall
C. L. Butterfield	J. P. Anderson
H. F. Benson	B. Petersen
R. F. Cottrell	
A. C. Selmon	On Nominations
C. N. Woodward	L. V. Finster, Chairman
J. M. Johanson	J. E. Shultz
E. M. Adams	W. D. Burden
B. L. Anderson	W. C. Hankins
Riley Russell	Frederick Lee

At the second session of the conference, the suggested new plan of reorganization was presented by Pastor Daniells. He spoke for some time giving the reasons that led to the development of the idea, and finally read a statement of the matter which had been sent to the General Conference Committee, which fully outlined the plan proposed.

At the close of his presentation Pastor Porter gave his hearty approval of it, and said he felt that it was a great step forward. Others also expressed approval, among them Pastors Hankins, Cottrell, and DeVinney; while Pastors Fulton and Johanson spoke

of their great pleasure on account of the reception the plan had met with, and said it would more closely unite the Australasian field with the Asiatic Division. Pastor Daniells characterized this action as one that gave him great pleasure. It was then adopted by a rising vote of the delegation.

At the next session the president read his address, which was attentively listened to. In commenting upon it, Pastor Daniells remarked that he thought the progress made was truly wonderful, but he expected to see a greater increase as we become better organized and have more workers and facilities. He pleaded for a strong effort to be made for the Europeans living in our large cities, and told some instances to show what God has given us in response to efforts in their behalf.

Pastor Fulton expressed much interest in the report, and said he felt much encouraged with our progress. Pastor Johanson said that he was impressed that if we could build up the literature work among the English-speaking people we would secure a force of workers who could greatly assist in building it up among the native people.

In all there were twenty-one sessions of the conference, but as the field superintendents' reports and other important matters considered are presented elsewhere, we need not present them in the minutes.

The excellent convention papers that were presented each afternoon at the three o'clock hour would naturally come in as a part of the conference proceedings. However, they will appear later, and as much space as possible will be given to the lively discussions that followed each.

The resolutions passed at the conference have been classified. It is not considered necessary to print the discussions upon the same, nor to note the alterations that were made. The following are the resolutions as they passed the conference in their amended form.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, In all parts of the Asiatic Division Mission there are manifold evidences that God is visiting His workers with His Spirit and gathering in a rich harvest of souls; therefore,--

1. RESOLVED, That we express our devout thankfulness to our heavenly Father for every blessing bestowed, and pledge ourselves to more complete consecration and greater faithfulness in His service.

WHEREAS, Pastor E. H. Wilbur, Brother Esta Miller, Sister Gertrude Thompson, and Brother Fred A. DeVinney have been laid to rest since our last meeting, awaiting the call of the great Lifegiver; therefore,--

2. RESOLVED, That we express to their sorrowing relatives our deepest sympathy in their bereavement, and our appreciation of the faithful services of those who have fallen asleep in Jesus, knowing that while they rest from their labors, their works do follow them.

WHEREAS, When Christ ascended up on high He declared, "All power is given unto Me in heaven and

in earth. Go ye therefore and make Christians of all nations;" and,--

WHEREAS, This commission applies with particular force to our time; therefore,--

3. RESOLVED, That for the accomplishment of this great work, we separate ourselves from every entanglement, and that our first effort be the salvation of souls for whom Christ died; that we reaffirm it as our conviction that this is our most important work.

Increase of Offerings--Week of Prayer

WHEREAS, Those to whom this last message comes will show that they prize it by the zeal manifested in working for others, and to this end they will make sacrifices, as our people are doing in the homeland, by giving liberally of their means to support our work here in Asia; therefore,--

4. RESOLVED, That we strive greatly to increase our offerings in this field, and that we aim during the ensuing period to reach the five-cents-a-week (gold) standard for every baptized Sabbath keeper.

WHEREAS, There is strength in unified action; and,--

WHEREAS, In the past each mission field has appointed its own time for holding the week of prayer, and for taking special offerings; therefore,--

5. WE RECOMMEND, That the Asiatic Division Committee appoint a suitable time for the week of prayer, and for special offerings, furnishing notices and necessary literature for the same.

Furlough Periods and Climatic Change

WHEREAS, Conditions of life in these eastern fields are continually improving, the evidence of which is found in the good homes provided for our missionaries, the improved facilities for transporting food stuffs, the better knowledge of how to preserve health in these countries, and the opportunities offered to secure rest and recuperation at numerous hill-stations; and in view of the tremendous demands now being made upon the workers for the finishing of the work; therefore,--

6. RESOLVED, That we request the General Conference Committee to discontinue the seven-year furlough period, leaving the matter of furloughs in this field an open question to be determined by the individuals concerned, in consultation with the local, union and Asiatic Division Committees; and that we encourage our workers to remain by their work, utilizing the opportunities presented in the field to obtain rest and recuperation.

WHEREAS, In some parts of this Division where there is uniformly high temperature, or other trying climatic conditions, it is often found necessary for our foreign workers to seek a change of climate for rest and recuperation; therefore,--

7. RESOLVED, That when considered necessary such change of climate be arranged by the local and union mission committees, that such workers be paid their full remuneration and half their traveling expenses to and from the place recommended by the committee, and that the regular house rent be remitted during

this period in all cases where another rent must be paid at the place to which the worker goes.

We Further---

RECOMMEND, That due consideration be given to the health of our native workers; that whenever deemed necessary by the local committee they be advised to take a short period of rest; and that the local committee make all necessary provision, as already provided.

Publishing Work

8. In harmony with the recommendations of the General Conference Committee concerning the reorganization of the publishing work in the India Union Mission, we recommend the following plan for promoting the sale of English and other European literature in the Asiatic Division:

(a) That a publishing department be organized to superintend and foster the sale of literature in the entire territory of the Asiatic Division.

(b) That a field missionary secretary be selected to take general oversight of the sale of literature, and to assist in organizing distributing centers for the union missions operating in China, Japan, Manchuria and Korea.

(c) That tract societies be established in such places as may seem best as distributing centers for literature.

(d) That as tract societies are established they be placed under the management of competent and experienced secretaries who will work under the direction of the union or local mission committee that superintends and controls the work in the territory where the tract society is located.

(e) That we purchase from the Australasian publishing house such English and other European literature as we require.

(f) That the Australasian publishing house provide inexpensive subscription books for sale among the English speaking natives who are unable to purchase the more expensive books.

(g) That all supplies thus obtained be charged at the usual rates to tract societies, the publishing house paying such general expenses as are fixed by the General Conference Publishing Department.

(h) That we invite the Australasian Union Conference to send over experienced field agents as may be required to superintend the sale of literature and to assist in promoting all tract society interests.

(i) That we invite the Australasian Union Conference to pay the fares of such field agents to the various parts of the Asiatic Division territory as are required to promote the sale of English and other European literature.

(j) That wages and expenses other than those mentioned in above section (i) be paid by the tract society or mission employing the field agent.

(k) That we invite the Australasian Union Conference to send experienced book salesmen for European work to various parts of the Asiatic Division territory as may be required, and to pay the fares of such workers.

(1) That we express our appreciation of this proposed arrangement with the Australasian Union Conference, with the assurance that we shall at all times cooperate to the fullest extent in promoting the work in this branch of our publishing department.

WHEREAS, The China field, with its vast territory and its immense population of 400,000,000 people, presents to us a wide-open door for our literature work, the success of which is already assured by the experience of the past; and ---

WHEREAS, The spirit of prophecy has declared that "the book work should be the means of quickly giving the sacred light of present truth to the world," and that "in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who... lightens the earth with his glory;" our literature having already demonstrated its soul winning power in this field; and,---

WHEREAS, The present status of our publishing work in China gives positive evidence that the time has fully come when sound organization to carry this work should be effected, there being no reason why 500 colporteurs should not be continually employed with subscription books, thus making this work self-supporting here as in more favored lands; therefore,---

9. WE RECOMMEND, That the proposed union mission fields of the various sections of China be organized for our literature work on a similar plan to the union conference field, having a union missionary agent and native assistants for the provincial or local missions.

We Further---

RECOMMEND, That three union missionary agents be selected without delay to connect with the publishing work in China, and that they be on the field not later than the end of 1915.

WHEREAS, An urgent necessity exists for small subscription books to enable this field to enter upon self-supporting work with our literature; therefore,---

10. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That immediate steps be taken to produce the necessary literature to build up a subscription book business.

(b) That a publishing committee of five members be appointed to plan for and prepare literature for the China field.

(c) That arrangements be made so that individual members of this committee, or such persons as they appoint, may give the necessary time for the immediate production of copy for a small book, not to exceed 128 pages, and that this book be ready for the field by the autumn of 1915.

(d) That as soon as this book is completed the work of producing manuscript for a book of 384 pages be taken in hand, and that this book be ready for circulation by the autumn of 1916.

(e) That these manuscripts be duplicated and translated in other languages as necessity may arise.

11. WE RECOMMEND, That a tract society be established in Hongkong as a distributing center for English and other European literature, which shall be the distributing center for China, Japan, Korea and Manchuria.

12. WE RECOMMEND, That the General Conference policy regarding discounts and expenses of circulating our subscription books be adopted in this Division, discounts to be as follows: rates to conference tract societies on subscription books, 60 per cent; rates to regular agents and conference employees, 50 per cent; rates to church societies, 40 per cent; rates to individual purchasers, 30 per cent.

13. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That the Mandarin paper, in single copies or in bulk, be supplied by the publishing house at one cent big money, and that the subscription price be twenty cents.

(b) That the subscription price to the public be 500 cash, and that single copies be sold at two cents.

(c) That the Wenli paper be billed at one and one-half cents for single copies or in bulk; that the subscription price be twenty-five cents; and that the selling price be three cents for single copies and fifty cents for subscriptions.

(d) That the colporteur receive fifty per cent on all sales and that no subsidy be paid in any part of the field.

14. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That the complete edition of the Wenli "Bible Readings," and the Wenli edition of "Thoughts on Daniel," be published this year; also that we request the publishing committee to give this recommendation their early attention.

Ingathering Extra—Song Book

15. WE RECOMMEND, That a Harvest Ingathering Extra of our native papers be issued once a year, to be used in our fields with the native people, as the Ingathering Number is annually used in America, and that the first issue be published in October, 1915.

WHEREAS, A committee was appointed by the Asiatic Division Committee two years ago to get out a song book with music plates for use throughout the entire Division; and,--

WHEREAS, Selections have been made from all the fields in the Division, and plates prepared from these selections; therefore,--

16. WE RECOMMEND, That the work of this song book committee be turned over to the regular Shanghai Press Board and China publishing committee, with the urgent request that the Mandarin and Shanghai dialect editions of the song book be translated, completed and printed at once, and that it be issued in the other dialects of China as soon as practicable.

We also--

RECOMMEND, That the fields outside of China be each supplied with a set of the plates, and be urged to print a suitable song book for their fields, following the same general style as the Chinese editions.

We suggest that the title "Hymns of Praise," with equivalent native characters, be adopted as the name.

Studies on Church Discipline

17. WE RECOMMEND, That the studies on Church Discipline given by Pastor Porter be adapted and published in Chinese and other languages.

Sabbath School Work

18. WE RECOMMEND, That earnest and persistent efforts be made in each mission field by the Sabbath school secretary, aided by all officers and workers, to encourage every Sabbath keeper daily to study the Sabbath school lesson; that we urge upon parents the importance of assisting their children in the study of the lesson; and that we emphasize the necessity of the Sabbath school teacher becoming so familiar with the lesson that he may efficiently lead the class in the lesson study.

19. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That consecration services be held in all our Sabbath schools at least once every quarter.

(b) That the mission Sabbath school secretary notify the schools when such services shall be held, as arranged by the executive committee, and strongly urge Sabbath school officers to conform to these appointments.

(c) That the mission Sabbath school secretary assist in making these services a success by furnishing definite suggestions as to how they should be conducted.

(d) That we counsel mission Sabbath school secretaries to engage in an active campaign in behalf of personal work, by urging Sabbath school officers, teachers and parents to do "personal work for every pupil."

20. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That all Sabbath schools frequently set apart a few minutes for the consideration of some live missionary topic or items, the same to be prepared beforehand by the superintendent or some other member of the school.

(b) That we make earnest efforts to increase our Sabbath school donations.

21. WE RECOMMEND, That efforts be made in connection with general meetings to hold institutes in each local mission, where delegates may meet to study Sabbath school methods and receive instruction in Sabbath school work.

22. WE RECOMMEND, That the term of office for Sabbath school officers in this Division be six months.

WHEREAS, There should be uniformity in the Sabbath school lesson study throughout the field; therefore,--

23. WE RECOMMEND, That the international lessons for senior and (when practicable) primary classes be translated and used by all the missions of the Asiatic Division; that for uniformity in the Division, we arrange that lessons be studied three months later than in the Sabbath schools of America.

24. RESOLVED, That in addition to the prospective Union Mission Sabbath school secretary in each field, we favor the selection by the Union Mission Committee of a foreigner with competent native assistant to act as local or provincial secretary.

WHEREAS, Some of our Sabbath school workers in the Asiatic Division have written very instructive papers on important Sabbath school topics which we believe would prove most beneficial to our native schools if published; therefore,--

25. RESOLVED, That such be selected, adapted, and translated into the native languages, and issued in convenient form.

Home Missionary Work

WHEREAS, Home missionary work is a recruiting agency for other lines of effort, and it is the policy of the General Conference to encourage all church members to engage in such work; therefore,---

26. RESOLVED, That we recommend the adoption of the General Conference plan as published, and further, that a department secretary be appointed for this Division to foster this work.

The Term "Pastor"

WHEREAS, The word "Elder," used as the title for our ordained ministers, owing to its association with certain communities not held in good favor by the majority of Christians, has become a source of frequent misunderstanding to the public; therefore,---

27. WE RECOMMEND, That the term "Pastor" be substituted for the word "Elder" in all our correspondence, advertisements, and literature.

The Mission Church

28. RESOLVED, That a mission church be organized in each proposed union or local mission, into which all scattered believers shall be gathered.

Language Study

WHEREAS, It has been a source of weakness to our cause throughout this Division that workers coming out for labor in the vernacular have not always obtained a competent knowledge of the language spoken by the people for whom they labor; and,---

WHEREAS, It is the firm conviction of missionaries of long service in the country that a knowledge of the vernacular is absolutely essential to really effective work; therefore,---

30. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That all new recruits for this Division shall take a course of one year's study in an approved language school; or where such schools are not available, an approved course covering a period of one year be immediately adopted, and that a second and third year's work be provided under the instruction of native language teachers.

(b) That no responsibilities interfering with language study be laid upon such workers until they have passed their first year's examination.

(c) That the Division Committee definitely require all vernacular workers to pass their first year's examination within twelve months of arrival in the field, with six months grace if necessary; the wives of such workers being urged to follow this language course.

Medical Work

WHEREAS, Most of the medical men who have come to the mission fields have not had a definite knowledge of what would be required of them; therefore,---

31. WE RECOMMEND, That it be plainly placed before all new candidates that the experience in mission fields has demonstrated the small dispensary and itiner-

ant medical-evangelical work to be of the most practical value in bringing souls to Christ.

WHEREAS, The liberality of Brother James Skea of College View, Nebraska, in giving to the China missions five thousand dollars to be used in providing facilities for medical missionary work, will enable us to make an advance step in this work which has been long delayed; and,---

WHEREAS, There are exceptional opportunities for making our medical missionary work in this field a strong factor in the closing work of the threefold message; therefore,---

32. RESOLVED, That we express to Brother Skea our heartfelt thanks for this gift, and assure him that it will be used in such a way as to be a blessing to many who are sick in body and afflicted in spirit.

We Further---

RECOMMEND, That the following disposition be made of this fund, viz. :---

(a) That \$1,900 gold be used to provide dispensary and equipment for medical work in the Province of Honan; the apportioning of this fund to the Honan Provincial Mission being contingent upon said mission securing a physician.

(b) That \$1,900 gold be used in supplying facilities (dispensary and equipment) for the medical missionary work in connection with the work to be opened in the proposed North China Union Mission.

(c) That \$1,200 gold be used in providing a small dispensary and equipment for the work to be opened in Kwangsi Province.

North China

WHEREAS, The northern section of China, in which is situated the capital of the nation, has all these years been left unentered; and,---

WHEREAS, We feel that the time has come when the beginning of work in that field can not longer be delayed without great hazard; therefore,---

33. WE RECOMMEND, That Doctor and Mrs. A. C. Selmon be released from their connection with the training school at the earliest opportunity to open work in north China.

Educational Department

In consideration of our great need of thoroughly trained workers, and recognizing that thorough training can not be assured without systematic effort; therefore,---

34. WE RECOMMEND, (a) That a divisional educational department be organized at once, the secretary of which shall have general oversight of the educational work of the Division.

(b) That we urge the introduction of uniform courses of study, a uniform grading system, and the preparation of such additional text books as are needed in the various languages.

35 WE RECOMMEND, That the China Missions Training School be requested to carry the intermediate work of the East China Mission,—grades seven to ten.

WHEREAS, There are at present no students in the China Missions Training School far enough advanced

to take the advanced work of grades eleven to fourteen, nor are there any to come this year; therefore,—

36. WE RECOMMEND, That no work above the tenth grade be undertaken before the school year beginning 1917.

Call for Workers

WHEREAS, There is such a great need of workers in China to man our institutions and vigorously prosecute the work in our mission fields; therefore,—

37. RESOLVED, That we earnestly petition the General Conference Committee to arrange, if possible, for the release of Dr. H. W. Miller from responsibility in America, and that upon such release we extend to him a most cordial invitation to return and again take up work in China, his former mission field.

WHEREAS, The vast work to be done in Asia calls for a thoroughly organized and increasing campaign with our denominational literature; and,—

WHEREAS, The greatness of the field, and the many problems to be solved in setting on foot such a campaign, demands talent of wide and long experience in this work; therefore,—

38. RESOLVED, That we invite Brother E. R. Palmer to connect with the publishing work of the proposed new Asiatic Division, and that the General Conference Committee be requested to release him from his present responsibilities.

Asiatic Division Mission NEWS

39. WE RECOMMEND, That the Asiatic Division Mission NEWS be issued semi-monthly, and that a subscription rate of fifty cents gold per annum be charged.

Credentials and Licenses

40. WE RECOMMEND, That licenses and credentials be issued as follows: colporteurs' license, missionary license, ministerial license, and ministerial credentials; and that such papers be bi-lingual, i. e., printed in English on one side and in the native language of the respective fields on the other.

Holding Property

WHEREAS, In some sections of our field governmental laws prevent the holding of property by legal corporation; and,—

WHEREAS, The holding of such property by any one individual is undesirable, seeing that the removal of such individual by death or other cause would make possible serious loss to the cause of God; therefore,—

41. RESOLVED, That where such conditions exist, all property, whenever possible, be held by the members of the union or local mission committee.

Reorganization

WHEREAS, The extension of our missionary operations into all parts of the Far East, and the increase of believers throughout the field, have created many urgent demands for publishing houses and equipment, educational institutions, and an ever-increasing number of foreign and native workers; and,—

WHEREAS, The situation thus created calls for a more thorough organization of the field and forces, and a more direct and effective administration; therefore,—

42. We most earnestly request the General Conference Committee to give careful consideration to this question and to effect the organization of this field into one great Division, to be composed of union conferences and union missions as follows:

1. The Australasian Union Conference.

2. The Indian Union Mission.

3. The Northeastern Union Mission, to include Japan, Korea, and Manchuria.

4. The North China Union Mission, to include the Provinces of Chihli, Shansi, and the dependency of Mongolia.

5. The East China Union Mission, to include the Provinces of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang.

6. The Central China Union Mission, to include the Provinces of Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi.

7. The West China Union Mission, to include the Provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan, and the dependency of Thibet.

8. The South China Union Mission, to include the Provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, the French dependency of Annam, and the Islands of Formosa and Hainan.

9. The East Indian Union Mission, to include the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, British North Borneo, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, and the Philippine Islands.

Rents and Repairs

WHEREAS, It is the policy of the General Conference to make use of the rents received from mission homes to construct other buildings as needed; therefore,—

43. WE RECOMMEND, That the accumulated rent of mission houses be remitted monthly through the General Conference to the Asiatic Division treasury, and that it be disbursed only by action of the executive committee; and further,—

44. WE RECOMMEND, That no alterations or extensive repairs upon mission property in any mission be entered upon without the counsel and consent of the Asiatic Division officers; it being understood that this does not refer to such repairs as renewing window glass, etc., but to repairs which will consume quite an amount of the income.

WHEREAS, The development of the work throughout this Division will require large funds for the erection of houses for workers, school buildings, etc.; therefore,—

45. WE RECOMMEND, That the greatest economy consistent with conditions in each field be exercised in the erection of buildings, and that all plans be submitted to the Asiatic Division Committee for approval before contracts are let or building operations commenced.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed and beloved sister, Mrs. E. G. White, on account of injuries sustained during the winter, has been called upon to endure much physical suffering; therefore—

46. RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the Asiatic Division Conference, express to Sister White our deepest

sympathy, and also implore our heavenly Father to bestow upon His aged and faithful servant the blessings of sweet peace and comfort, and further fulfil in her behalf the promise, "At eventide it shall be light."

WHEREAS, The delegates to the Asiatic Division Conference have been so kindly entertained and cared for by our workers living at headquarters in Shanghai; and,--

WHEREAS, Those in charge of the dining tent have worked untiringly, shown such unflinching courtesy, and prepared a bill of fare exceptionally wholesome and palatable; therefore,--

47. RESOLVED, That we express our sincere thanks to the officers of the Asiatic Division, to our brethren and sisters at headquarters, and to those having charge of the dining department.

48. RESOLVED, That our thanks is due to the Chinese students who kindly removed to the mat shed and gave their rooms to delegates during the meeting.

Nominations for Asiatic Division

President: R. C. Porter
Vice-President: F. H. DeVinney
Sec., Treas., and Auditor: C. N. Woodward
Executive Committee: R. C. Porter, F. H. DeVinney, C. N. Woodward, C. L. Butterfield, B. Petersen, R. F. Cottrell, F. A. Allum, O. A. Hall, B. L. Anderson, L. V. Finster, F. A. Detamore, E. R. Palmer, Mrs. C. N. Woodward, J. E. Shultz, H. M. Blunden, H. W. Miller, A. C. Selmon.

Departmental Secretaries

Sabbath School: Mrs. C. N. Woodward,
Educational & Miss. Vol.: J. E. Shultz
Publishing: E. R. Palmer
General Field Secretary: H. M. Blunden
Home Miss. Sec. China and Northeastern Union Missions: H. M. Blunden
Medical Secretary: H. W. Miller
Educational Committee: Divisional Secretary, H. F. Benson, Riley Russell.

Signs of the Times Publishing House

Publishing Committee: Editor *Signs of the Times*, B. L. Anderson, Mrs. J. P. Anderson, A. C. Selmon, R. F. Cottrell.

Nominations for Japan Mission

Superintendent: F. H. DeVinney,
Secretary-Treasurer: C. C. Hall

Departmental Secretaries

Sabbath School: S. Miyake
Educational: H. F. Benson
Missionary Volunteer: B. P. Hoffman
Field Missionary: H. Stacey
Advisory Committee: F. H. DeVinney, C. C. Hall, W. D. Burden, H. F. Benson, B. P. Hoffman, H. Stacey, T. H. Okohira, H. Kuniya, K. Noma.
Publishing Committee: F. H. DeVinney, B. P. Hoffman, C. C. Hall, Editor of magazine.

Nominations for Korean Mission

Superintendent: C. L. Butterfield
Secretary-Treasurer: B. R. Owen

Departmental Secretaries

Sabbath School: Mimi Scharffenberg
Educational: Riley Russell
Missionary Volunteer: Mimi Scharffenberg
Field Missionary: H. A. Oberg
Medical: Riley Russell, M. D.
Advisory Committee: C. L. Butterfield, B. R. Owen, W. R. Smith, R. Russell, H. A. Oberg, R. C. Wangerin, Chun Mun Kuk, Ne Keun Ok, Kim Ku Hyok, Kim Na Chun.
Publishing Committee: C. L. Butterfield, H. A. Oberg, Mimi Scharffenberg.

Nominations for Manchurian Mission

Superintendent: B. Petersen
Secretary-Treasurer: O. J. Grundset

Departmental Secretaries

Sabbath School: Mrs. B. Petersen
Missionary Volunteer: Mrs. O. J. Grundset
Advisory Committee: B. Petersen, O. J. Grundset, Feng S. S.

Nominations for North China Union Mission

Superintendent: A. C. Selmon, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer: Bertha Selmon, M.D. (Acting)

Nominations for Central China Union Mission

Superintendent: R. F. Cottrell
Temporary Secretary-Treasurer: A. G. Larson

Departmental Secretaries

Sabbath School: Mrs. R. F. Cottrell
Miss. Vol. & Educational: O. J. Gibson
Field Missionary: To be supplied

Directors of Missions

Honan: Frederick Lee
Hupéh: R. F. Cottrell
Hunan: S. G. White (Acting)
Kiangsi: To be supplied
Advisory Committee: R. F. Cottrell, A. G. Larson, Frederick Lee, S. G. White, O. J. Gibson, R. J. Brown, Liu Djen Bang, Mo Ti Ren, Hwang Dzen Dao, Fang Tsu Tsai, Field Missionary Secretary.

Nominations for West China Union Mission

Superintendent: F. A. Allum
Secretary-Treasurer: M. C. Warren,

Departmental Secretaries

Sabbath School: Mrs. M. C. Warren
Missionary Volunteer: Mrs. F. A. Allum
Field missionary: To be supplied
Advisory Committee: F. A. Allum, M. C. Warren, Shih Yung Gwei, Li Fah Kung, Field Missionary Secretary

Nominations for East China Union Mission

Superintendent: O. A. Hall
Secretary-Treasurer: K. H. Wood

Departmental Secretaries

<i>Sabbath School:</i>	Mrs. O. A. Hall
<i>Educational:</i>	H. J. Doolittle
<i>Missionary Volunteer:</i>	K. H. Wood
<i>Field Missionary:</i>	To be supplied

Directors of Missions

<i>Anhwei:</i>	O. A. Hall
<i>Kiangsu:</i>	K. H. Wood (Acting)
<i>Shantung:</i>	C. P. Lillie
<i>Advisory Committee:</i>	O. A. Hall, K. H. Wood, C. P. Lillie, H. J. Doolittle, W. E. Gillis, Han S. S., Field Missionary Secretary.

Nominations for South China Mission

<i>Superintendent:</i>	B. L. Anderson
<i>Secretary-Treasurer:</i>	P. V. Thomas

Departmental Secretaries

<i>Sabbath School:</i>	Mrs. B. A. Meeker
<i>Educational:</i>	P. V. Thomas
<i>Missionary Volunteer:</i>	Mrs. P. V. Thomas
<i>Field Missionary:</i>	A. Mountain
<i>Hongkong Tract Society:</i>	Mrs. A. Mountain

Directors of Missions

<i>Fukien:</i>	W. C. Hankins
<i>Swatow:</i>	J. P. Anderson
<i>Hakkah:</i>	S. A. Nagel
<i>Canton:</i>	B. A. Meeker
<i>Kwangsi:</i>	Dr. Law Keem
<i>Advisory Committee:</i>	B. L. Anderson, P. V. Thomas, W. C. Hankins, J. P. Anderson, B. A. Meeker, S. A. Nagel, Dr. Law Keem, A. Mountain, N. P. Keh, T. K. Ang.

Nominations for Philippine Mission

<i>Superintendent:</i>	L. V. Finster
<i>Secretary-Treasurer:</i>	To be supplied

Departmental Secretaries

<i>Sabbath School:</i>	Mrs. L. V. Finster
<i>Educational:</i>	Principal Manila Training School
<i>Missionary Volunteer:</i>	Mrs. W. E. Lanier
<i>Field Missionary:</i>	W. E. Lanier
<i>Home Missionary:</i>	W. E. Lanier
<i>Medical:</i>	Carlos Fattebert, M.D.
<i>Advisory Committee:</i>	L. V. Finster, E. M. Adams, W. E. Lanier, Roy E. Hay, Carlos Fattebert, Bibiano Panis, Emelio Manalaysay, Leon Roda.
<i>Publishing Committee:</i>	L. V. Finster, E. M. Adams, R. E. Hay.

Nominations for Malaysian Mission

<i>Superintendent:</i>	F. A. Detamore
<i>Secretary-Treasurer:</i>	Roy L. Mershon

Departmental Secretaries

<i>Sabbath School:</i>	K. M. Adams
<i>Educational & Miss. Vol:</i>	K. M. Adams
<i>Field Missionary:</i>	To be supplied
<i>Advisory Committee:</i>	F. A. Detamore, Roy L. Mershon, K. M. Adams, R. P. Montgomery, G. A. Thompson, J. S. Yates, G. A. Wood, I. A. Schmidt.

Directors of Missions

<i>Singapore:</i>	R. L. Mershon
<i>B. N. Borneo:</i>	R. P. Montgomery
<i>Federated Malay States:</i>	G. A. Thompson
<i>Sumatra:</i>	J. S. Yates
<i>East Java:</i>	G. A. Wood
<i>West Java:</i>	I. A. Schmidt

JAPAN MISSION

The Japan Mission operates in three of the four main islands of Japan,—Honsu, Kyshu, Shikoku, and in a smaller island off the western coast of Kyshu, Hirado. The three main islands are divided into divisions with principal stations at Tokyo, Kobe, Wakamatsu, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Nagasaki and Kagoshima. The statistical report of Jan. 1, 1915, shows a total of 319 Sabbath keepers, forty-five mission workers directly supported by the mission and thirty-one indirectly, a total of seventy-six mission workers of all kinds. The tithes and offerings for the year 1914 were \$3,768.00, a substantial increase over any other year in the history of the mission. For the past two years the Sabbath school offerings have a little more than doubled each year. The circulation of the mission paper, the *Owari No Fukuin*, has averaged about 5,000 each month, the most of which have been sold by canvassers. Over 3,000,000 pages of tracts and other periodicals have been printed by the publishing house and sold, and the prospects for the next year are very hopeful.

Early in January of 1914 the mission called all its Japanese evangelists and Bible workers to Tokyo for a Bible institute, which continued for three months. It has since been found, by the better methods of work, higher Christian experience, and greater results from the field, that the time was well spent. During the last summer four tents have been maintained, with strong companies of workers, at Tokyo, Nagoya, Kagoshima and Yoka, with good interest and results at each place. Special attention was given to the children each day. Mothers' meetings were held, and health topics were considered, besides the daily Bible studies and evangelistic meetings. A large class of inquirers was enrolled, for whom work still continues.

During the past year a new church building has been erected in the city of Wakamatsu, and dedicated free from debt. The debt on the Kobe church building has been paid, the mission now having three church buildings free from debt, and money enough on hand to erect a modest building in Tokyo for use by that church. Three acres of land has been purchased in a suburb of Tokyo, within five minutes' walk of the Ogikubo R. R. Station. On this land have been erected, as permanent headquarters of the mission, an office building and printing plant, training school for workers, three foreign and eight Japanese houses.

Twenty students were enrolled in the training school for the winter of 1914-15 who have gone out in the canvassing field, and the prospects are good for an

increased attendance and a better class of students, now that a permanent school is established.

Early in 1914 an investigation was made into the charge often made against Seventh-day Adventists that they gain a large portion of their converts from other denominations. As the result of careful inquiry into the history of every church member and baptized believer, it was found that eighty per cent were direct from heathenism, and had previously no connection nor interest in Christianity or any other body of believers.

Notwithstanding the war and rumors of war, the work of the Lord has gone on without interruption in Japan. And while we cannot point to any great movement of the people toward the third angel's message, yet here and there we see evidences that the seed sown will bring forth a harvest. Our workers are of good courage. The spiritual interests are on a higher plane than ever before, and as the signs of the times are seen fulfilling all around us, greater determination to be faithful to the work committed to us has come in, for which, with all His other mercies, the Lord Jehovah be magnified.

F. H. DEVINNEY.

KOREAN MISSION

The work in Korea was commenced in 1904 by a native having learned the truth in Japan. Our first worker was Pastor W. R. Smith, who came in 1905. The mission was organized in 1908.

At the time of organization there were about 200 who had been baptized and claimed to be Seventh-day Adventists; however, many of them had a very meager knowledge of the truth, some being Adventists only in name.

In the spring of 1909 Pastor Smith went to the General Conference, and Sister Mimi Scharffenberg was the only one left in the field speaking the language. A few were baptized during the year, but at the beginning of 1910 there were only ninety-six church members.

But as the foreign workers—twelve in number—have obtained the language, and the native workers have been better instructed in the truth and methods of labor, our numbers have increased until now we have 585 church members, and the total number of Sabbath keepers is 1116.

We have seventeen evangelists, three Bible women, ten teachers, twenty-two canvassers, and twenty other workers; making a total of seventy-two native workers who are giving their full time to the work. During the year 1914 there were 137 baptized, and more than that number began keeping the Sabbath.

During 1913 the native tithe and offerings amounted to one-eighth of all funds used in the field, except for foreign salary and expense. In 1914 the receipts were sixty per cent higher than the year before, amounting to one-seventh of all funds used for native salaries,

expense, publishing, school and medical work. The following table shows the receipts of the Korean Mission of Seventh-day Adventists from Nov. 8, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1914; amounts given in Japanese yen (one yen is equal to fifty cents gold).

	1909	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	TOTAL
MEMBER-SHIP	05	96	212	212		452	585	
TITHE	\$300.00	\$1002.02	\$1348.35	\$1573.80	\$2241.18	\$2307.00	\$2785.77	\$11558.12
S. S. O.	30.00	85.40	161.06	203.40	329.67	435.61	606.69	1851.83
13TH S.					15.37	16.89	173.37	205.63
ANN. OFF.		202.50	90.31	166.84	173.20	83.64	199.98	916.47
TOTALS	330.00	1299.92	1599.72	1944.04	2759.42	2843.14	3765.81	14532.05

The field is divided into four divisions, with a director over each division, but only one secretary and treasurer for the field. All tithes and offerings are sent direct to the office at Seoul, and all salaries are paid from there.

The headquarters of our work is located outside the East Gate at Seoul, where we have a church organization of fifty members. During 1914 a church building was erected in the center of the city, about four miles from our headquarters, and at that place there is also a church of fifty members.

During 1914 Brother Frank Mills, our secretary-treasurer and printer, was compelled to leave the field on account of sickness, and Brother B. R. Owen, who is with us at this meeting, arrived only a few days before coming here, to take up the work Brother Mills left.

Our Immediate Needs

First, An evangelist and family to connect with the work at Keizan, and assist Brother and Sister R. C. Wangerin, who are alone in the southern division, are greatly needed. In that one division there are 6,500,000 souls, and only one foreign worker. One church of about sixty members has been organized, and seven companies. Canvassers have sold much literature in this part of the field, and there are many calls for help. \$1500 is also asked for to supply the needed land and house for the worker.

Second, We need a family to take full charge of the school work at Soonan. \$800 will be needed to add rooms to those already built for the family. Then we also need \$1200 for a new house for Doctor Russell; \$500 for the enlarging of the chapel and \$200 for the erection of a store building at Soonan, where school produce and literature can be sold.

Third, We need a chapel at Wonsan. Until the present, meetings have been held in rented quarters at Wonsan, and there should be a small chapel built soon, as it is very difficult to get a suitable place. This would require \$500 for land and building.

Next Year's Needs

An evangelist and family to locate at Wonsan to assist Pastor W. R. Smith on the east coast. This call is imperative, for the work on that coast is far too great for one man. It will require \$2000 for land and house for such worker.

School Work

According to government regulations, it is necessary that every school obtain a government permit before

its establishment. We have a permit for the training school at Soonan and for three primary schools in the country. Applications were in for other schools, but on April 1st of this year a new ordinance went into force to the effect that religion could not be taught in any school established after that date. Schools already established have ten years' grace, after which time the government declares that religion and education must be separated.

The government grants religious freedom to all, and yet when it refuses to allow the Bible to be taught in mission schools which are supported without government help, and still doing work approved by the government in all other lines, religious freedom to its fullest extent is not granted.

Twenty-seven students have graduated from the Soonan school during the past three years, and all but three of them are now engaged in some line of the work. The course given in the school is about equal to eleven years of work in the United States.

Publishing Work

The year 1914 was a banner year in the matter of our literature sales. Magazine sales were sixty-three per cent more than during the previous year. We are now anxious to get our canvassers to handle our larger books. We also need more books that can be handled on the subscription plan.

Splendid gains have been made along these lines. The Sabbath school attendance and offerings have been greatly increased, and many missionary societies established. Our missionary societies have been reported under the Home Department instead of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Society. The reason is that while there are a few young people connected with the societies, yet we have more older members.

At our annual meeting held while Pastor Daniells was with us last month, two of our native brethren were set apart by ordination to the gospel ministry. We are glad to see our work thus strengthened, and we ask your prayers that God will bless the work in this "land of the morning calm," that we may have many souls for our hire.

C. L. BUTTERFIELD.

MANCHURIAN MISSION

Manchuria has an area of about 360,000 square miles, and according to the latest statistics, it is estimated that there are between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 people in this great field. It is difficult to secure an accurate census, as the population varies so on account of the influx of the over-populous provinces of China who come to Manchuria early in the spring, many of them leaving again before the hard winter sets in. As the cradle of the Manchu dynasty, there are naturally more of that race in Manchuria than elsewhere. The bulk of the population is made up of immigrants that pass yearly into the country from the more crowded

south. They seem less conservative and less anti-foreign than their brethren in the south, due probably to the fact that they have left their old home and entered upon a freer life.

The country is divided into three provinces. The most northerly province is much the largest, but the most sparsely populated; while the southern province is not only the most populous, but the best cultivated. The soil is extremely fertile and enables the farmer to reap two or three crops a year. The climate is good, though the winter is long and severe. The thermometer this winter in Mukden registered twenty-three degrees below zero, while at Harbin it went down as far as forty degrees below. A missionary in that city who wanted to hire a sled and team to drive to another city, was taken outside the gate and shown a team of mules which had frozen stiff. Shortly after, another team came into the city with the driver sitting in the sled frozen stiff. During the months of July and August the heat is intense, and is particularly trying owing to the heavy rains which fall at that season of the year.

Last October Brother and Sister Grundset, Mrs. Petersen and myself, left Shanghai for this great, new field. On the 10th we reached Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, which has a population of 300,000 inhabitants. We received a hearty welcome from Pastor Butterfield, who, according to previous arrangement, had come to this city to assist us in locating. It was no easy task to find a dwelling, as there are only a few foreign houses, and these were already occupied. But the Lord who had been waiting for us to enter this field had a compound in readiness for us, and after much searching, we discovered the place, which for a temporary home is very good. The compound consists of two houses, and also contains sufficient room for a chapel for the present. We are the first American missionaries to Manchuria, which we consider a great advantage to us.

There are three Protestant societies at work,—the Irish Presbyterian Church, which entered in 1869; the Scotch Presbyterian, dating from 1872; and the Danish Mission, which began operations in 1895. The mission of the French Roman Catholics has been in the field since 1838. They are probably as numerous as the Protestant missions. Since these societies have been in Manchuria for a number of years, their work is quite well established.

When we first arrived in Mukden we thought to take up the work in a small way to begin with, as we were still not fully acquainted with the language nor the people. But the people began to come and inquire about the message, and as we did not desire to let any opportunity pass by without doing what we could to enlighten them about the glad tidings of a soon-coming Saviour, we opened the little chapel in our compound, and the 1st of January we began a series of meetings. The chapel soon proved too small, and by the consent of the owner the wall that separated this from another large room was taken down, thus making our chapel more than twice as large, and it has done

our hearts good to see how some of these people have been drinking in the truths presented. At present we have about thirty meeting with us each Sabbath; twenty of these are regular members of the Sabbath school. Some of them have requested baptism and desire to unite with us. One is a man of good education, and we hope to see him develop into a good worker.

Calls are now coming to us from both the south and the north to bring them the message. Some time ago a man from the north became acquainted with our teachings, and started to carry the glad tidings to others. From another place in the vicinity of Harbin we have also had a call, where I was told only a short time ago that a place stands ready for us to conduct meetings if we will only come.

In our literature work we have put our greatest effort on the sale of our Chinese magazine. 11,320 copies have been sold. We are selling them at three cents a copy. 1,000 calendars were sold at the time of the new year. 3,153 tracts have been distributed, besides a number of pamphlets and larger books, mostly "Bible Readings."

Our needs for this great new field are many. We need more workers, both foreign and Chinese. At present we have only one Chinese helper. We are doing what we can to develop some from our own field. We are also in need of a good, permanent location for our headquarters in Manchuria. The Lord is opening the way for us also in this matter, and we are able to obtain a suitable location at a very reasonable price. The same can be said with regard to a chapel in the city. It is essential that our chapel be more centrally located in the city in order that we may more easily reach the people.

Above everything else, we greatly need more of the blessing of Heaven in our lives and labors.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

REPORT OF EAST CHINA MISSION

Three Years—1912-1915

We feel grateful to our heavenly Father for His blessing which has rested upon the work of this mission since we last met in general meeting three years ago.

The East China Mission is comprised of four provinces,—Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, and Shantung, the total area of the mission being 186,050 square miles, covering a distance from north to south of about 1000 miles. As to transportation the territory of the East China Mission is comparatively easy of access. From Shanghai to Nanking we have the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad. From Nanking we travel north through Anhwei and Shantung on the Pukow-Tientsin Railroad. From east to west in the Shantung Province, there is the Tsinanfu-Weihsien-Tsingtao Railroad, with a prospective line from Weihsien to Chefoo. The interior of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces is quite access-

ible by railway lines. Along the coast and on nearly all navigable rivers, steamship and steam launch lines have been established. From the standpoint of transportation, this field is quite well prepared for a quick work.

Population

The total population of the four provinces in this mission is 97,479,000. Of the thirty-five and one-half million population of Kiangsu and Chekiang, about 15,000,000 in south Kiangsu speak the Shanghai dialect. In the Chekiang Province the Ningpo and Wenchow dialects are spoken by about 15,000,000. The remainder of the population, about seventy-seven million, speak the Mandarin.

Stations

The first foreign laborer to take up the study of the Shanghai dialect and commence work in Kiangsu Province was Sister B. Miller. Later Brother F. E. Stafford, who had, while employed by the Commercial Press, obtained a knowledge of this dialect at his own expense, connected with the mission and was placed in charge of the work. Their first public effort began on New Year's Day, 1911, when a small chapel was opened in Shanghai.

At the present time there are two church organizations in Shanghai. One is at Yangtzepoo, where the Asiatic Division headquarters, and the Signs of the Times Publishing House, are located. This church was organized in 1912, and at present has a membership of seventy-three. The other one is in the city, located on a busy street, to which access can be had by street car to all parts of the city. It has now grown to a membership of forty-seven, all but seven of which are Chinese members. There are also twelve Sabbath keepers awaiting baptism.

At this place a book depository, tract society and free reading room is operated in connection with the chapel, and there is an increasing demand for the printed page containing the third angel's message. We are forced to pay high rent for this location, and the great need now of the Shanghai church is the means to purchase a permanent location and erect a church building and chapel for mission work. Over \$450 toward this enterprise has already been raised and is now on deposit waiting until it grows large enough to be of use.

Notwithstanding many trying problems that have to be confronted, the Lord has enabled us to conduct two tent efforts, and to open three out-stations, one at Ying Shang Gong, another at Nansiang, and the third at Kading. At each of these places believers have been gathered out, and we now have a company of ten enquirers at Ying Shang Gong, twenty-eight at Nansiang, and thirty-six at Kading. At the two latter places church schools are also conducted.

For tent meetings here in the Orient we find that a native bamboo-and-mat building is very serviceable, and easy to operate. We have used two such structures forty feet square, and find ample accommodations for

500 people, with standing room for more when occasion requires.

During the last few months the "Eastern Question" has been made the subject of special attention throughout this field, both by literature and special lectures. Here in Shanghai the subject was presented with the aid of the stereopticon, and the new tract "The European Crisis" was sold in connection with the lecture. Good use has also been made of the newspapers in securing publicity both in English and Chinese, and good notices of our meetings and quite lengthy extracts from sermons and studies have been published.

Anhwei Province

The work of the Anhwei Province during the past three and a half years has moved forward under some disadvantages. From the fall of 1912 to the fall of 1914 the province was left without direct foreign supervision. During this time the work was directed by correspondence from Shanghai, with an occasional visit for the conducting of general meetings and institute work. Last fall it became necessary for me to discontinue my work in the school, and Brother H. J. Doolittle, who had been appointed to act as secretary-treasurer of the Anhwei Province was located in Nanking. This has made it possible for us to give more special attention to this field. Last fall we were able to spend several weeks among the stations, and this spring we conducted series of meetings of from seven to fifteen days each at most of the stations. At each place definite results were seen. In the Anhwei Province there are two organized churches, one at Nanking and one at Yingshangsien. At the latter place the work is prospering in a remarkable way. The church membership is now sixty, and many others are awaiting baptism. There are two schools at Yingshang,—one for boys and one for girls, and the total enrolment is about fifty-five. The largest and strongest work in the East China Mission is in this district.

The Nanking station, opened five years ago, has passed through quite a struggle for existence. It had but gotten well started when the revolution of 1911 interrupted the work for some time, the workers all being compelled to leave and come to Shanghai. When they returned they found the interest scattered; but gathering up what they could, they secured a better location for the chapel, and began again. The training school being located in Nanking from the fall of 1912 to the spring of 1913, helped to strengthen the work there, but immediately following this, in the summer of 1913, the second revolution came, and during the terrible looting the city was in many respects called upon to pass through a worse crisis than before. Our chapel was broken into and some damage done, and the preaching of the the gospel was hindered for some time. In the fall of 1914 a small general meeting was held for the believers in the city, and a few from surrounding places. At this meeting our first baptismal service was held, when six were baptized. Others have since united by letter, and the membership

is now eighteen. We are confident that fruits of our labor will yet be seen in that place.

The last station we have to mention is that of Wu-hu, situated on the Yangtze Kiang about a half day's ride by steamer from Nanking. Last summer two colporteurs were sent to this place, and there are now ten faithfully observing the Sabbath. A room for meetings has been rented, and at the close of school an evangelist will be sent there to take up permanent work. A blind preacher, one of Hudson Taylor's early converts, now well advanced in age, has embraced the truth.

Educational Work

In most of our stations where there are children and young people, primary schools have been opened, and Christian teachers placed in charge. Five of these schools are now in operation, and two others are just being started. They have a total enrolment of 162 pupils. Besides these, there are from the East China Mission thirty one students in the Training School. Three of these are evangelists, and seven are colporteurs.

Young People's Missionary Volunteer Work

During the past year and a half, special efforts have been made to get into closer touch with our young people, and to organize them for active service. Eight young people's societies have been organized, with members and associate members numbering 270. The "Morning Watch" is being faithfully followed by nearly the entire membership. 160 have enrolled in the reading course, and are preparing on the Standard of Attainment texts sent out by the General Conference Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department.

Literature Work

Our literature work has made some advancement. We believe an educated colporteur's work will excel that of one uneducated. We at present have nineteen colporteurs who are either in the field or in the school for better preparation. Others who have not previously worked with our literature will take up this work at the close of school, and a workers' institute will be held in June for their benefit. In harmony with the recommendations of the last general meeting, no subsidy has been allowed our colporteurs, they depending entirely upon their sales for support, and we are at this time ready for another advance.

Sabbath School Department

The Sabbath school work has also received careful attention, and the schools have been greatly strengthened in their organization and plans. We now have ten Sabbath schools reporting, with a total membership of 373. Last year their total donations were \$414.87 Mex. The following will show the standing for the past three years:

	1912	1913	1914
No. organized churches	2	3	4
Membership	57	138	182
Other Sabbath keepers	50	60	140

Total Sabbath keepers	107	198	322
Foreign laborers with wives	7	7	9
Native laborers (not including students)	11	12	25
Tithes & offerings	\$301.12	\$623.43	\$1047.55
Sabbath schools	3	7	10
S. S. membership	138	200	373
Church schools	1	2	5
Enrolment	16	36	162
Young People's Societies	0	1	8
Membership		80	270

Our Needs

Perhaps the most elaborate part of this report should have been our needs, but we will burden you with only a few. We require a man to take the place of Brother F. E. Stafford, who is now returning to America. A lady Bible worker is also called for to take up work in Kiangsu Province. We further request that an experienced missionary field agent be supplied to take charge of our book and periodical work.

Shantung Province

We have in the North the great province of Shantung, second in population of all China's eighteen provinces, being exceeded only by Szechwan. Shantung is the "Sacred Province" of China, so called because it was the home of Confucius and Mencius, the two leading sages of China.

The first missionaries came to Shantung in 1860, while at present there are fifteen missions operating in the province, having a native church membership of more than 20,000. Few provinces in the republic have such good facilities as Shantung for the quick propagation of our message: and as to climate, it is counted one of the most healthful provinces in China.

We are exceedingly anxious to see the work of the Shantung Province properly supplied with both foreign and native laborers, and we earnestly request the Asiatic Division to call for two families to take up that work as soon as possible.

Conclusion

We are not only grateful for the blessings and progress of the last three years, but the workers of this mission, although few in number, are of good courage and are looking, praying and working for greater advancement during the years to come.

O. A. HALL.

CENTRAL CHINA MISSION

The entrance of the gospel into Central China was accompanied with great sacrifice, peril and hardship. It is now fifty-four years since the first Protestant missionary took up his residence at Hankow, Hupeh. Kiangsi Province was entered soon after, and twenty years later work was begun in Honan; but it was not until 1901 that anti-foreign Hunan really opened her doors to the gospel. The first generation of mission-

aries faced almost constant danger from native uprisings and mob violence; but with the opening of the present century, suspicion and hatred have in a large measure disappeared. In the four provinces just mentioned, the missionary body has now grown to one thousand.

At the general meeting of foreign workers held in Shanghai early in 1909, the Central China Mission was organized, comprising the four provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi. This field has an area of 292,278 square miles, and a population approximating 112,000,000.

Honan

Chouchiakou became the first provincial headquarters for Honan, and remained such for several years; but at length, on account of its inconvenient location, a mission site was purchased near the railway town of Yencheng. Here we have erected native school buildings, and two substantial foreign houses. There is still an outstation at Chouchiakou.

The twenty-four church members in Honan of February, 1909, had by the time of our second Union Mission Council in 1912 grown to eighty-nine, while at the close of 1914 the report gives nine organized churches with a membership of 244. This is a splendid showing when we consider that during this last triennial period, famine and bandits have wrought much suffering and distress in Honan, and have considerably restricted missionary operations. Especially is this true of the canvassing work. For fifteen months of this time Brother Westrup was alone to face the perils of that province, and remained nobly at his post until about one year ago, when Brethren Lee and Gibson moved to Yencheng to release him to join his wife in America.

Hunan

In the autumn of 1909 Pastor J. J. Westrup visited Changsha, Hunan, where Brother and Sister Laird were working, baptized four persons, and organized a church of six members. The following September the China Union Mission invited Mrs. Cottrell and the writer to locate in Changsha, which place was our home until our removal to Hankow last autumn. Pastor C. P. Lillie and family joined us at the time of the last Shanghai general meeting, remaining in Changsha for three years. We extremely regret that owing to ill health Brother Lillie has been obliged to leave Central China.

Hupeh

Early in 1911 we were blessed in securing a suitable plot of land on the island opposite the Changsha river front, and during the summer of the same year erected two brick bungalows for the foreign workers. We have also been enabled to purchase a building in an excellent location in the center of the city for our mission headquarters. Since that time an active evangelistic campaign has been carried on: thousands have been privileged to hear the gospel; the average Sabbath congregation has grown to one hundred; and the Holy Spirit has influenced a goodly number to

forsake idolatry; some of whom have followed their Lord in baptism. In 1909 we had no native church members in Hunan; now we have twelve churches with a total of 366 members, eighty-three per cent of whom are direct from heathenism.

Brother C. Sparks was the first member of our mission to locate in Hankow, the great commercial center of Hupeh and of all central China. His language teacher accepted the message, and later, through the influence of this Chinese, a church was raised up in his home town, which is some seventy-five miles from Hankow.

The first baptism in the province was in February 1911; at the close of that year the number baptized was fifteen; while during the triennial period ending December 31, 1914, the workers gleaned 117 souls, giving a total membership of 132, with four churches.

In the country at Wang Gia Dun, two miles from Hankow, the mission owns about an acre of land, on which two mission homes were erected in 1913. School dormitories of sufficient size to accommodate sixty students have also been built.

Here also the Central China Mission headquarters are located; and in the near future we hope to be enabled to purchase a little more land, erect a school building, and provide for another foreign house.

Kiangsi

In the province of Kiangsi, during the last three years, colporteurs from Hunan and Hupeh have sold a large amount of literature and taken many yearly subscriptions for the *Signs of the Times*. As a result, many letters of inquiry from various parts of the province have been received, a number of persons from Kiangsi have attended our general meetings and institutes, and in various places we hear of those who have begun the observance of the Sabbath. Evangelist Hwang Dzen Dao made a trip through the province during the months of February and March, and reports that there are earnest inquirers in over twenty cities and towns.

Considering all these providences, we believe that the time is fully ripe for the opening of this province. In this new work the responsibilities will be heavy, and we should at once have two foreign families to send to Kiangsi where twenty-five million souls are waiting for the message of Christ's return.

Educational

In Central China we have one intermediate and thirteen church schools, four of the latter being practically self-supporting. With uniform course of study, and more denominational text-books, these schools should do a great and good work, and their number should be increased so that all Seventh-day Adventist children may receive a Christian education.

Sabbath School Work

We have put forth earnest effort so to organize our Sabbath schools that they may wield a great spiritual influence in the uplift and education of our churches and companies. The average membership for last year

was 1207, a gain of almost 300 over that of 1913. The Sabbath school offering for 1913 was \$114.08; for 1914, \$321.60. This gain of \$207.52 is largely a result of the increased interest which came with the introduction of the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering which was started in Central China with the first quarter of 1914. The offering taken on the thirteenth Sabbath in the most of our schools equals that of the other twelve Sabbaths combined.

Colporteur Work

From the time that we began to prepare the printed page in Chinese until the present, canvassing has been an important branch of our work. Most of those who are now native evangelists have formerly spent considerable time in the preparatory school of the colporteur, and a large majority of the interests awakened, developing later into companies and churches, have been through the agency of the colporteur, the paper and the tract. The number of canvassers now enrolled is sixty-two. The money allowance to these canvassers has been reduced from time to time until now nothing but a small amount of travel expense to and from general meetings is allowed. On all literature sales a percentage is now returned to the mission, and it is our plan to increase this percentage year by year until we reach the goal of entire self-support.

In 1913 the amount of sales was \$1,607.57; in 1914 it was \$1,498.27, which means that over 10,000,000 pages of papers, books and tracts are now circulated annually.

Evangelists Work

Through the blessing of the Lord we now have a loyal band of native men and women devoting their time and strength to the winning of souls. In common with all the family of Adam, they have their failings and weaknesses, but they are pressing on for victory within, and for triumph over the forces of darkness without. They follow up the colporteur, preach in the crowded market places, hunt out the isolated ones over mountain and plain, and lead in the work at our forty-seven outstations. Six years ago there were about five men who would be classed as evangelists; three years ago the number had grown to seventeen with four Bible women, while to-day we have two ordained native ministers, two licentiates, thirty-two evangelists, and eleven Bible women, besides a goodly number of the wives of evangelists who devote part or all of their time to the work.

At our last triennial council the records for Central China gave twelve churches with 293 members, and under the Lord's prospering hand these have now grown to a total of twenty-six churches with a membership of 812. Last year the native tithe was \$512.68, and the annual offering \$355.93, which with the Sabbath school offerings, gave a total in tithes and offerings (exclusive of the tithe of foreigners) of \$1,252.56.

The Workers' Recorder

We also take pleasure in introducing to you the youngest child of the large S. D. A. periodical family.

Six months ago we began the publication of a little church paper,—*The Central China Workers' Recorder*. We are convinced that this little sheet will prove a most important factor in encouraging, unifying, and strengthening all departments of work throughout the field.

The Power of the Gospel

We would be glad to speak of many individual experiences showing how the God who led Abraham and Israel of old is to-day working to gather out a people from the dark places of Sinim. Under the power of the gospel, the opium smoker no longer craves the poisonous drug; a people schooled from their infancy in hypocrisy and dishonesty, are made honest and upright in all their dealings; the idol worshiper forsakes his shrine and the Confucianist his sacred classics, to be transformed into the Christian gentleman and the winner of souls.

We pray for the world-wide work; we joyously welcome every token of our Lord's speedy return; and when the mystery of God has been completed in the earth, we believe that a finished work will also be found in the hearts of thousands in this ancient land, who shall on that glad day "return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads."

R. F. COTTRELL.

WEST CHINA MISSION

The West China Mission includes the provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow and Yunnan, with a total area of 432,433 square miles. Thus in area it is larger than the following states combined: Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Maryland.

This mission has a total population of 88,000,000, almost as many people as you will find in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. In the province of Szechwan alone there are 68,000,000 people, which is more than the entire population of Germany.

It will rejoice all to know that a small beginning has been made in this vast field. After a journey of three weeks in a Chinese houseboat, Brother M. C. Warren and the writer arrived at Chungking, the commercial center of West China, on April 14, 1914. From the British vice-Consul's report we glean the following, which will give a good idea of the commercial trade of this city:

"During 1913 the number of junks (Chinese boats) entering Ichang from Chungking and up river was 13,972, while those clearing for Chungking and up river was 9,214, a total of 23,186. The average tonnage of the junks is twenty tons, a total tonnage of 463,700 tons." It is stated that in this province these junks give employment to a population of over 300,000 boatmen. Chungking itself has a population of 620,000. It is surrounded on three sides by the rivers Kialing and Yangtze. It is built on a slope, the upper end of the town being fully five hun-

dred feet above the river. It is said that the approach to Chungking is, if possible, more beautiful than that of any city on the Yangtze. There are no suburbs on the land side of Chungking, except those of the dead, who are stowed in closer quarters than the living.

Chungking is 1500 miles from Shanghai. The last section of this long journey,—from Ichang to Chungking, a distance of 400 miles,—was made in a Chinese houseboat.

After our journey of three weeks in the houseboat, Brother Warren and I had to remain a further three weeks on the boat under the frowning walls of that ancient city, which looked so forbidding to us as day after day went by, and we still failed to secure a suitable building for our chapel. But finally in answer to earnest prayer we were led in a remarkable way to secure a suitable building near the Tung Yuen gate, which is the most important gate on the land side of the city. This gate opens to one of the largest and most interesting highways found in China. It is wide, well-paved and busy. It leads from Chungking, over mountains and through valleys, to the capital of the province Chengtu, which is about five hundred miles distant. Anyone coming into Chungking from this highway must pass by our chapel door.

The principal work conducted at this station is evangelistic. We have also a small dispensary, and a night school was conducted for several months during the summer. Although we have been at work here only a few months, the results are encouraging. We now have an organized Sabbath school, which has grown until now we have five regular classes with an attendance of about forty. We also have one school with eight students.

On January 2, 1915, the Chungking Church was organized, and ten persons celebrated the ordinances of the Lord's house. A small class of candidates for baptism are meeting twice a week for instruction, and we hope to see some members of this class shortly go forward and join the church.

We are earnestly pushing the colporteur work. Although we have only one colporteur and two Chinese evangelists, up to the present we have secured nearly four hundred yearly subscriptions to our Chinese paper; 2460 single copies have been sold, two hundred small books and pamphlets, and three thousand Sabbath Calendars. We have posted over 2000 papers to the postoffice officials of all the large towns of Szechwan. In our work among the villages, and also in Chungking, we have distributed over 7,500 tracts. Thus the gospel seed is being sown, and some day we will reap a rich harvest.

While we rejoice at what has been accomplished, the needs of this field are appalling, for it is without doubt as needy a field as Seventh-day Adventists have yet occupied. It is officially reported that there are over three thousand towns and villages in Szechwan alone that have never been occupied by any Christian mission, and this in spite of the fact that there are over 500 missionaries working in Szechwan.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION For The Year 1914

"Looking at this province in its present and possible future relations, it challenges the world for a grander field in which to test the heroic spirit of modern Christianity. It presents to the eye of faith a picture of sublime grandeur, the realization of which must come through devotion at home and stubborn conflicts here; through gifts and prayer by those who would support so good a cause; and by more than ordinary sacrifice by those called to enter this distant field."

In the province of Kweichow only one missionary society is at present working. It is practically virgin territory. In the province of Yunnan but three societies have begun work, and in the official report of these societies it is stated that only a few of the many cities of this province have been occupied by missions, the greater part of the territory lying yet untouched.

An interesting fact to record is an interview we have recently had with three Tibetan priests who had come to Chungking on a pilgrimage. We were interested to know that we could converse with them freely in the Mandarin language, which they readily understood. They told us that there are many Tibetans who understand the Mandarin, and so we gave them a generous supply of our literature, which they promised to give to their friends on their return to Tibet. What the results from this literature will be we can not say. It is interesting, however, to note that this, so far as we know, is the first real contact of this people with the message. As there are many Tibetan towns in Szechwan and thousands of Tibetans who can speak and read Mandarin, it would not be very difficult for us soon to begin work for this people. The main highway to Tibet runs from Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan, to Tachienlu, a Tibetan town which is only a few days' journey from Chengtu. Tachienlu is regarded as the door to Tibet, and it is mainly from this place that other societies are directing their Tibetan work. We hope that once we occupy the capital of Szechwan, we will soon be able to advance to Tachienlu. In fact there are many Tibetans in Chengtu itself. May we not hope that soon this people will hear the glad tidings of the third angel's message?

But when we think of this vast field, with its eighty-eight million people, and the third angel's message represented by only two ministerial workers, surely here is a call that should touch the hearts of God's people. It is as though all the ministerial brethren in the United States were withdrawn except two. Let us earnestly pray the Lord of the harvest that He will quickly send more workers into this great and needy field.

Therefore in view of what has been written above, the nearness of the second coming of Christ, and the crying needs of 88,000,000, we would request the General Conference to strengthen in the west by sending two additional families with a view to opening the work in Chengtu. This will also open the way for us to begin work among the Tibetans.

We further request that a foreign canvassing agent be sent to develop the canvassing work in that field.

F. A. ALLUM.

The South China Mission field is composed of the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and the islands of Formosa and Hainan.

The population is made up of various peoples, speaking various languages,—Cantonese, Hakka, Swatowese, Amoyese, Foochowese and Mandarin; the latter being the language that is used in the northern portion of Kwangsi and the north and west borders of Fukien.

On the island of Formosa the majority of the Chinese speak the same language as in southern Fukien, but in some districts Hakka is spoken, while in others the Cantonese is used. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Japanese government has determined by its school system to bring about a change of language. Already a great advancement has been made in this direction. The rising generation is now speaking and reading the Japanese. Even the Aborigines, dwelling in the beautifully wooded mountains, are gradually being brought under Japanese influence and teaching, and it will not be long ere Formosa will have become thoroughly Japanese.

Good old Brother LaRue was the first missionary to carry the message to South China. In speaking of his great burden for China Brother LaRue once said, "The Mission Board granted me the privilege of locating on one of the islands of the Pacific, but I bought my ticket straight to the island of Hongkong, getting just as near to entering China as I could and still act on the instruction of the Mission Board." Here he labored for years until joined by Pastor J. N. Anderson and family and Miss Ida Thompson in the early part of 1902; in October of the same year E. H. Wilbur and wife arrived; and during the year 1905 W. C. Hankins and wife, Dr. Law Keem and wife and Miss Vanscoy entered South China, to unite with the growing work. Until this time, Cantonese was the language studied, but with the arrival of Pastor Hankins a new language and a new province was entered. Pastor Keh had at this time already taken his stand for the truth and severed his connection with his old mission. The next year more recruits arrived.

J. P. Anderson was asked to begin work for the Hakkas, as at that time there were several young men of that language who had accepted the message. From that time on new laborers have been added as the work has grown and taken firm root in many important centers.

Under the present organization, effected in the early part of 1913, at the time of Pastor Evans's visit, South China is composed of five separate missions. Of these the Cantonese speaking portion of Kwangtung is the largest in the way of population and wealth, and has the greatest number of large cities and villages.

The city of Canton alone has a population of over two million souls, and the total Cantonese speaking

population of the Kwantung Province is forty million. This large field is under the immediate supervision of Pastor B. A. Meeker and Brethren Ham and Thomas. At first thought it would appear that this field is well supplied with workers, but it must be remembered that these workers have not been along enough time in the field to have any great knowledge of the language. When Pastor Harlow returned to America it left the Cantonese speaking field destitute of a foreign worker who could speak the Cantonese language. We are glad to state that this most embarrassing condition of things is now gradually changing, as Brethren Meeker and Ham are now beginning to preach in this most difficult tongue.

Our headquarters for this field are located at Canton, where we have two foreign houses and one girls' school building recently erected by the mission. While there has not been a rapid growth in this field during the past year, yet good progress has been made. A number of souls have been added to the church by baptism, and the school is filled with a good class of promising girls. A large amount of literature has been placed in the hands of the people, and an encouraging beginning has been made in the taking of subscriptions for the *Signs of the Times*.

Hongkong, the fourth largest port in the world, with a population of over there hundred thousand, is opening its doors and inviting us to bring them the saving message for this time. During the past year Brother Ham has been working for the English speaking people and his efforts have been crowned with success. Hongkong is a large mission field by itself and is one of those problems that we have to face in giving the message to the large and populous cities. Considering the small force of workers we now have for the millions of Chinese, it becomes very evident that these large cities where there is a large English speaking population must be held up to the attention of our brethren in the homeland, and they must send us experienced evangelists to preach the message in these cities, who shall not be required to learn any of these eastern languages. In this way it will relieve the workers who are required to learn these strange tongues, and give them opportunity to devote their entire energy to carrying the message to the people who do not understand English.

The new field of Kwangsi, with a population of twelve million, has just been entered, and is yielding splendid results in the way of souls coming to a knowledge of the gospel. Up to the present time the work has been carried forward from the city of Wuchow, but now the door of providence has swung wide open, and it is clear to us all that we are to take an advanced step and plant this message in Nanning, the capital of the province, and make that place the headquarters for our work in that large and very promising field. Dr. Law Keem has done faithful work in pioneering this field, and already twenty-three souls have been baptized and a new church organized.

The Hakka field, with a population of ten million, has more than doubled its membership during the past

year. A line of new stations has been opened up through the northern portion of the field, and the growing church schools are pressing their legitimate claims for intermediate schools. In this field two churches have been built almost wholly from native subscriptions. Ten stations, with evangelists in charge, are now operated. The church membership is now sixty-nine and at all the stations there are a large number of inquirers. Nine church schools, with an enrolment of 255 pupils, are now being operated. Pastor S. A. Nagel, who is in charge of the work in this field, is truly in need of help in developing and carrying forward this growing work.

The Swatow field, with a population of ten million people, is pushing ahead in membership, tithes and offerings in a most encouraging way. The prospect of the native work in this field becoming self-supporting in the near future looks good. The work is expanding, companies are growing into churches, and the boys and girls of the church schools are developing into students ready for the much needed intermediate school.

Fukien Province has a population of twenty-two million. The work in Fukien has made encouraging progress. During the past year the church membership has doubled. While there has been steady advance in the older stations, yet the greatest advance has been obtained in the newly entered field of Foochow. The work in this place was not opened in a public way until the beginning of the year 1914, when a compound was rented in a central part of the city. A small boarding school was opened and Bible studies were given to inquirers, and regular services held. A good class of people came to us, and after careful instruction in the truth, we baptized forty-nine souls at the general meeting held last July, and organized a church of fifty-five charter members. Others have been added since, and at the present time the church at Foochow has a membership of seventy-three. The school that was opened at the beginning of 1914 has gradually grown in strength and efficiency, until at the present time the enrolment has reached 109, sixty of whom are boarding students. Every student pays for his own board and also pays an annual tuition of from four to ten dollars, according to grade of work taken. Good results have already been obtained from the school in a spiritual way, at least ten of the students having been baptized and received into the church.

Literature Work

In carrying forward our literature work, it has been our aim to make this department self-supporting, and at the same time place as many of our truth-filled papers, tracts and books into the hands of the people as is within our power. During the year fifteen colporteurs have been at work, and 64,518 copies of the Chinese *Signs* and 5,529 books and tracts have been sold. 3,048 subscriptions to the *Signs* have been secured. For all of this literature we have received in actual cash from the people \$1,456.54. When we pause to consider the extent of the field, and the ninety-four million souls that are within our boundaries, and that they to a very

large degree must be warned by means of our literature, we realize, as never before, that we must redouble our efforts in this branch of God's work. We are thankful that Brother A. Mountain is already on the ground and is now learning the Cantonese language, preparatory to the pushing of the literature work among the ninety-four millions of people and varied languages of South China.

Sabbath Schools and Offerings

We have thirty-four organized Sabbath schools with an average membership of 1,039, and from these schools has been received in donations \$580.39. Besides the S. S. donations a miscellaneous offering of \$619.27 has been received. This whole amount has been given to missions. Our annual offering in 1914 was comparatively low, only \$149.62. This can be accounted for on the ground that previous to this time no organized plan had been adopted, and instead of taking the offering at the close of the year 1914, it was thought best to defer until Chinese New Year, as at that time the Chinese people, as a rule, are devoutly thankful because they have passed through the year safely and have added another year to their age, and are therefore pleased to make offerings. At the last Chinese New Year, during the week of prayer, in round numbers, \$1000.00 in annual offerings was received.

Schools

During the year 1914 we have had in our church school and intermediate school a total enrolment of 501 students, 300 boys and 201 girls. Nineteen native teachers have been employed in this work, and a tuition of \$650.73 has been received in cash.

Churches, Companies and Receipts

We have eleven organized churches and thirty companies, with a total membership of 421 baptized Sabbath keepers. Besides these regular church members we have a registered list of 555 inquirers who are studying the gospel and special truths for this time, and looking toward uniting with the church in the future. Our native tithe during the past year amounted to \$1383.15, which is an average of \$3.29 per capita. Adding the total offerings received to the tithe it gives an average of \$6.49 per baptized church member. Our foreign tithe for the past year amounted to \$675.78 gold. Thus by adding all the receipts, including a small medical receipt of \$24.00, but not including the foreign tithe, we have a total receipt for the past year of \$4,935.29.

Workers

Our staff of workers is composed of five ordained foreign ministers, two native ministers, four foreign licentiates, one foreign missionary licentiate thirty-seven native evangelists, one foreign Bible woman and eight native Bible women. During the year 1914, 161 souls were baptized into the church. The total membership of 421 shows a net gain of 199, some having been received into the church on their former baptism. This is almost double the membership reported for 1913.

In closing we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our heavenly Father for His watchful care over us, and for the work He has been pleased to carry forward by means of human instruments. We are grateful for the small success that has attended our efforts, but are waiting and longing for the time when the Lord of harvests shall give by His Spirit added consecration and power for the saving of souls, and when we, in union with our fellow laborers in other fields, shall carry forward to a successful finish the preaching of the gospel for a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come.

B. L. ANDERSON.

MALAYSIAN MISSION

For The Year 1914

The Malaysian Mission is the most southern section of the Asiatic Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, lying six degrees north and eleven degrees south of the equator, and between ninety-five and 132 degrees of east longitude, covering an area about equal to that of the United States. It has a land area of 632,000 square miles, and includes the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, British North Borneo and Sarawak, under English rule or influence, and the Dutch East Indies, except New Guinea, under Dutch government. The total population is about 50,000,000, the majority of whom are Malay Mohammedans.

According to government statistics, the population of the Malay Peninsula and Straits Settlements is 2,649,970, distributed among the various nationalities as follows:—Europeans 11,065, Eurasians 10,807, Chinese 915,883, Malay 1,412,196, Indian 267,170, others 32,849.

Thirty different European nationalities are named in these statistics. Twenty-two various Malay races are recorded, ten Indian dialects and twelve Chinese. The Chinese are divided as follows: Cantonese 216,432, Hakka 168,398, Hak-kein 233,119, Tio-chiu 77,840, others 10,729; total 803,087.

Twelve various religions are mentioned, among which are the Christian, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Hindoo and Confucian.

Public and private schools are maintained. The English government gives state aid to private schools. Instruction is given in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

The chief products are rice, sugar, sago, rubber, cocoanuts, gambier, tobacco, tea, coffee, spices, tropical fruits, gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, tin, etc. The famous teak grows quite abundantly in the Dutch Indies, especially in Java. The total value of exports from the Federated Malay States for 1911 was \$73,009,874, and the imports \$37,299,767. The annual exports from Java are valued at \$200,000,000, and the imports about \$100,000,000.

Of the many islands possessed by the Dutch in the Orient, Java, though not the largest, is without doubt the most important and most prosperous. It has been termed by various writers, "The Garden of the Orient," "The Ideal Resort of Tourists," "Gem of the Far East," "Queen Island of the Orient," etc., etc.

Java is 668 miles long and thirty-three to 125 miles in breadth, having an area of 50,000 square miles, and a population of 35,000,000, or 700 to the square mile. There are 65,000 Europeans, 300,000 Chinese and 20,000 Arabs in the island. The Indies operate 1,680 miles of railway.

Sumatra, Borneo, the Celebes, and the many smaller adjacent islands possess many features of more than passing interest, having been inhabited by cannibals and head-hunters but a few years in the past. Even now it is claimed that there are still unconquered tribes in the north of Sumatra, and that the interior of Borneo has its savages.

We have a number of nice, enterprising cities and smaller towns throughout the field. These are well-kept, up-to-date places, and have all the modern conveniences such as trans, electricity, gas, etc. Singapore, the headquarters of the Malaysian Mission, is one of the nicest cities in the Orient, and serves as sort of a link between the East and the West. It has a population of 320,000, of whom 220,000 are Chinese.

The first work done by Seventh-day Adventists in this field was by Pastor R. W. Munson in Padang, Sumatra, in 1898. We now have a small church there. Pastor G. F. Jones began the work in Singapore in the fall of 1904. About the year 1906 Pastor G. Teasdale and Miss P. Tunheim started to give the message in Java. Others have come and gone from time to time, and the Lord has blessed the efforts of those pioneers of His cause. Seeds of truth sown in earlier years are still springing into life and bearing fruit.

The field was organized into a union January 1, 1913, when Pastor I. H. Evans accompanied the writer to Singapore and thence to Java, where the foreign workers met in a general meeting. This was the beginning of my work in the field, and therefore this report is from that time to the close of 1914. We then had missions operating in Singapore, S. S.; Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.; Batavia, Java; Soerabaya, Java; and Padang, Sumatra. We had three churches with a membership of 114, and a staff of nine foreign workers, including the wives of foreign ministers.

Since then a new mission has been organized in B. N. Borneo with Pastor R. P. Montgomery in charge. The Federated Malay States was separated from the Singapore Mission, and Pastor G. A. Thompson was made director. Three new churches have been organized, and new believers added to each of the old ones, 113 having been baptized. The membership was increased to 200, making a net gain of eighty-six. Quite a number were granted letters to unite with churches outside our field, and some were disfellowshipped. Others have been baptized since the beginning of this year, and many are keeping the Sabbath, looking for-

ward to the time when they may unite with us. To God we give all the glory for what has been done, and feel that it might have been much more could the Lord always have had His way.

Our people have been quite faithful in the matter of tithes and offerings, and there seems to be a healthy growth in this line. The tithe averaged \$15.00 gold per member for 1914, and the offerings \$8 20. Considering that many receive very small salaries, this is encouraging. The following comparative statement shows an increase in tithes and offerings for 1914:

	Tithe	S.S. Off.	Misc. Off.	Total Off.	Total tithe & Off.
1914	\$3054.26	\$931.48	\$707.48	\$1638.96	\$4693.22
1913	2382.58	692.50	390.96	1083.46	3466.04
Gain	671.68	238.98	316.52	555.50	1227.18

Our workers have had a degree of success in selling literature in the various stations. We have had two canvassers in Java for more than a year, and they have received from sales during the two years \$4,214 gold. We believe a good canvasser might sell many of our books in the English speaking territory. In past years some effort has been made in the Malay States with English books, and the sales have been large. We are asking for a man from Australia to come to take up this work, and to train our young people to do successful canvassing.

A paper called "The Malay Messenger of Truth" has been started, and is being published once a quarter at Batavia. We have not sufficient help yet to push it, but what has been done is proof that it can be made a success if we get the proper facilities. Having to depend upon outside printers is not always satisfactory. We should have a small printing plant in the near future. The paper sells at four cents gold. About a thousand subscriptions have been taken at twenty cents each. We get out about 2,500 of each issue. Thus far it has paid its own way, and many of our church members are learning to sell it rapidly. They receive half for selling it, and this encourages self-supporting work. We are asking for a man to act as editor, and then we will make it a monthly.

In the fall of 1913 the first effort was made with the *Ingathering Review*, and we received over \$400 gold from 1000 papers. A larger campaign was planned for 1914, but only those living in Java received their papers. No doubt the war conditions prevented their delivery in British territory. The results were more than gratifying in Java. They received over \$400 from 750 papers. The Mission Board has kindly granted us the privilege to use the proceeds, not taking it from our budget.

We are trying to encourage the missionary spirit among our lay members, and are seeking to educate them to report regularly. Through these humble efforts good interests have been created. Often the native can reach his friends more readily than the regular missionary.

We have a Volunteer Society in Singapore. Both old and young follow the Reading Course, and study the Standard of Attainment subjects.

We have been in need of a training school for quite a while, and this has been started since the beginning of this year. A church school has been maintained in Singapore for a number of years, and this has formed the foundation of the training school. We are teaching English, Chinese and Malay at present. The demand of the many nationalities for education in their native tongues makes it hard to plan our school work. To supply the demand necessitates added teachers, and thus increases the cost; but what else can we do? We must train workers to carry the message to their own people, for herein lies our future strength. Miss Yarnell is going home on account of sickness, and we need a man to take her place.

Many in the Dutch Indies desire to learn English, and this gives opportunity for some to do self-supporting work by teaching. Already a number have used this method of making a livelihood, and it has been an entering wedge for the message. In that territory we are not free to teach the Bible, except by special permission, and this has not been granted us except in a few instances. One can go as a teacher, and quietly let his light shine as the Lord opens the way. We hope to use this method of advancing into new territory more in the future. This will require well trained, judicious missionary teachers who love the Lord sincerely.

The Sabbath schools have been conducted in several languages in most places, and the interest is good and the donations liberal, considering the poverty of the donors. All Sabbath school offerings go to missions, and the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering goes to the same enterprise as those in America.

Our property consists of one church building, located at Singapore, one mission home at Padang, Sumatra, and two resort houses in Java.

Calls for help are coming from many places where our work is not yet established, but for lack of men and means we are unable to answer them. A native of Ambon, way over between the Celebes and New Guinea, got hold of some of our literature and became interested in the truth. He sent for several shipments of books and tracts, and has sold them and sent the money back. Part of them he sent to his friends to sell for him, some going to New Guinea and other adjacent islands. This can but be a sign that God has a people in that section who must soon hear the truth.

At Koto Bahru, a long way up the Malay Peninsula on the east coast, a young man and his mother have accepted the truth. He sends his tithe every month, though he has not yet been baptized. Others in the same place have written for our reading matter, that they may know the meaning of the great war in the light of prophecy. Some of these are Hindoo and some Christian.

Recent letters from Sarawak, North Borneo, and Pontianak, Dutch Borneo, tell of new Sabbath keepers who wish to be more fully instructed in the message. These have learned the truth from one of our Chinese

brethren who went there to sell the Chinese *Signs*, and they have not yet had the privilege of studying with one of our missionaries. We are not permitted to open missions in these places, but natives can go to such parts and teach quite freely without being molested.

Up in Battakland, Sumatra, the call has come for many, many months. One native from there came to Singapore a number of years ago and there learned the truth. He had a burden for his own people, and was never satisfied until he was sent back as a canvasser in 1912. He soon had things stirred so that the German missionary, who had the first permission to labor there, complained of him. The government took his books from him, and he was forbidden even to answer questions in his own house. He is now teaching English and making well financially. I have visited him twice, and each time found him busy. A number have begun to keep the Sabbath, and some are asking for baptism, but they need more instruction by a foreign worker.

In several places we need mission homes, that the health of our workers may be preserved. Such is the case at Soerabaya, Java; Batavia, Java; Padang, Sumatra; Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, and Sandakan, B. N. Borneo. However, we are now only asking for help to buy or build a house at Batavia, Java, and to erect a house on our lot at Padang, Sumatra.

It is thought that \$3,600 will be needed for the property at Batavia. They already have \$1,185 on hand, which has been given by our people and friends of the cause, and they can doubtless increase this amount to \$1,600, so that \$2,000 will be needed from outside the field.

At Padang the cost of building will be about \$1,900. The General Conference holds \$400 in trust, which was donated by the Australasian Union Conference for a building at Padang, so that \$1,500 will be needed there. These two requests total \$3,500, which will be needed from outside our field.

We have an English school at Padang, which is nearly self-supporting, and in time it may become fully so. At present we have no teacher for it. Pastor Yates, our only worker in Sumatra, is carrying the school work extra. We are asking the Australasian Union Conference to supply us a teacher for this place. The transportation, and about one-half or one-third of the salary must be supplied.

A number of workers who have been in the field for a long time must be granted furloughs, and we have asked the General Conference to send us help to take their work while they are away. We have the promise of three new families the latter part of this year.

With anticipation we all looked forward to the time when Pastor Danielis could meet with us in a general meeting, and we had this privilege the latter part of last February. Our plans were terribly interrupted by the mutiny of 800 Indian soldiers, who killed a large number of white people in Singapore just before

the time for the meeting to begin. We were thrown into such confusion that we failed to get all that we might otherwise have received. However, the meeting was a great blessing to those who attended, the field was more fully organized, and broader plans were started which, if carried out, will result in the rapid growth of the work.

At this meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Asiatic Division to ask the General Conference to send a physician (Dr. Reith, if possible) to Singapore to open up treatment rooms, and that his salary be paid for a year from money which has been deposited in Washington for a doctor in the Asiatic Division. We trust, and believe, that this will receive favorable consideration, and that we may have the benefit of this asset to our field in the near future.

We feel grateful to the Lord for His help in the past, and believe that we may fully trust Him for the future.

Everything about us testifies with one voice that the day of salvation is almost past. What we do for humanity must be done quickly. We crave a large outpouring of God's Holy Spirit that we may go forth with greater power and efficiency to finish the work of giving the three messages to the 50,000,000 who sit in heathen darkness in Malaysia.

F. A. DETAMORE.

PHILIPPINE MISSION

For The Year 1914

As we take a retrospective view of the past three years' work, and try to recount what God has wrought, we are glad to report advanced progress in nearly every branch of the work. We are living in the time of the latter rain and we must expect great things from the Lord, for He has said, "He will finish the work and cut it short in righteousness; because a *short work* will the Lord make upon the earth."

Brother R. A. Caldwell was the first to enter the Philippine Islands, in 1906, selling our books. Pastor J. L. McElhany and wife were the first to open up evangelistic work, in 1907, but confined their labors among the English speaking people. In December, 1908, the writer and wife arrived in the field from Australia, and took up work for the native people.

Until the latter part of 1913, our work had been confined to the Tagalog Provinces, in and around Manila, but with the arrival of new missionaries at this time, we were able to open up work in three new languages.

The Ilocano Mission

This mission includes the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra and Union. Pastor Roy Hay and family went to Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to study the language and find an opening for our work there. They have been very busy on their language work and in

preparing several tracts in the native language. The Lord has also blessed them with three souls who are keeping the Sabbath and many other earnest listeners. The Ilocano people are among the brightest and most stable of the Filipino tribes. Pastor Hay reports many openings for work. In one of his recent letters he reports that a man who, having heard that he kept the Sabbath, walked twenty-five miles to his home to study more of the truth. Pastor Hay is earnestly calling for native help to assist him in his work among the 1,500,000 Ilocanoes.

The Cebuan Mission

The Islands of Cebu, Bohol, Occidental Negros, Leyte and Oriental Negros are included in this mission. The languages of the different islands vary but little. Doctor Carlos Fattedert and wife, assisted by Robert Stewart and wife as colporteurs, are working among the 2,000,000 people of these Islands. Doctor Fattedert is located at Argao and Brother Stewart at Cebu. The doctor's medical work has been well received in Argao, and his dispensary receipts have paid about forty per cent of his salary and expense. His knowledge of Spanish has been a great help to him in his work and in learning the native dialect. He is now able to hold his services in the native language. They have prepared a large number of tracts, and our press is now finishing an abridged edition of "Thoughts on Daniel." The Lord has blessed them with eight or nine Sabbath keepers and many inquirers.

Brother Robert Stewart has devoted his time to placing our medical books in the homes of the people. The Lord has richly blessed him in this seed sowing and he has found interested souls in many parts of the islands, as he considers it his duty first to seek souls for Christ. Brother and Sister Stewart have held many Bible classes and they are rejoicing over the one soul each that has taken a definite stand for the truth. The young man is now actively engaged in selling the present truth to his people.

The Iloilo Mission

The people of the island of Panay and Occidental Negros form this mission. The language is quite similar to the Cebuan. Brother Floyd Ashbaugh first entered this field in 1912 with our literature. The Lord greatly blessed him in placing many of our books in the homes of the people. These books created many openings and helped to prepare the field for the arrival of Pastor E. M. Adams and family in 1914. They have located in Iloilo, in the southern part of Panay. Pastor Adams has had as helpers Fausto Jarnadal and Wenceslao Rodriguez. Just before coming to this meeting Pastor Adams baptized eleven and organized a church of sixteen members. We are very glad to receive the report of this our first church among the Visayan people. They have prepared several tracts in the native language and have an abridged edition of "Thoughts on Daniel" about ready for the press. Pastor Adams reports the field more than ripe for

the harvest and many more calls for help than they are able to fill.

Brother Floyd Ashbaugh is located at Sibalom in the province of Antique. He spent the first part of the year in colporteur work, but in June he started Bible work in Sibalom, where an interest had developed from reading our books. He reports five keeping the Sabbath and a Sabbath school of nine members. The large number of books placed in the homes of the people by Brother Ashbaugh has created interests in many places.

The Tagalog Mission

This is the oldest mission and the headquarters of our work. The working force consists of W. E. Lanier and wife, the writer and wife, four Filipino evangelists, one Bible worker and two Filipino Bible women. Nurse Blodgett has also been able to render much help to the sick.

The Evangelistic Work

During the past year we have held one workers' institute, four tent efforts and three other public efforts. As a result we baptized 127 souls. This was more than double the number baptized the year before. At the close of the year our membership was 300. One new church was organized and one church building was erected, but we are sorry to say this was destroyed by fire a few months ago. Our tithes increased from \$657.77 gold, 1913, to \$1453.46 for 1914. Our native tithes pay sixty per cent of our native wages and expense. The Lord has greatly blessed the labors of our Filipino workers. Wherever they have gone they have seen results from their labor. At Norzagaray a half-cast negrito accepted the truth several months ago and then returned to his people in the mountains. They are all Pagans. He reports many now believing in the true God and keeping the Sabbath. Our Filipino evangelist expects to accompany this negrito to visit this people soon.

Literature Work

The later part of 1913 we set up our job press and started to print our native paper, *Patnubay ng Katubusan*, a thirty-two page monthly paper. We were circulating then from 400 to 500 copies. This has increased until we are now publishing 3000 each month, an increase of more than sixfold. During the year our one job press printed more than one-half million pages of this paper, more than one-half million pages of tracts in the Tagalog, Ilocano, Cebuano and Panayan languages, and more than one million five hundred thousand pages of books. There were also about one-half million pages of Sabbath school lessons, report blanks, etc., printed for the mission: a total of 3,000,000 pages. We are not only printing the literature, but our sales last year amounted to \$6,400 gold. Our churches are very active in placing it in the homes of the people. The Manila Church is circulating now about 2000 copies each month of our native paper. Our Filipino boys have had excellent success with our

books. Some of them have received orders amounting to \$100 a week. This has not been accomplished without much hard work in training. We have held four canvassers' institutes during the year and we attribute a large part of the success of our agents to the faithful book-drill given by Brother Lanier.

Not only have our agents been able to place a large amount of literature in the homes of the people, but they are opening up more places for meetings than we can fill. A few weeks ago I was called to visit San Pablo, where our canvassers had worked last year. To my surprise I found thirteen families keeping the Sabbath, and a Sabbath school of thirty-five members. This all is the work of our Filipino canvassers. Our work at Baliwag was also started by our faithful canvassers. They aroused an interest but had to wait nearly a year before we could send them help. When our evangelist started his tent meetings he was able to have his tent more than packed every night. We believe what has been done in the Tagalog provinces can also be done in the other languages; so we are now translating and printing books in three new languages.

Our native evangelists have worked faithfully and untiringly in translating and editing our paper and books, as well as in carrying on continued aggressive evangelistic work. We believe the night is far spent and the day is at hand, and what will be done must be done quickly. One of the latest messages from Sister White says that she is continually hearing voices in the night, saying, "Hasten! hasten! hasten! Press the battle to the gates."

Sabbath School Work

It is very essential that we get our churches to work, but also just as important that we get them to study. The Sabbath school is the church at study. In lands where the Bible has been withheld from the people this is very essential. The indoctrinating of our people with the present truth is the great thing that will keep them in the times of temptation. At the beginning of the year we had six schools with a membership of 152. At the close of the year we had fifteen schools with a membership of 270. Mrs. Finster has labored hard in training her teachers and organizing the schools. The Sabbath school offerings increased from \$75.57, gold 1913, to \$189.00, gold 1914.

Mission Headquarters

During the year our first land was purchased and a mission home was erected, with cement floor in basement for storage, at a cost of \$4550.00 gold. This has been appreciated very much, as we are now able to keep as cool as any one in Manila. We are also able to have all the mission stock of books, tents, etc., stored together, where before our things were in three or four different parts of the city, paying high storage fees.

Our Urgent Needs

1. First and above all we need the vitalizing breath of God to come into all our laborers and labor.
2. We must have a school for our young people, who now number nearly 100. We need native trained

laborers to carry this message to every part of the islands, and the success of our future work will largely depend on the training of our young people for service. The success of the few young men and women that have been trained demonstrate what can be done if the right mold is placed upon them. We also need a teacher for a church school in Iloilo. This will be self-supporting.

3. Our printing plant must be enlarged and we must have one of experience to take charge of the printing work. We have great opportunities in all the different parts of the islands for our literature in the different native languages. At present all our printing is done in a little barn that was on the place when we purchased the land, and on a job press.

4. We need money to help build a church in Manila large enough for our general meetings in the future. Our native brethren have done nobly in raising nearly \$2000.00 to help buy the land. They wish to buy the land, which will cost about \$3000.00, but we must have help to put up the building. We now have our meetings divided into five divisions in different native houses, but some of these are so crowded that it is almost impossible to breathe during the hot weather. At our quarterly meetings 150 or more are crowded into one native house. These conditions must be changed.

5. We need three gospel meeting tents, one for the Ilocano field, one for the Iloilo field and one for the Tagalog field. There are no halls or buildings in the Philippine Islands that can be rented.

6. We need four new missionaries to open up work for the people of the following languages: Samar, Leyte, Pangasinan and Pampang.

The harvest is truly great, but the laborers are few. May God raise up faithful, consecrated men who will help in finishing the work.

L. V. FINSTER.

DEATH OF FRED A. DEVINNEY

Brother Fred DeVinney was born in Syracuse, New York, December 23, 1894, and died at Tokyo, Japan, April 21, 1915. He was baptized in company with his younger sister by his father in 1907, and united with the East Galway church, where he remained a member until his death.

The deceased was a student at the South Lancaster Academy from 1908 until 1912, graduating from the commercial course, and soon after answered a call to Japan where he took a position in the business office of our mission at Tokyo. He entered the language school and made commendable progress, keeping the books of the mission in connection with his studies. When Brother Charles Lake returned to the homeland, Fred cheerfully added his duties to those of his own, that of the work of secretary and treasurer, showing his unselfish disposition,—willing that all his strength and time should be spent in the cause of God.

His illness was of short duration and was diagnosed by the physician as tonsillitis. His anxiety to get back to his work influenced him to get out too early, which resulted in his taking cold, and the disease with the cold was too much for his already weakened heart. He was at his desk during the day, getting his work in shape to leave while he should attend the Shanghai general meeting. Before retiring that night he neatly packed his clothes into his valise, so that all was in readiness for his journey, little thinking his journey would be through the valley of the shadow of death. The next morning he was found cold in death, his countenance expressive of peaceful sleep. Our brother had not only made preparation for the life that now is, but for the one to come, and they laid him to rest in a beautiful pine grove near the mission compound, another offering for the conquest of Japan for the gospel of Christ. Comforting words were spoken by Pastor Johanson of Australia, assisted by Brother DeVinney's co-workers,—Brethren Burden and Okohira.

A little while, and then we'll understand
Just why it was that grim Death's icy hand
Clasped in its cold embrace the one we loved;
Took from our midst the friend whom we had proved.
Turned joy to sorrow; wrung our hearts with pain,
And caused the tears of bitterness to fall like rain.
Ah, well! Life's hour-glass shows the fleeting sand.
A little while, and then---we'll understand.

A Chinese Letter of Appreciation

I was favored with several copies of magazine sent from you last year, but I was sorry that I had been absent for my business so long that I was unable to write to you. Recently I have come to Hankow, and I read these papers once more.

What is contained in your magazine is but delicate words, which, being derived from the Scripture, suits every class of people. After I read these papers I begin to feel that what I have been doing in the days past is wrong, and I know now what is right. I am much encouraged by your kind heart and tireless tongue, which carry out your loud shouting words, that awakes our four hundred million brethren, even the deaf and blind; but I am very sad that, although I am one of the followers of Christ, I fail to do after your model, owing to my lack of knowledge and ability.

My thanks for your friendly kindness is inexpressible, but, however, it is pitiable for not having read the complete volume of your *Signs of the Times* magazine.

I write and beg you will not consider that I am worthless, and I shall be extremely obliged if you will send me the complete collection of your magazine from the first issue, since it appears down to the one issued in last month of this year, so as to render me to clear my doubtfulness, and to increase my spiritual knowledge by frequently studying them after I put them into files and bind them into books.

I will send my subscription for them if you will let me know how much do they cost. Hoping your reply, with best wishes, I am

ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION NEWS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

EDITOR: MRS. R. C. PORTER; ASSOC.: FLORENCE SHULL

ADDRESS: U. S. BOX 523, SHANGHAI, CHINA

NOTES

The long looked-for general meeting at Shanghai is now in the past. Its blessings remain to comfort and cheer and encourage.

Brother O. J. Gibson and family are spending the summer in Shanghai. As this goes to press we learn that a new member has arrived in the family, a little son, born June 24.

Pastor O. A. Hall and family have procured a suitable house at Nanking for the headquarters of the East China Mission. They expect to locate there on returning from the summer vacation at Mokanshan.

Brother B. A. Roberts is making a trip to the States on business for the Commercial Press of Shanghai, which firm employs both Brother and Sister Roberts. He left Shanghai June 15, and expects to return in October.

Prof. and Mrs. K. M. Adams, who are at the head of our training school at Singapore, have in training, since the middle of April, a young professor, whom they have christened as Master———. Congratulations to the proud parents.

The *Atlantic Union Gleaner* of May 19 records the death of Sister C. H. Edwards at Providence, R. I. Sister Edwards died of pneumonia following an operation for appendicitis. Pastor Edwards has our deepest sympathy in this hour of great trial.

A canvassers' institute was held at the close of the Mandarin Training School. Our field missionary agent, H. M. Blunden, was in charge. As the result of this training a fine class of young men will enter the field in the interests of our literature.

Pastor O. A. Hall and family, Pastor J. E. Shultz and family, Brother H. M. Blunden and family, Brother R. J. Brown and family, and Sisters Olive Osborne and Florence Wilson are spending the hot months at Mokanshan. They left Shanghai June 22 by houseboat.

The price of the NEWS Specials 1 and 2, giving the proceedings of the Asiatic Division Conference, is fifteen cents gold, postpaid to any address. Anyone wishing to give their friends the benefit of these splendid issues may do so by sending names and addresses to the Asiatic NEWS office.

By the last mail from Washington a letter was received from Brother J. W. Hall saying that he and his wife had been appointed to China, and were expecting to sail with a company leaving in September for the Asiatic Division. This is cheering news, and in anticipation of their coming we bid them welcome, and can assure them a full quota of work when they reach this needy field.

Pastor C. L. Butterfield says that since returning from the general meeting at Shanghai twenty have been added to their numbers by baptism, and many more are about to take the same step. Pastor Butterfield is planning to spend the time this summer largely in the country districts of his field.

Sister B. Miller is conducting a series of studies with a class of Chinese women at Shanghai, preparatory to the baptism of a number of them, and others will take up Bible work this summer. Three sessions are held each day, and the interest is excellent, these sisters meeting at 5:30 each morning for prayer and study.

Pastor F. H. DeVinney writes: "The foundation for the new house for Brother Hall is nearly completed, and the frame will be ready to put up in a few days. Everything is ready, so it will take but a short time to put it up. We are not letting them hurry too fast, as we want all the hot weather we can get to dry out the lumber, thus avoiding as much shrinking as possible."

Most hearty thanks are due the California and Washington missionaries for the liberal shipment of dried fruit sent the China missionaries. If those sending the fruit could have seen the happy line that formed with basket in hand to receive their portion of this gift, and heard the expressions of gratitude, they would have felt repaid for the effort it cost them.

Sisters L. V. Finster and B. A. Meeker remained in Shanghai a couple of weeks after the general meeting for a little change and rest. Sister Finster took advantage of canning some strawberries for home consumption, and it was with no little pride that she pointed to the eighty bottles ready for shipment. This delicious and wholesome fruit does not grow in the Philippines.

While Pastor S. G. White was in attendance at the general meeting his faithful missionary agents got busy and secured fifteen hundred yearly subscriptions to the *Signs* magazine. Thus our papers are beginning to fall "like the leaves of autumn" in Hunan, and without doubt a harvest of one hundred fold will be reaped. South China is also making a splendid record with subscriptions, the exact number not being known at this writing.

Sister E. G. White's condition is greatly improved, so writes Pastor W. C. White by the last mail. Sister White says, "Great things shall come to pass after I am gone. Satan will work as never before. All that can be shaken will be shaken out. We must draw near to God, for we can not lean upon man or the crowd. We must know the Lord deeply as never before." She has been shown that the work is suddenly to close when we least expect it. These are solemn words.

Pastor F. A. Detamore in a recent report tells of meetings held in Soerabaya, Java, in March, during which time a great spiritual uplift was experienced by the believers there. The influence of some who have attempted to cause dissension among the members has had the effect of strengthening those who were weak,

and not one has been turned aside from the doctrines of truth. On the contrary four new ones have been added by baptism, and all are rejoicing in a brighter spiritual experience.

Brother F. E. Stafford, wife and two children left Shanghai May 21 for the States. Brother Stafford's health was materially impaired by his long stay in China, and a furlough was recommended as necessary to build up again. All were sorry to see these valuable workers leave us, and especially did the Chinese regret to see them go, well knowing they were losing true friends. We feel confident that the blessing of God will rest richly upon Brother Stafford and his wife while seeking health in the homeland.

At the close of the general meeting Pastor C. P. Lillie and family were recommended to open our work in Shangtung Province. This province is one of the most healthful places to be found in all China, and we trust Brother Lillie's health will continue to improve. He left Shanghai in the best of spirits and full of courage, saying he felt so desirous of getting into the work again. May the Lord bless him with health, and their work result in lighting this province from center to circumference with the third angel's message.

Pastor L. V. Finster found the work in good condition on returning from the general meeting. He says: "I am glad for faithful, conscientious workers. They tell me that at Baliwag there are now fifty new Sabbath keepers. There are also a number of new ones at Cavite, Norzagaray, and San Pablo. My greatest perplexity now is to know how properly to care for the large number of people who are coming into the truth." A later report from Pastor Finster reports the baptism of seven at Cavite, and twenty at San Pablo.

On account of illness, Sister Mamie Yarnell of Singapore has returned to the States. Her vessel did not call at Shanghai, so we were deprived of the privilege of seeing her en route. Sister Yarnell has not been in her usual health for some time, but deferred returning home until her physician advised her to do so. We regret the circumstances that made it necessary for her to leave the field so soon, she having been there less than two years. May the blessing of God be with her, and may she speedily be restored to her usual health.

Miss P. Tunheim, who has labored long and faithfully in the trying climate of Java, has returned to the States for her furlough. It took considerable urging and persuasion to convince Sister Tunheim that she needed a furlough, and then we are not sure but that she went on the judgment of others, not from choice. May she be so blessed of God while in the homeland as to create a still deeper interest among those whom she visits in mission work in Java, and return to her field prepared to carry on her work with tenfold added strength, physically, mentally and spiritually.

From the *Australian Record* we note the arrest of a number of our brethren in the war district, and their banishment to Siberia. At Odessa our church has been closed by the authorities. Two of our ministers from this place were taken at two o'clock in the night, imprisoned, and after three days banished to Siberia. Word from them en route said they had been in three prisons already, and knew not how many more awaited them. They were treated as common criminals, and transported with them. They were not allowed any extra clothing nor a cent of money. Inquiry as to why our people should be thus treated elicited the indifferent reply, "They are dangerous people." May grace be given us to say as did our Saviour, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

A letter from Pastor and Sister Daniells, written while they were in Japan, says: "Our trip across to Nagasaki was ideal. Early Sunday morning our vessel pulled up to the wharf, and most of us went ashore and waved the Korean delegation good-by as their train pulled out . . . At Kobe Doctor Noma and her helpers had planned to give us a dinner at the sanitarium. Twenty-seven of us sat down together at a long table under the trees by the side of the building. We have had two busy days here in Japan, but now we are on the boat ready to sail to-morrow. I feel a degree of sadness as I turn my back on all the dear workers in this great mission field, but I shall try to help you all I can. Now, dear friends, we thank you with all our hearts for all your kindness, and wish you all blessings from the Lord."

Pastor R. C. Porter left Shanghai the evening of the 10th of June for Hankow, where a committee meeting had been called. Pastor R. F. Cottrell preceded him a few days, and Doctor A. C. Selmon followed the next day. Pastor Cottrell officially turned over the work of the Central China Mission to Doctor Selmon during the time of his absence on furlough. An incident is recalled by this arrangement. Several years ago the doctor and family were needing a furlough, and Pastor and Sister Cottrell made it possible for them to leave by taking the doctor's work; and too, when Pastor Cottrell was just then ready to open the work in Peking. So now, the doctor was en route to Peking to begin work there as superintendent of the North China Mission, but will necessarily be delayed a little in order to make Pastor Cottrell's furlough possible.

Pastor Porter's movements for the remainder of the year will be somewhat as follows, if present plans work: After his return from Central China he will go at once to South China to attend general meetings until about the middle of July, when he will visit North Borneo in company with Pastor F. A. Detamore. From here he will go to Manila, Pastor Detamore accompanying him, where a location for the prospective printing plant will be established, and plans laid for the building. Word has already been received from the home Board that the appropriation asked for for this enter-

prise while Pastor Daniells was there has been granted. Pastor Porter will sail the last of September for San Francisco to attend the Fall Council of the Mission Board, to be held Nov. 5-29 at Loma Linda. Any and all mail addressed to him at Shanghai will reach him, as the office will be in touch with his movements constantly.

We share the disappointment of Pastor B. Petersen and his coworkers in not securing the land for their mission home as they so fondly hoped. The prospects were so bright two hours before,—money in hand, good promises from the middlemen, and the kind assistance of the American Consul. So confident were they that this centrally located and desirable plot of ground was theirs that some sketches of plans were being made for the buildings. At this juncture one of the thirteen heirs, surmising that the land was being bought by foreigners, declined to release his claim. It was "buh mai, buh-liao" with him,—finished! Brethren Petersen and Grundset then turned their attention to another property, outside the city wall, and negotiations are going forward to secure this. It will doubtless take considerable time, and until land is secured and buildings erected, our workers there will have to live in Chinese quarters, far from sanitary surroundings and very much crowded. Let us not forget them when we pray, for the effectual, fervent prayer availeth much.

A few lines culled from a letter from Brother M. C. Warren of Szzechwan will be of interest to our readers: "Since receiving the telegram to buy the land, I have been working to that end. You will be glad to know that we got the deal through and wrote up the deed on the 4th inst. (June). It was a hard deal getting it through, as the four brothers who owned the land were all very ignorant men and were afraid that we would beat them at every turn. We paid (or will pay when the deed is stamped) 1420. taels for the land. Pastor Allum arrived home from Shanghai yesterday. He brought back a good report of the meeting—so good that it makes us regret all the more that we were not there. But there was work to be done here, so we take it as the Lord's will that we should remain here to look after these things. Our first meeting was held a week ago in our Lao Chang Chapel. I preached to an attentive audience of over one hundred. We look for results from our meetings here. It seems that the Lord specially interposed in behalf of our work in Lao Chang, for there was a fire which burned thirty homes, and was checked when but three doors from the chapel."

A few lines from Pastor B. L. Anderson's letter will interest our readers: "We are now seventy miles from Amoy, and the road is long and full of difficulties. Mrs. Anderson is with me, also Pastor Hankins and family. This is a trip that I have long wanted to take, and I really appreciate the privilege of talking to these believers, visiting them in their homes and praying with them. This forenoon we called on four families, and in the afternoon held a three hours' meeting. We elected a full set of native officers for this church. The

brethren here are beginning to raise money for a church and a compound. Their aim is to raise \$500 Mex. for their part, and hope the mission will give them a lift on the undertaking. To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Anderson and Sister Hankins will hold a meeting for the women. Our wives are not with us for a pleasant trip and a rest, but for what good they can do the women of our field. In two more days we will reach Aui-an where we will organize the company of believers into a church. We go by foot, cart and chair sixteen miles to this place. It is hot, but so long as the Great Shepherd gives us strength and health we shall be thankful. Last year at this time the plague was carrying away its thousands in this place, but so far they are delivered from it with the exception of a few market places."

Soon after Brother and Sister Fred Lee left Shanghai for their mission station, the message came flashing over the wires that Brother Lee was in the hospital at Hankow undergoing an operation for appendicitis, and requested prayer in his behalf. The request was granted immediately. The Lord heard, and the operation was successful, Brother Lee at this writing being able to leave the hospital. Had they reached their station there would have been no physician, so no operation; and as the appendix had already ruptured, we would, without doubt, have had to chronicle his death. We praise God for the defeat the enemy of souls suffered in this instance, in his attempt to cut short the life of a valuable mission worker in this needy field.

The word that Pastor and Sister R. F. Cottrell are to leave on the 25th inst. for the States on furlough, will be somewhat of a surprise to most of our readers. This decision was reached after the general meeting. Pastor Cottrell has been suffering with repeated attacks of influenza, and is therefore in a run-down condition of health. By recommendation of the physician a furlough was arranged. Since the last attack he has been improving most satisfactorily, and it is with regrets that they leave the field for a rest. They expect to return in time for the general meeting late in 1916, so renewed in health as to make another furlough unnecessary until the work is finished. They sail by the s. s. *Manchuria*.

Duty

I sought to do some mighty act of good,
 That I might prove how well my soul had striven.
 I waited, while days and hours passed by,
 Yet bore no incense of my deed to heaven.
 Sad, without hope, I watched the falling rain;
 One drop alone could not refresh the tree;
 But drop on drop, till from its deepest root
 The giant oak drank life and liberty.
 Refreshed, like nature, I arose to try
 And do the duty which should nearest lie;
 And ere I knew my work was half begun,
 The noble deed I sought in vain was done.

—Anonymous.

Financial Statement of the Asiatic Division Mission -- Two Years

STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 31, 1913

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
*Card Accounts	\$ 3,037 67	Rent Fund	\$ 1,531 75
Commissary, Inventory	120 18	Building Fund	1,347 31
Expense Inventory	31 37		
Famine Relief Fund	2 76	<i>Net Worth</i>	98,002 74
Shanghai Bank, Dollar Account	159 94		
Shanghai Bank, Tael Account	1,680 63		
Insurance, Inventory	60 14		
Mission Tract Society Inventory	17 88		
Office Furniture	885 50		
Real Estate, Inventory	75,000 00		
Station Furnishings	2,068 31		
Station Lease Deposits	600 83		
Mission Press Investment	11,366 71		
Station Working Deposits	2,232 85		
Stationery, Inventory	79 17		
Cash on hand	3,536 86		
Dollars	<u>\$100,881 80</u>	Dollars	<u>\$100,881 80</u>

*Of the amount given above as due from card accounts, about \$2,500 was advanced to the Central China Mission for the purchase of the Changsha (Hunan) chapel. The remainder is made up of small individual accounts.

LOSSES		GAINS	
Appropriations	41,663 54	Donations	\$ 13 50
Chapel, School and Compound	353 44	General Conference	62,689 32
Commissary	31 68	Interest and Exchange	24 29
Dispensaries	28 80	Mokanshan Rent	14 38
General Expense	549 29	Mission Press Gain	421 32
Freight	35 14	Real Estate	34,858 10
Insurance and Taxes	210 38	Sabbath School Offerings	7 91
Language Study	198 74	Tithes, Foreign	920 11
Miscellaneous Expense	91 30	Tithes, Native	20 68
Office Furniture, Depreciation	60 24		
Outfit Funds	1,050 00		
Salaries, Foreign	8,167 17		
" Native	297 01		
Stationery	4 60		
Traveling Expense	7,565 06		
<i>Net Gain</i>	38,663 22		
Dollars	<u>\$98,969 61</u>	Dollars	<u>\$98,969 61</u>

INVENTORIES

Commissary	\$ 120 18
Expense	31 37
Insurance	60 14
Mission Tract Society	17 88
Office Furniture	886 50
Real Estate	75,000 00
Station Furnishings	2,068 31
Stationery	79 17
Dollars	<u>78,263 55</u>

STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 31, 1914

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Card Ledger Accounts	\$ 1,130 36	Rent Fund Accumulated	\$ 727 61
Commissary, Inventory	270 97		
Expense	21 20	<i>Present Worth</i>	97,444 42
H & S Bank, Dollar Account	1,343 41		
H & S Bank, Tael Account	2,023 48		
Unearned Insurance	75 62		
Tract Society Inventory	17 88		
Office Furniture and Books	1,075 36		
Real Estate and Improvement	79,211 94		
Rest Cottage Inventory	16 53		
Signs Publishing House, Inventory	11,366 71		
" " Current	217 26		
Stationery, Inventory	66 70		
Cash on hand	1,334 59		
Dollars	<u>\$98,172 03</u>	Dollars	<u>\$98,172 03</u>

LOSSES

Appropriations to Missions	\$23,707 84
Loss on Commissary	31 72
General Expense	654 82
Emergency Fund	2,217 30
Famine Relief, to close	22 76
Freight	192 87
Insurance and Taxes	781 82
Language study	54 24
Loss on Personal Accounts	92 02
Miscellaneous Expense	45 38
Asiatic News	68 09
Salaries, foreign	4,173 09
" native	108 02
Stationery	5 62
Traveling Expense	1,579 41
Dollars	<u>\$33,735 00</u>

GAINS

Donations	\$ 25 26
General Conference Appropriation	28,216 83
Exchange; gain	116 02
Office Furniture	37 39
Real Estate, gain	4,211 94
Tithes, foreign	437 70
" of Missions	131 54
<i>Net Loss</i>	558 32
Dollars	<u>\$33,735 00</u>

December 31, 1913, Net Investment	\$98,002 74
Net Loss	558 32
December 31, 1914, Net Worth	<u>\$97,444 42</u>

Notes:—It should be borne in mind that the Asiatic Division received from the General Conference only nine months' remittances, on which it has conducted a year's business; this may account for the small loss shown. The item "Insurance and Taxes" is unusually large this year on account of \$300 expense in paving Ward Road. The Real Estate gain is on the new property in Fukien Province, the property at Yingshang, Anhwei Province, and the mountain lots in Honan, all shown this year for the first time.

C. N. WOODWARD,
TREASURER

Statistical Report of the Asiatic Division Mission for the Two Years Ending December 31, 1914.

NAME OF MISSION		No. of Churches	Membership	No. of Companies	Membership	No. of Isolated Sabbath Keepers	Total Sabbath Keepers	Baptized During Year	Ordained Ministr	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvasers	Total Laborers	Total Title Receipts	Total Offerings to Missions, except S. S. Offerings)	No. of Sabbath Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath School Contributions	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales	No. of Ch. Schools	No. of Teachers	Total Enrollment	No. Y.P.M.V. Soc.	Membership
Central China Mission	1913	17	451	11	96	170	717	165	4	11	39	45	99	\$ 834 32	\$ 859 16	34	915	\$ 109 98	\$ 1,606 77	11	14	170		
	1914	26	742	21	251		993	223	3	6	40	62	111	1,094 66	455 09	42	1172	336 03	1,498 47	14	19	260	18	305
East China Mission	1913	3	138				138	46	1	4	9	5	19	238 41	24 48	7	200	122 13	95 45	2	2	32	1	80
	1914	4	182	10	182	140	322	20	1	4	18	11	34	554 75	160 16	10	373	274 93	564 79	5	5	145	8	270
Japan Mission	1913	7	234	6	10	49	293	41	5	27	10	11	53	1,560 14	266 80	15	268	179 63	1,668 49				6	111
	1914	7	243	7	20	56	319	25	6	24	12	22	89	2,522 71	653 71	16	304	498 09	442 51					
Korean Mission	1913	8	444	31	421		865	66	3	12	33	6	54	1,155 27	183 07	32	865	253 25	1,021 89	8	16	225	4	133
	1914	10	585	43	519		1104	137	3	18	35	22	78	1,388 56	133 54	40	1116	359 82	1,714 09	8	11	161	1	26
Manchuria Mission	1914			1	6		6		1	1	3		5	124 83	8 58	1	7	8 57	11 98					
Malaysian Mission	1913	4	137	2	11	38	186	42	2	9	10	2	23	2,228 03	390 96	12	283	641 91	1,529 37	1	1	35		
	1914	6	200			22	222	54	4	5	17	4	30	3,082 38	707 48	11	256	1,013 18	1,114 12	1	1	35	2	50
Philippine Mission	1913	3	171	1	29		200	56	3	6	1	2	12	657 78	2 93	6	150	75 67	1,344 59					
	1914	3	300	3	20		320	127	3	4	6	8	21	1,453 67	41 44	15	270	189 00	6,401 58					
South China Mission	1913	9	222	28	215	298	735	61	9	23	30	15	77	1,051 21	59 75	36	908	177 21	942 10	13	19	418	3	90
	1914	11	421	30	555	8	976	161	7	40	5	15	159	1,367 35	721 39	34	1029	290 19	962 75	14	19	501		
West China Mission	1914			1	10	3	13		1	1	5	1	8	167 64	27 76	1	30	20 06	41 98				1	10
Asiatic Division	1913								3	5	8		16	940 79	13 50			7 91		1	5	65		
	1914								3	3	7		13	569 24	25 26					2	6	70		
Total	1913	51	1773	50	385	555	2713	477	31	98	142	86	357	8,904 36	1,800 65	142	3589	1,567 69	8,208 66	36	57	949	11	324
	1914	69	2639	89	1060	229	3928	625	31	101	158	131	421	11,335 34	1,796 61	156	3929	2,838 76	10,964 95	30	42	658	29	739

Give Us Light

Hark! Through the dense and misty air
There is rising slowly a startling prayer,
A piercing cry through the gathering night,
A wild entreaty—"O give us light!"
And straining eyes through the darkness peer,
Earnestly asking if day be near.

Light! Light! for we can not see
Things as they are and ought to be.
Dangers are 'round us—and O for light
To read the directions of God aright!
His handwriting is clear and wise;
O! that the darkness would leave our eyes!

Light for the rich, for they do not know
The duties that from their station grow!
Light for the scorned and trodden poor
To help them to suffer and still endure!
Light for the nations that groaning lie
'Neath the weight of darkness and misery!

Light to live in this troublous time:
When terror gathers in every clime:
Light to die, to dispel the gloom
That curtains grimly the opening tomb;
"O thou who dwell'st where there is no night,
Hear us in heaven, and send forth the light."

Selected.





ASIATIC DIVISION
 POPULATION = 879,652,025.

AUSTRALIAN UNION	6,000,000
INDIAN UNION	315,000,000
NORTHEASTERN UNION	81,540,633
NORTH CHINA UNION	35,737,456
EAST CHINA UNION	87,479,141
CENTRAL CHINA UNION	138,134,841
WEST CHINA UNION	95,199,746
SOUTH CHINA UNION	62,924,782
EAST INDIAN UNION	57,635,426

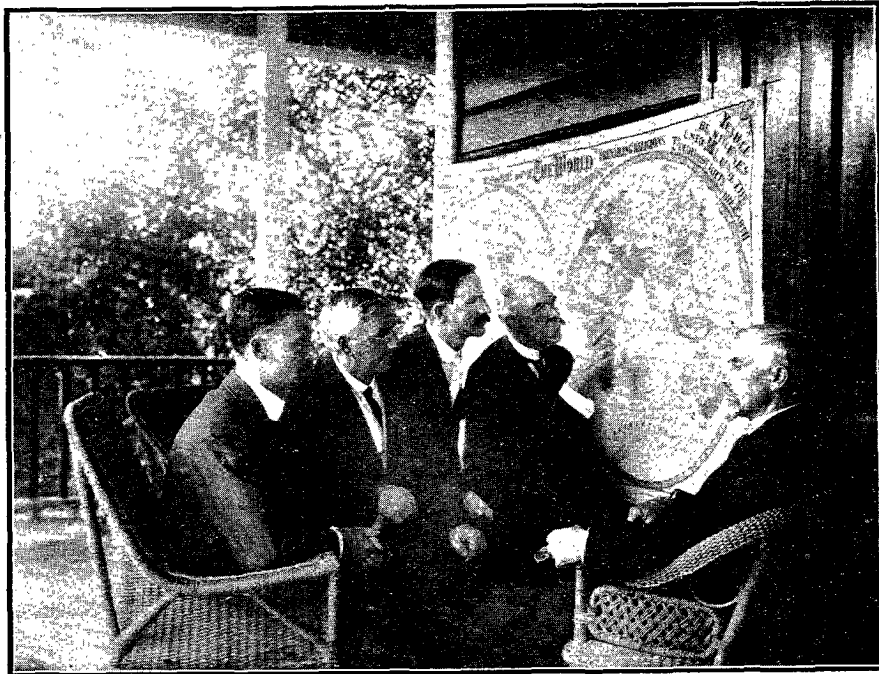




South China Delegation



Japan Delegation



Studying Possibilities of New Division



Native Delegates



Philippine Delegation