

# Asiatic Division Mission News



VOL. 6

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No. 1

## I Shall Not Pass This Way Again

"I shall not pass this way again,  
The thought is full of sorrow.  
The good I ought to do to-day,  
I may not do to-morrow.

"If I this moment should withhold  
The help I might be giving,  
Some soul may die, and I shall lose  
The sweetest joy of living.

"Only the present hour is mine—  
I may not have another  
In which to speak a kindly word  
Or help a fallen brother.

"The path of life leads straight ahead;  
I can retrace it never;  
The daily record which I make  
Will stand unchanged forever.

"I shall not pass this way again,  
O, then, with high endeavor,  
May I my life and service give  
To Him who reigns forever."

## Colporteur Work in Honan

It is with much pleasure that I take charge of the colporteur work in this field where our work first began in China. Our colporteurs, too, feel pleased to have a foreign laborer who will give special attention to their work.

After Brethren Blunden, James, and the writer had held an institute in which good instruction was given on the subject of how to canvass for subscriptions, and the general meeting had brought other blessings, the ten colporteurs of this province journeyed to their allotted territory. I requested four of them to meet me in three days at Hsinchow. When I arrived at the railroad station, all four were there to meet me with the information that subscriptions could not be taken in that town. Answering them that the Lord would help us to have good success, and that we would try again, we went to work, and during that week secured eighty-two yearly subscriptions.

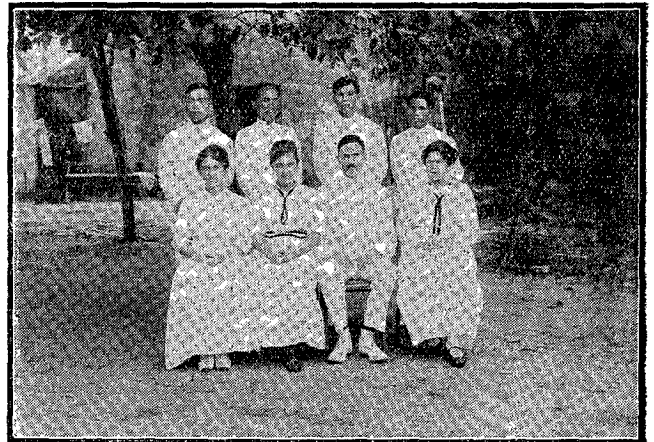
The colporteurs became enthusiastic. Every day intelligent Chinese would come to our room inquir-

ing about the truth and requesting us to stop there and preach to them. It made me happy to hear the colporteurs thanking and praising God for their success.

The ten men in the field are meeting with good success. The average per man for one month is equal to the average of six months during the previous year. The full value of the efforts put forth cannot be counted by the number of papers sold; for besides this, a good work is being done for the many honest souls who come to them with inquiries about the truth.

The colporteur work needs the earnest prayers of all our people. It gives me much pleasure to have a part in such an important work.

C. H. DAVIS.



FACULTY OF SINGAPORE TRAINING SCHOOL

## In Giangsi Province

The Province of Giangsi has an area of 72,176 square miles and a population of 22,000,000. It has a number of serviceable rivers and one of the largest lakes in China. Its surface is broken in places by mountain ranges which are rich in coal and other mineral deposits, while its valleys are very fertile. Its chief products are tea, chinaware, grasscloth and hemp. Thus far it has but one railway which is eighty miles in length and connects Kukiang, on the Yangtsi river,

with Nanchang, the capital. This railroad is provided with American rolling stock.

The defeat of a powerful clan on the north-western border of Chihli resulted in the division of that clan, one-half of which went westward, fulfilling the part allotted it by prophecy under the sounding of the third trumpet, while the other half swept southward, conquering the fertile valleys of Giangsi, forcing the aborigines either to seek security in the fastnesses of the mountains whence it was impossible to dislodge them, or to retreat into the neighboring province of Gwangdung. Traces of this former conquest of the Giangsi valleys are still evidenced by the presence of two distinct types of people, the Mandarin speaking being found in the valleys, while a people of different appearance and language persists in the mountain regions.

Our message first found its way into Giangsi a little more than four years ago, when our canvassers with the "Signs of the Times" entered the province on the west from the eastern border of Hunan. Two years ago at the Hunan general meeting we had the privilege of meeting representatives of the message from Giangsi who had accepted the truth through reading. They came to request that active work be opened in their province. Their call was so urgent that the Hunan Mission released one of their strongest workers in the person of Pastor Hwang to locate in Nanchang. Pastor Hwang was able to answer this call after the Shanghai general meeting, hence it will be seen that the time of actual evangelical work in the province does not cover a period of more than eighteen months.

By previous arrangement I joined Pastor and Mrs. Cottrell and Evangelist Fang in Kukiang and together we proceeded to Nanchang to attend the general meeting which was appointed to be held November 3-12. It was permitted that my Chinese assistant, Giang Sien Seng should accompany me in order that I might employ the time en route and returning, in the translation and preparation of manuscript. His ability as a Bible student also made him useful in the public efforts for the assembled believers and inquirers.

Arriving at Nanchang we found most of the brethren awaiting our coming. Adverse winds had delayed some, but not the delegation of more than twenty from Gandjou, who, having chartered a small sailing boat, followed the example of the young evangelist and applied themselves with energy to the oars, when otherwise they would have been delayed. This enabled them to make a distance of 280 miles in eighteen days. Another smaller company was less fortunate and having a distance of 306 miles to cover they required twenty-four days for their journey.

The attendance of our own people was eighty-five—about half what it would have been had not adverse con-

ditions made the attendance of many an impossibility. When we remember that a large majority of our people are shop keepers, and in many instances it meant the closing of their places of business for a period of two months, we can gain some idea of the sacrifice which they made in order to attend this meeting. A live interest was manifested by the people of the city to hear, so that our evening services taxed the seating capacity of the chapel. The instruction during the day was largely given by Pastor Cottrell and myself, his wife also assisting in the children's meetings and leading out in studies of practical Sabbath-school methods. We gave a connected study of the principles of our faith for the instruction of our people during the day sessions, while the evening sessions, addressed by our Chinese evangelists, were such as to arrest the attention of those who knew not God.

At the close of the meeting the rite of baptism was administered to thirty believers, others being advised to await a future opportunity. Among those baptized was the commissioner of Chinese customs for the entire province who came to us direct from heathenism as the result of reading. We believe that as the result of his influence we shall be able to reach an influential class of Chinese in this province. His observance of the Sabbath will in no way hinder him in his official work.

J. E. SHULTZ.

(To be concluded.)



MALAY CLASS OF SINGAPORE TRAINING SCHOOL

### Decision in Our Favor

We quote from the *Central Union Outlook* an article written by J. W. Christian, entitled, "A Striking Victory":

"For many months Seventh-day Adventists throughout the North American Division Conference have been looking to the outcome of the prosecution of several of our brethren in Oklahoma who were indicted for laboring on Sunday. Among those indicted were Brethren G. J. Crieger and Isaac Krieger, of Blaine County, for violating the Sunday closing law.

"These brethren were engaged in mercantile business and kept their place open Sunday, after resting the seventh day according to the commandment. The case went against these brethren in the local court, but an appeal was taken to the supreme court. After hearing arguments pro and con the matter was taken under advisement by the judge, and last week an opinion was handed down by Judge Rutherford Brett. Space forbids giving a detailed account of the entire findings, but we will quote the following from the opinion of the judge, which will be of special interest to all our people:

"Our Sabbath law proceeds upon the theory, entertained by most of those who have investigated the subject, that the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of mankind requires a periodical day of rest from labor, and, as some particular day must be fixed, the one most naturally selected is that which is regarded as sacred by the greatest number of citizens, and which by custom is generally devoted to religious worship, or rest and recreation, as this causes the least interference with business or existing customs.

#### Law Referred To

"Our legislature has wisely and properly, however, refrained from interfering with or coercing the conscience of those who uniformly, conscientiously, and religiously keep another than the first day of the week as holy time, by exempting them from the penalties of the law; providing they work on the first day of the week in such a manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time.

"In exempting persons who uniformly and conscientiously keep another than the first day of the week as holy time, from the penalties of the statute, the legislature intended to give them a substance and not a shadow; hence we hold the term 'servile labor,' as used in our Sunday statutes, to be used as synonymous with the term 'secular labor.'

#### Striving to Obey Laws

"Courts which hold that to require Sabbatarians to keep our Sunday, and do not prevent them from also keeping the seventh day, overlook the fact that under divine commandment, that these people are striving to obey, it is as imperative that they work six days, as that they rest on the seventh. And that if their conscience compels them to rest one day, and the law also forces them to rest another, they will thus be forced to violate the first provision of the commandment they are conscientiously attempting to keep."

"These statements contained in the opinion of Judge Brett are worthy of our most careful study, and we cannot help but realize that the judge is amply just and his reasoning logical as regards to the rights of men to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. These statements may be used with all

safety as the words of an authority, and are of deepest significance, as this is probably the first ruling of the supreme court in favor of the Seventh-day Adventists, recognizing their right to rest the seventh day, and labor six days, according to the commandment, without the interference of their fellowmen."



CLASS OF CHINESE IN SINGAPORE TRAINING SCHOOL

### Our School at Foochow

In a recent letter from Professor C. C. Morris, who is in charge of our school at Foochow, China, we glean some interesting facts.

The school is manned with a faculty of eleven members, eight of whom are giving instruction in Chinese, the other three, including himself, instruct in English. He says, "The school is filled with 'a number one' class of boys." The present membership lacks but one of being two hundred. Eighty of this company are baptized members of the mission. He writes: "My Bible is on the Life of Christ. Oftentimes points of doctrine are brought up in the discussion, and many times I have been surprised to hear the boys answer without hesitation technical points of doctrine, which reveals careful thought." He feels that some of these students are fulfilling the statement of Sister White, that some of these who come in last will learn in a few months' time the things which others have taken years to acquire.

They have a pastoral training class of twelve grown men, who are spending the entire year in special preparation to go out and preach the gospel.

Surely these facts are encouraging. We rejoice that God is fitting up these students to represent Him in this great field of China.

S. L. FROST.

"The Spirit of God is gradually but surely being withdrawn from the earth. The calamities by land and sea, the unsettled state of society, the alarms of war, are portentous. They forecast approaching events of the greatest magnitude. The coming of Christ is at hand."

# ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION NEWS

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## Asiatic Division Conference

The Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will hold its first regular session, April 5-26, at Shanghai, China, for the election of officers, making changes in the constitution, and the transaction of other necessary business.

R. C. PORTER, *President*.

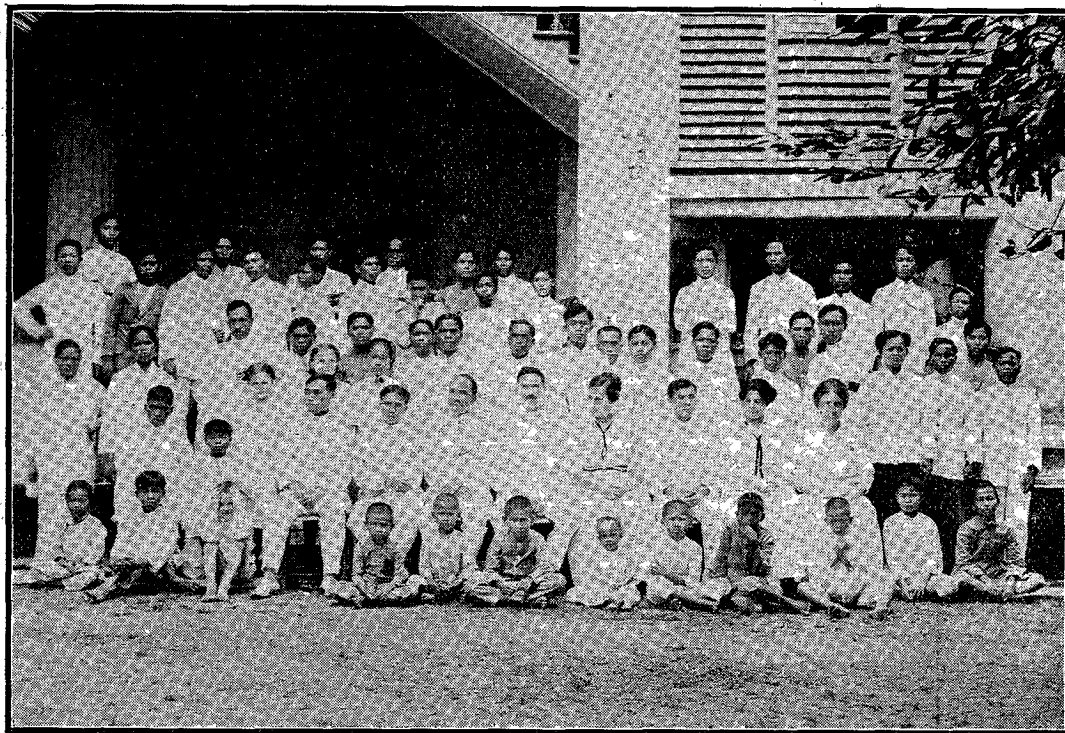
J. E. FULTON, *Secretary*.

Pastor Fulton writes under date of December 7 that an institute is being held at Manila, and the attendance is good.

Brother W. E. Gillis and family have now located at Kukiang, where Brother Gillis will be director of the Giangsi Province.

We hear that Hong Kong has more than reached its goal of \$500 for the Harvest Ingathering work. Pastor Meeker alone has collected to date something over \$500. In one day with eighteen *Signs* \$54.00 was collected in sums of one to five dollars each.

Pastor Bernhard Peterson writes: "We have just moved into our new living quarters. Although the houses are not quite finished, we certainly appreciate very much the privilege of living in these modern houses, after having lived in Chinese houses ever since coming to Manchuria."



DORMITORY STUDENTS AT SINGAPORE TRAINING SCHOOL

At the end of life's brief day we shall be rewarded, not according to the work we have done, but the faithfulness with which we have endeavored to do our duty in whatever sphere.—*F. B. Meyer*.

## NOTES

The China Missions Training School has enrolled to date 131 students.

Word from Pastor B. A. Meeker tells us that Sister Meeker is still gaining ground against the malaria.

Brother George Hartow is at present visiting the company of believers at Ichang, on the far western border of Hupeh.

Pastor J. E. Fulton in a recent letter mentions the fact that he and Brother C. E. Weeks made a visit to San Pablo, where we have a church of over two hundred members. He says: "We had an excellent time. The people are so responsive to the word spoken." The same Sabbath Pastor A. G. Daniells spoke to the church in Manila.

Since our last issue we have received word from Brother R. C. Wangerin, that he and his family have moved to Colorado Springs. He says: "We are nicely located. Among these beautiful surroundings I shall get well soon, I know. I do pray to go back to Korea in the spring, God willing." His address is 801 North Main Street, Nebs Hill, Colorado Springs, Colorado.