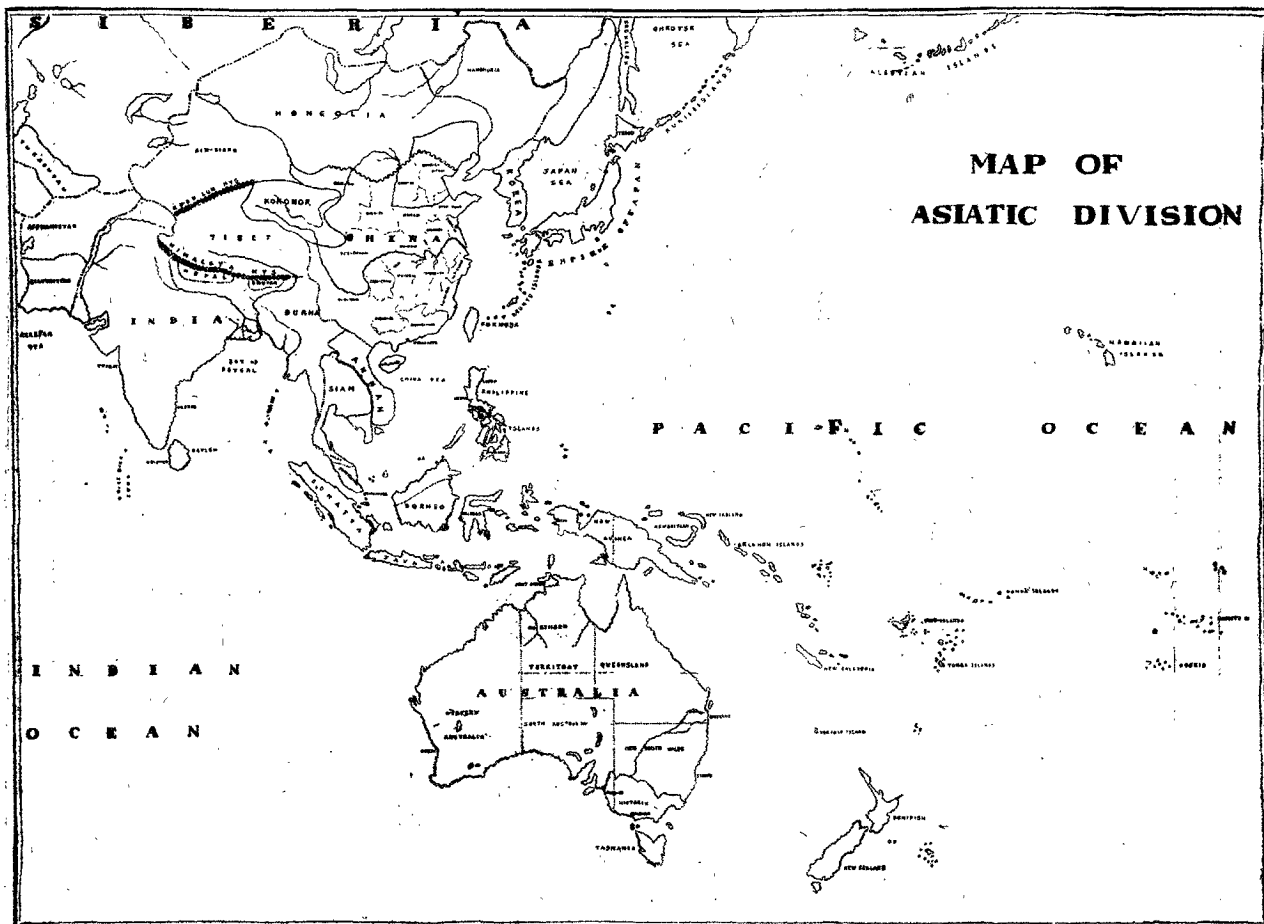


# Asiatic Division Outlook

## CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS SPECIAL

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*"Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." John 4:35.*

# Asiatic Division Outlook

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## A GOOD MEETING

By Frederick Griggs

THE first biennial session of the Asiatic Division Conference has just closed. Taking a retrospective view, only a few hours after the closing meeting, I am constrained to speak of it as one of the very best conferences I have ever attended. Nearly every delegate was present at the opening meeting April 5; the majority of them having been in attendance at a bookmen's convention which immediately preceded the conference. This convention was indeed a good preparation for the conference, for it presented before those who attended, in a very practical way, the work of reaching the people of these great heathen lands through the printed page. It was an enthusiastic convention, and as a result broad plans were made, during the conference, for the advancement of our publishing interests. It seems a very remarkable thing that here in China there should have been such a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the interests of our literature work, so soon after having entered the field twelve or fifteen years ago, and indeed this is true of the conference as a whole.

It is of God that we should have together here nearly two hundred representatives from Australia, India, China, Japan, Manchuria, the Philippines, —representatives coming from all fields, far and near, throughout this great division, representatives of the cause of this message in its advance to more than half the world. It was indeed an important conference, and as the reports came in from the various fields at the opening of the meeting, one was thrilled again and again not only with a sense of the magnitude of the work to be accomplished, but with a feeling of deep gratitude for the fostering care and prosperity which God has extended to the work which has been accomplished, and particularly the advance which has been made during the past two years.

Early in the meeting the Lord particularly manifested Himself in uniting the hearts of all in a close,

warm-hearted bond of Christian fellowship and union. It is impossible for a conference to proceed successfully with its work without the unifying Spirit of God to direct in the councils. Broad plans, and I believe strong ones, have been laid by this conference for the advancement of the work throughout the division, and this could not have been accomplished had there not been present in the meeting the great Counsellor and the spirit of love and union.

The excellent spirit in the meeting manifested itself in the willingness of all to take upon themselves heavy responsibilities. Goals for the raising of money for missions were adopted, and they must produce the same excellent results in the Asiatic Division that they have produced in the North American Division. One reason that our people in the North American Division are able to raise such large sums of money is that they have set themselves to definite tasks, and when the church of Asia sets herself to such tasks, it can but result in the same measure of benefit that has come in the home land.

A number of very impressive consecration services were held. Those of the last two Sabbaths are in particular to be noted. The condition of the world, now almost wholly at war, and our helplessness in the advance of the work of God, led all to feel the need of seeking God with whole hearts and unselfish purposes, and we believe that the Lord was near as we earnestly sought Him, not only on these two important occasions, but day by day throughout the meeting. Our workers here, and the advance of our work, is very dependent upon receiving men and means from the home land, and if the same conditions should prevail in America now prevailing in other portions of the war-stricken world, it would naturally greatly retard our work. We are living in the very closing hours of the generation that is to witness the coming of the Lord. Men of faith and courage are needed to carry this work to its ultimate triumph. And faith *must*

prevail; God *will* avail in our behalf, and ways and means will appear by which this work will be carried forward to its ultimate triumph.

With this spirit of courage and consecration the conference closed. The last meeting was an ordination service: fourteen of our brethren were set apart to the most sacred work of the gospel ministry. Ten of these were from the home lands, four were Chinese. It was a meeting not soon to be forgotten. Very few such large ordination services have ever been held by our people, and that such a service should be held in this dark land, in this time of war and strife, thrills one with joy in the advancement and triumphs of the message.

The workers are returning to their homes and to the mission fields to which they have been assigned with great cheer and rejoicing. The time of the con-

ference has been one of happy days, the memory of which will add light and courage to these workers, and will shorten in spirit the great distances which separate them from each other. We from America will return not only with renewed courage because of God's manifest dealings in these lands, but with a firm determination to do our part in still further arousing our people to the mighty work yet to be accomplished here. Not only this meeting, but the visits which we have paid to our mission stations throughout the division have served to bring us into very close touch and sympathy with the pressing needs of these great fields and the efforts which our workers are putting forth to meet them. That God will bestow upon His people pentecostal power for the finishing of this work is not only our prayer but our belief.

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## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

**AFTER** two swiftly passing years we are together again for our regular biennial session of the Asiatic Division Conference.

### Words of Welcome

It affords us great pleasure to again welcome our fellow workers from their fields of labor to this brief conference period of counsel, pleasant association, and spiritual refreshing.

We are unusually favored by a large representation of experienced laborers from the General Conference, and we extend to them a most cordial welcome to our field, and wish to assure them that, although they are far from their headquarters, they are still in their own parish, and we shall welcome their freest and fullest participation in our council.

### Our Fallen Comrades

This biennial period has reminded us afresh that we are in the land of sorrow and death. We have been deeply bereaved in the loss of Professor H. R. Salisbury, president of our India Union; Clarence Hall, superintendent of the Japan printing plant; and Sister C. H. Davis, of Australia, all of whom have been removed by death in the prime of life, and in the midst of their most active labors. We extend our sincere sympathy to their surviving companions, who have sustained the greater loss, and with them we humbly bow in submission to the divine will, and take up the burdens borne by them in firm faith that soon the work will be finished, and we shall again meet them in a land unmarred by sin, sorrow, and death.

### A Brief Review

We wish to express our appreciation of the departmental staff, and for the hearty cooperation of all the laborers throughout the division during the past

biennial period. Without this it would have been impossible to have conducted the work successfully.

The past two years have been unusually perplexing for the conduct of a strong advance movement in our mission fields. The greater portion of the world has become involved in the greatest and most destructive war recorded in history. Transportation of workers has been impeded, the cost of living has greatly increased, exchange rates have fluctuated to an extent, in some places, that it has seriously affected the value of budget allowances and missionaries' salaries. But through all of these difficulties God's hand has led His work in a steady advance. The largest number of workers ever sent to any field in one biennial period have reached our division, and have entered upon their work, or upon language study in preparation for it. The largest special appropriations for the purchase of land and the erection of schools and printing plants and dwellings ever sent to this field have been received and invested during this period. For all of these considerations we wish to express our special appreciation to the General Conference, and to the brethren and sisters in the homeland, who, by their faithfulness in the support of the work in mission fields, have made this advance possible. Proportionate advances in literature, educational, soul-winning work, and finances have been recorded throughout our division. The visit of so many experienced men from the General Conference to our field is greatly appreciated, and will tell for the advancement of the work here. In all this advance, and in the overturning of the most autocratic of earthly governments, and the proclamation of religious freedom in Russia, we recognize God's special leading in this work, and we accept these as opening providences inviting to a still more active campaign for the finishing of the work.

### A Few Comparisons

At the Loma Linda Council in the fall of 1915, the territory of the Asiatic Division was extended to cover the Australasian and India Unions. This has brought more than half the world within the boundaries of the new Asiatic Division. In this brief report space will permit of only a few citations showing the progress of the work in the various unions of our division.

#### Australasia

The Australasian Union has organized three conferences during the last biennial period: The South New Zealand, Tasmanian, and Central Polynesian. The last one comprises the island groups of Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, and the Savage or Niue Island. They have sold \$227,345, gold, worth of books as against \$213,815 for the previous two years, making a gain of \$13,530 in sales. The Sabbath-school membership increased 696, and the Sabbath-school offerings \$4,000.

Australia has sent to fields outside the union, twenty-two missionaries who have remained in the fields. This number does not include those who have returned.

The tithes have increased the past two years, \$5,000; the annual offering, \$7,855; and the Missionary Volunteer offerings, \$1,000. During 1916 the church membership increased 447, and five churches were added.

#### India

In the India Union thirteen workers returned home during the last biennial period, and twenty-nine workers entered the field from America and Australia. There were 202 baptisms during the two years, making the present membership of the India Union Mission 580. The tithes for the past biennial period were \$16,225, a gain of \$1,213; Sabbath-school offerings \$3,869, a gain of \$1,825. Receipts on Harvest Ingathering for 1916, \$1,000.

A training school for workers has been started in Lucknow, with an attendance of twenty-two, besides local and vernacular training schools in different parts of the field. There are nineteen schools in India, with 631 students in attendance.

Eight thousand dollars' worth of subscriptions were taken during 1916 for the two books, "Heralds of the Morning," and "Practical Guide to Health." \$5,300 worth of magazines were sold during the two years. Twenty-nine thousand vernacular magazines were printed in nine languages during the past two years, a gain of 14,000 over the previous biennial period, and a gain of four languages. "Bible Readings" and "Steps to Christ" are being sold in the vernacular.

#### Malaysia

Over 50,000 millions of people, speaking hundreds of languages and dialects, scattered over a territory as

large as that of the United States, with a baptized membership of 314, form the constituency of the Malaysian field. This is a gain of 121 in baptized membership during the last biennial period. At the close of 1916 there were eleven foreign families, three foreign single workers, and thirteen native workers. The tithes for the biennial period were \$9,525.17; offerings, \$7,362.10. The total receipts for the two years were \$19,670.97, making tithes and offerings per capita \$33.13. With 1,950 papers in the Harvest Ingathering campaign they raised over \$2,000, gold.

Two years ago there were thirty-eight students in attendance at the Singapore Training School; there are now 122. These students are from the Celebes, Borneo, Timor, Java, So, Sumatra, Battakland, and the Federated Malay States. There are still unentered fields in the Malaysian Mission territory—the Celebes, Moluccas, and Sunda Groups, also Dutch New Guinea.

#### The Philippines

There are eleven churches in the Philippines. Their total membership is 846. Among their membership are three centenarians. Their ages run 105, 108, and 137 years. The Manila church numbers 318 members. A church was raised up the past year at Kalumpit, forty miles northwest of Manila, with a baptized membership of eighteen, and as many more awaiting baptism; also one at San Pablo raised up in 1916 of 214 baptized membership.

They have, in Manila, a printing plant with a good new Meihle press installed, a training school dormitory arranged for recitation and chapel rooms, and a good native church building, with a seating capacity of between 500 and 600, which was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The church building is a contribution by Australasia. They have two good cottages for workers' dwellings on the school and printing compound campus, with the president's residence in the city. The amount of their investment to date is \$41,374.33. Their native tithes supports about sixty-seven per cent of their native workers. Their sales of subscription books for ten months of 1916 was \$16,000, gold. We now have ten foreign families in the Philippines; four in evangelistic work, two in the educational work, one in the publishing house, one in the conference office, and two in the canvassing work. During the recent visit of Elders Daniels and Fulton a conference was organized in the Tagalog field.

#### Japan

The membership of the Japan Mission at the close of 1916 was 337. Of these 263 are members of the nine organized churches, fourteen are members of companies, and sixty are isolated. The net gain during the year 1916 was fifty-five. There have been baptisms since which have added a score or more to their membership. Five of their churches have neat houses of

worship erected by native contributions, without calling for appropriations.

There were forty-seven workers in Japan at the close of 1916 under conference employ and twenty-two indirectly supported, making sixty-nine workers in all enrolled. There are fifty-nine native workers.

Their printing plant has invested about \$12,000, and employs eleven persons, who are paid by appropriations. They have not yet launched the subscription book business, but they are laying plans to do so soon. They publish a thirty-two-page monthly magazine, and a twelve-page church paper. There are thirty-six students enrolled in their training school in Tokyo.

Their finances are in good condition. They have a working capital of \$3,856.18; tithes paid by foreign workers in 1916 were \$1,724.84; by native believers, \$1,784.11. Of this amount \$408 was contributed by the Sabbath-schools. The average tithes and offerings of native members not employed is \$11.77, gold, a year.

**Korea**

The past two years have shown a good advance in the work in Korea. In 1915 there were 189 baptisms; in 1916 there were 172, a total of 316 for the two years, making the total present membership of the Korean Mission 860. There are eighteen organized churches and thirty-two companies. A conference was regularly organized by Elder A. G. Daniells, during his recent visit to this field, known as the "Chosen Conference of Seventh-day Adventists." During the conference session one of their native evangelists was ordained to the gospel ministry.

The Soonan Training School has at present an attendance of 113. The total investment in their school plant is \$10,489.22. The investment in the Soonan dispensary is \$1,837.50. The investment in their printing plant at Seoul is \$6,768.17. All lines of their work are showing progress.

**Manchuria**

There are three foreign families in Manchuria, assisted by six native evangelists, four canvassers, and one church school teacher.

The work in this field was opened at Mukden in October, 1914, by Brother B. and Sister Petersen and Brother O. J. and Sister Grundset. They have since been joined by Brother J. G. and Sister Gjording. They were the first American missionaries to enter the field. The membership of the Mukden church, including our foreign workers, is now thirty-six. Brother and Sister O. J. Grundset have opened a new station at Changchun, 186 miles north of Mukden, and 200 miles south of Harbin. Changchun is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, and a railway center for Manchuria. Work has also been opened in chapels in Siasyang forty miles south of Mukden, Wehing, forty miles north, at Tung-kiang-Kow, west of Mukden and inland from railway,

and at Swang-cheng, about forty miles south of Harbin. The cost of operation of these chapels, including native salaries, is about \$200, gold, each, for the year. Our workers have wisely planned to flood the field with our literature as the foundation for an aggressive mission campaign.

Our mission has purchased about four and one-half acres of land, situated on one of the main thoroughfares of Mukden, as the headquarters, at a cost of \$1,733.73, gold. They have erected two brick dwellings, story and a half bungalow plan, forty-five by twenty-nine feet, costing \$3,250, gold, for the two. They have also purchased a mission chapel in a good location in the city, at a cost of \$2,132, making our total investment in Mukden to date, \$6,952.70. The outlook for this field is very promising. It should be worked vigorously now while the way is open for its unobstructed development.

**China**

New workers sent to China, including wives and Miss Fulton, 1915-1916, forty-three.

Value of Shanghai printing plant, \$11,794.09, gold.

Value of bound books sold, \$2622.13.

	1915	1916	Total
Literature sales	\$5937.93	\$11419.24	\$17357.17
Baptisms	480	576	1056
Tithe, native	\$1736.52	\$3498.11	\$5234.62
Native salaries allowed in budget	\$17986.60		
Native salaries, Tithe on it			\$1789.66
Tithe, native church [approximately]		\$1708.45	
Native membership in China 1916; per cap., 78 cents, gold.			
Subscriptions for Chinese Signs, entire circulation	23,331	37,035	

**The Old Asiatic Division**

As we have been unable to secure complete data for comparison from the entire division, we have drawn a few comparisons on it as it stood before the more complete arrangement of its territory at Loma Linda. These comparisons will serve to show something of the general progress throughout the field.

	1915	1916	Gain
The membership	3511	4527	1016
Tithes	\$13,833.64	\$19,298.33	\$5,467.69
Offerings	\$7,667.21	\$8,616.94	\$929.73

The following is a comparison between the last two biennial periods:—

Tithes	\$20,239.70	\$33,131.97
Offerings	\$8,003.71	\$16,304.15
Sabbath-school membership	417	7307
Offerings	\$2,812.56	\$5,314.58

**New Asiatic Division**

	1914	1915	1916	Gain
General Conference appropriations received at the Shanghai Office	\$19,509.29	\$35,520.76	\$16,011.47	
Budget allowances in full for the Asiatic Division	\$136,083.63	\$139,775.83	\$299,747.56	
Tithe, foreign		\$622.78	\$1,701.50	\$1,078.72
New workers reaching the field	28		67	

### The Business of the Conference

Of all times in the history of this cause, the present world outlook demands that our work should be the most spiritual and aggressive that a wholehearted consecration and unselfish devotion to the cause can make it. In arranging our program we have endeavored to provide sufficient time for committee work so that no committee needs be in session during any business or religious meeting. We consider it of great importance that all should be free to attend these services. If the business is properly conducted, all business meetings should be a spiritual uplift.

### Right Principles

We are just launching a new division, which embraces more than half of the people of the globe. In this division the message is the farthest behind in the accomplishment of its commission of that of any of our division conferences. Since the prosperity of the work will be proportionate to its being conducted on right principles, it is of the greatest importance that from the beginning the work in this division be given the spiritual mold that the times and its importance demand.

The work will be retarded by confederacy manipulation, or political scheming in choosing its officers, and in laying plans for the future. Selfish scheming always recoils upon the head of the one indulging in it to his undoing, but the sacred cause of God is marred and its work is retarded when such unholy work is allowed to enter into our plans for the work. Shall we not, in conducting the business of this first conference of this new division, do our work in the spirit of Christ, Who came seeking not His own will, but the will of Him that sent Him, considering the highest official position in the universe not a thing to be grasped, when, by taking the most lowly position, He could render higher service to the plan of redemption than by sitting upon the official throne of the universe? He "glorified not Himself to be made an High Priest," but was "called of God an High Priest."

Shall we not, during this conference, most earnestly and humbly seek to do our work in the spirit of our Master, that it may not be marred by any selfish ambitions on our part, or seeking for selfish preferment either officially or in our plans for the work. This biennial meeting closes the official period of all officers. We join the delegates in earnestly seeking the guidance of the Holy Spirit, so that without any selfish manipulation such officers may be chosen and plans laid as will meet the mind of the Lord, and place every man where the interest of God's cause will be the best advanced.

Christ's plan of leading in His work is through organization and free counsel. "In the multitude of counselors there is safety." "The meek will He guide in judgment, and the meek will He teach His way." Satan's plan is to control by a few through confederacy. In

order that this conference shall be a season of the greatest blessing, and that all plans laid shall be such as God can bless, making Him their sanctuary, let each speak and act upon his individual conviction and judgment. With this spirit prevailing in our councils Christ will lead through the exercise of the individual judgment of the delegates, safeguarding each move through a multitude of counselors.

Upon these principles we most heartily join in entering upon the work of this conference session. It is a great relief to us who have carried official responsibilities in the division for the past two years to now share them with so many experienced counselors from the General Conference, and our fellow-laborers in the field.

Believing that we shall enjoy the most united and spiritual council ever held in this division, and that we shall be refreshed by an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in keeping with the hour, we now join in seeking divine guidance for the work of this session.

R. C. PORTER.

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## REORGANIZATION OF THE ASIATIC DIVISION

By J. E. Fulton

In 1909 it was arranged that the Asiatic Division Mission should embrace the territories and peoples from Japan and Manchuria on the north, to Java and New Guinea on the south, with a population of nearly 600,000,000. With such a great territory, and with such immense populations it might be questioned why steps should be taken to reorganize, adding more territory and taking in more millions. But at the Shanghai General Meeting of May, 1915, it was nevertheless proposed to link up with the Far East the India Union Mission and the Australasian Union Conference, and reorganize the whole field. The reasons for doing so may be stated as follows:—

India and Burma were thousands of miles from the home base. The workers in the field often felt the need of counsel. The missionary problems are many and complex, but the general problems of the old Asiatic Division and those of India and Burma are practically alike, and the plans for carrying forward the evangelistic work and the circulation of literature in the many languages and dialects are also much the same. To unite all the leaders throughout these great Eastern fields in one administrative body will, it is believed, give strength and efficiency to the work.

Australasia, away to the south, becomes a part of the division. This field also is greatly isolated. By coming into the organization of the Asiatic Division Conference, it will receive more frequent visits of General Conference and division officers. It will benefit

from contact with a great missionary field. But Australasia can assist the organization greatly in furnishing the field both men and means. Already this union has sent a goodly number of evangelical workers to this field and made substantial gifts, so that the benefits of such a linking up of fields is being realized. The problems in carrying the Third Angel's Message to the many islands of the Southern Pacific are much the same as the missionary problems of Asia. Bringing all the leaders of all these fields together occasionally to plan over the general interests of the great field will mean much for the advancement of the work.

The question of reorganization first brought forward in the Shanghai council was later formerly voted by the brethren at the Loma Linda Council, November, 1915. Just a year later the president and treasurer of the General Conference, and the secretaries of the General Conference Educational and Publishing Departments left the United States to visit the territory of the Asiatic Division, and to assist in completing the work of reorganization. These workers dividing the territory among them were able, before the conference, to compass the whole field, holding councils, inspecting our institutions, and visiting many local missions. These brethren brought their ripe experience to the service of this important meeting. They labored earnestly and enthusiastically in the work of reorganization. Their help was greatly appreciated.

Considerable time was given, not only to questions relating to the organization of the Division Conference, but also for the union conferences and missions which make up this great division. Five union conferences were organized, viz.:—the East Asian Union, embracing the Manchurian and Japan Missions and the Chosen (Korean) Conference; the North China Union; the South China Union; the Philippine Union; the Malaysian Union. The president and treasurer of the India Union were unable to attend our conference, so that no steps were taken toward organizing that great mission into a union conference. The Australasian Union, already an organized field, makes up six union conferences within the boundaries of the division. The India Union no doubt will be organized later as a conference.

A constitution was carefully drafted for the division and adopted, and there were constitutions prepared for the union and local conferences, and adopted by the delegations of the various sections of the field.

In another part of this paper the recommendations passed at this great meeting will appear, and we believe they will be read and studied with interest. In this work of organization denominational history has been made. A great step has been taken. Surely the work is advancing. New territories have been annexed for the Master. The cords have been lengthened; the stakes have been strengthened. J. E. FULTON.

## THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Two fleeting years have almost passed since the last general meeting of the Asiatic Division Mission. The division organization started on its career in May, 1915, with a constituency of 106 churches and 2,689 members in the territory of the Asiatic Division Mission, with fourteen churches and 410 members in the India Union, and with 138 churches and 5,177 members in Australasia, making a total of 212 churches and 8,276 members for the entire division.

Taking a retrospect, we find the work opening in Australia in 1885, in China in 1887, and in India in 1893. As we look back to the small bands of workers and humble beginnings of those early days of toil and sowing, and now note the progress, the souls won, the institutions established, the large number of workers in these lands, we can but say, "See what God has wrought!"

The first general meeting held in the Far East, of which this is the outgrowth, was in February, 1907, just ten years ago, when Prof. W. W. Prescott, representing the General Conference, was present from America, and Pastor E. H. Gates, secretary of the Australasian Mission Department, was also in attendance. No work had been opened up in Shanghai at that time, and the meeting was held in rented quarters. Can we not say that at that meeting our people began to think in Asiatic terms, and at that time also began the work of bringing together these great fields, looking toward the present organization. The past decade has been one of great progress in Eastern lands.

The Asiatic Division has now a force of 1,122 workers in all lines. In the year 1898 the total number of denominational laborers in all the world was about as many as are in our division at the present. At that time the tithe of the entire world was about \$340,000, or a per capita tithe of \$6.55, while the tithe of our division alone in 1915 was \$141,000, or a per capita tithe of \$14.50. Twenty years ago there were less than 10,000 members to be found outside the United States, while now in the Asiatic Division alone we have that membership. In 1898 the Sabbath-school contributions to missions in all the world were but \$22,000, while in the Asiatic Division for the year 1915 \$27,058 have been given to missions by our Sabbath-schools. It is but fair to say that in many of our missions in the Far East, the per capita tithe and offerings is rather small, and we would not be able to present so good a financial showing were it not that the Australasian Union forms a part of the division; for that field pays the highest average per capita tithe of any union in the world,—\$23.00 per member each year. India, also, pays a good tithe—\$18.00 per capita. And Malaysia is the banner mission for tithes and offerings, their per capita tithes being over \$19.00.



Closely following on the advance move in the organization of the division, has been the organization of a local conference in the Philippines, known as the Central-Southern Luzon Conference, with eight churches and a membership of 752. This is the first local conference to be organized in Asia. Wonderful has been the progress of our work in this interesting field. God has blessed His servants in preaching the Word. Direct evangelistic efforts there have given most encouraging results. Strong young Filipino brethren have come to the front, able to carry responsibilities. It is also cheering to record a similar organization in Korea, with eighteen churches and a membership of 860. Many sincere believers have come into the faith there, and a corps of Korean laborers has been developed, which gives strength to our work and great promise for the future.

It is certainly a good indication for the future progress of our work in the East, that our schools, generally speaking, are filled with young men and young women in training for effective service. No greater asset can be reckoned than the trained youth, consecrated to God's work. We are glad to see entering the field an increasing number of these who have been in our schools.

Self-reliant men are called for in all these fields. Care must be taken to give to our youth a training in harmony with the most approved methods, by means of which self-reliance may be assured. Now that the canvassing work is being placed on a more solid basis, it is being demonstrated that thousands of our converts looking forward to becoming trained workers can find not only a means of self-support in this line of effort, but also an invaluable preliminary training. Not only will means be saved which is now oftentimes used in educating weaklings, but also, elements of strength will thus be infused into the ranks of our native workers.

As will be reported more fully by others, the cause in the publishing department of the Asiatic Division has made wonderful progress. An ever-increasing army of young men is entering this avenue of service. Whether in Australia or in Asia, the same cheering results are following the circulation of our message-filled literature. Companies of believers have sprung up, and constant calls,—more than can at once be filled,—are coming to our missionaries to send help.

Never before has the cause been on such vantage ground in Asia. Strategic points have been occupied, and steadily the work has been built up by the pioneers of these lands. An ever increasing army of native recruits is coming to the front, ready to do and to dare. And now with all these and the recent large additions to our missionary force of strong young men and women, bright prospects are before us. But we face a stern task. Let us take it up seriously, courageously.

Never before has a missionary body faced such tremendous problems. Never were the possibilities so great. Never was the rapidity of advancement more

insistently called for. Vast territories are in darkness, and their teeming millions still bow down to gods of wood and stone. Macedonian pleas for help are sounding louder and louder in our ears from all these lands. Has not the pillar of cloud moved on before? Do we not hear the trumpet signal to go forward?

Ours is certainly a time of unprecedented opportunity and responsibility. God has opened the barred gates to hermit kingdoms; He has broken down mighty walls of prejudice; mountains of difficulty He has made plain. The mighty barrier of difficult languages He has helped His servants to gradually overcome. God has promised to make of mountains of difficulty a venerable path of advancement as He brings His people from afar,—some from the north, some from the west, and "these from the land of Sinim." All this He has been doing. A full consecration on the part of our missionaries and evangelists will bring to His people the promised power that will insure a speedy finishing of the work.

As the Western missionary now stands side by side with his Eastern brother to labor unitedly in hastening the coming of their common Lord and Master, we are thrilled for the conflict by the knowledge that the set time for deliverance is here. Not only are the great world-prophecies fulfilling in the present mad world conflict, but mission-prophecies telling of what God would do in the isles of the sea, in the lands of the east, the north, the south, and in the land of Sinim, are also as verily being fulfilled. And that prophecy of Joel's, uttered twenty-seven centuries ago, foretelling of the time when God would pour out His Spirit in copious showers, has to a degree been fulfilled in the wonderful transformations made in our dear brethren so recently redeemed from darkness in these Eastern lands. But here we wait together in this upper room for the promised fulness of power, so insistently required for our work in non-Christian lands. It is needed here; it is needed now.

How thrilling the thought that here in Asia, the continent where the race had its birth, where sin entered, where the tower of Babel was built and the confusion of languages started; where the Saviour was born, lived, and died, and from which He ascended;—how thrilling the thought that here, in these oldest lands of civilization, God is to get glory to His name in breaking the shackles which millenniums have wound about these races, and in leading forth triumphant many precious trophies of His saving grace!

May the Divine Spirit give the delegates clear visions of duty at this conference, and may there be on the part of all such a consecration that each may contribute his part to the finishing of the work. We cannot delay. There is a world to save, and the end is almost here.

J. E. FULTON.

## MISSION FINANCE

By W. T. Knox

THE financial phase of the denominational work is a very important one. Without a good, safe financial policy the entire work of the denomination would be endangered. Without a financial system that assured a steady income free from spasmodic fluctuations, and at the same time of sufficient volume to assure not only support for the work already established, but also provide for a reasonable expansion, we would soon see our work wither and dry up.

It is the duty of the workers in the Asiatic Division to carefully instruct the believers concerning the requirements of the Lord on the subject of tithes and offerings. They should be impressed not only with their responsibility of giving a proper support to the gospel work in their own land, but also in contributing to the general missionary movement throughout the world. In this matter we should not feel satisfied until the income from the native church is sufficient for its support. As the gospel of Jesus Christ is all sufficient for the needs of all peoples and nations and adaptable to their various conditions, so also God's plan for the support of the gospel is a perfect plan, and will meet the needs of the gospel in any land if the people of God are faithful in their service in payment of tithes and offerings.

While some portions of the Asiatic Division are reported as doing well in this feature of the work, there are, on the other hand, some of its missions that are doing but very little. To permit such a situation to continue is a calamity, for it means loss to the believers individually and collectively; to the individual because he loses the blessing attached to the faithful payment of the Lord's tithe and endangers his own salvation; to the church for the reason that as long as such a condition exists she will remain a weakling, never fully enjoying the privileges God would bestow upon her, nor doing the work he expects of her.

Where the condition in any field shows a general unfaithfulness in payment of tithes and offerings, it is almost invariably due to a lack of proper instruction and the responsibility largely rests with the laborers. Those in charge of the work should see to it, and be sure that all believers are thoroughly instructed in this matter, not only as to their duty in tithe paying, but also as to what constitutes a proper tithe. They should also continually encourage the believers to be faithful and liberal with the Lord in freewill offerings, keeping before them what our brethren in other countries are doing in this line.

At present almost all the funds of the Asiatic Division, with the exception of the Australian Union, are derived from appropriations from the General Conference. Practically all the funds of the General

Conference are received as offerings from the North American Division Conference. The conferences of that division are working hard to supply us with a regular stipulated amount each year. In doing so it is with the understanding that all gifts for missions made in their conferences, whether sent to the mission field direct or through the local conference treasurers, are to be credited to the conference from which they come, and that no independent solicitations for gifts for special purposes shall be made by mission workers. In view of this arrangement every mission worker who desires financial assistance for any feature of the work with which he is connected should present the request to the director or superintendent of the field in order that, if approved, it may appear in the next yearly budget. All donations of any character received from without the field should be properly reported, that due credit, if required, may be given to the field from which the donation came. While it is seldom known by those in the mission fields from whom any particular offering comes, yet when this information does come to them, an acknowledgement of such offerings will many times be of great encouragement to future liberality towards our foreign missions. When special gifts are received for purchase of facilities not included in any budget, the facilities so obtained should not be looked upon as the property of the individual worker, but of the mission or institution for which they were obtained.

An increasing number of our brethren in America and some of our churches and young people's societies are expressing a desire to contribute to the support of native workers, or the education of students in our mission schools. Generally when this is done it is accompanied by the request that information be sent them from time to time concerning the progress of the one receiving the benefit of the offerings. When any field accepts such offerings, care should be taken to comply with this request; otherwise dissatisfaction is sure to arise and injury done that will be hard to overcome.

When offerings are received for a specific purpose, no committee or worker should feel free to divert this money to other purposes without first obtaining the consent of the giver. If for any reason the object designated does not seem practicable, correspondence should be entered into with the donor setting forth these reasons, but we should always remember that the responsibility of stewardship is with the giver and not with us.

It should ever be borne in mind that it has only been through long and persistent effort on the part of the General Conference officers and the conference officials and workers in America that our system of financial support for our foreign missions has been brought to its present state of efficiency, thus removing from our missionary effort that condition of un-

certainty of income that in previous years so greatly hampered our work. To-day the income for foreign missions, although inadequate for the rapidly developing work, is as constant and sure as is that of the conferences in the homeland. The Lord is giving our brethren liberal hearts, a desire to help, and an increasing ability to give. We should all be very careful that nothing be done or said that would in any way endanger this financial system. It sometimes occurs that those in America who have contributed to some special feature of our missionary work write to someone in the field asking if their offering has been received. Many times a thoughtless reply is given that no such an amount has been heard of, without giving any word of explanation. It is not to be wondered at that dissatisfaction arises, and sometimes there is created a complete loss of confidence in those handling the funds of the missions.

Perhaps a brief statement at this time of the method of remitting and reporting gifts for foreign missions will give to the workers in the Asiatic Division a better understanding of this matter, and suggest to them a better manner of replying to such inquiries.

In the ordinary course pursued, the individual making an offering to foreign missions, whether it is for the general work or some specific feature, pays the money into the treasury of the church of which he is a member. The church treasurer would enter this amount with the name of the donor on the church books, and would include this in his next monthly report to the conference treasurer. The local conference treasurer in making up his monthly report and remittance to the union conference treasurer, would include this amount with his other funds, but ordinarily all identity of the giver would be lost, as the local conference treasurer reports the gifts of churches, not individuals, unless special request is made to give this information. The union conference treasurer in turn includes the amount of this individual gift in his monthly report and remittance to the General Conference treasurer, reaching that office not later than the eighteenth of the next month. The union conference treasurer, however, ordinarily reports to the General Conference treasurer the amounts received by him from the local conferences in his union, and not the amounts given by churches, as he does not have this information, unless by a special request it is passed on to him. It will be seen at once that except in rare cases the General Conference treasurer does not possess the information necessary to enable him to report the mission field or laborer that such and such amounts for their work have been contributed by Brother or Sister A. or B. And yet the money has without doubt been received at Washington and passed on to its proper destination. If the gift is for some specific feature of the regular work and is unaccompanied by any

information as to the donor, it is embraced in the regular mission funds. If, however, a name does accompany the gift, the practice of the General Conference is to pass this information on to the field or individual concerned, in order that an acknowledgment and expression of appreciation may be sent to the giver.

As to special donations for special purposes not included in the appropriations of the General Conference, it is the invariable practice of the office to immediately pass these on to the proper destination with all the information it has on hand. In no case are they retained in the General Conference treasury later than the time of our next regular remittance to the field. The time these remittances are sent out being the twentieth of each month.

In case there is reason to believe any offering has failed to reach its proper destination, correspondence should be taken up at once with the General Conference treasury department, where such communications will receive prompt attention. With the system of accounting and reporting now in use throughout the denomination, each individual offering can be quite readily traced, and if any mistake has been made, can be discovered and corrected.

We should do all we can at home and abroad to increase the interest of our people in foreign missions and their gifts to its support. Care should be taken, however, by the workers on furlough to avoid soliciting offerings for specific purposes not included in the regular appropriations, as to do so will invariably lead to dissatisfaction, and may do actual harm.

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“OUR missionary workers must learn to economize. The largest reservoir, though fed by abundant and living springs, will fail to supply the demand if there are leakages that drain off the supply. It must not be left for one man to decide whether a certain field will warrant large efforts. If the workers in one field so fashion the work as to incur large expenses, they are barring the way so that other important fields—fields which perhaps would better warrant the outlay—cannot be entered.

“In sending missionaries to foreign countries, we should select those who know how to economize, who have not large families, and who, realizing the shortness of time and the great work to be accomplished, will keep themselves as free as possible from everything that would divert their minds from the one great work. The wife, if devoted and left free to do so, can, by standing by the side of her husband, accomplish as much as he. We want missionaries who are missionaries in the fullest sense of the word, who will put aside selfish considerations, and let the cause of God come first; and who, working with an eye single to His glory, will keep themselves as minute-men ready to go where He bids, and to work in any capacity to spread the knowledge of the truth. Men who have wives who love and fear God, and who can help their husbands in the work, are needed in the work, are needed in the missionary field.”

“Gospel Workers,” Pages 458-459.

## REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

God has entrusted to His people a world-embracing message. It is a message that must be proclaimed in every land, and call out believers from every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. In His plan for the completion of the giving of the everlasting gospel in every land is His special call for the education of our own youth in our own schools. Our schools are the Lord's special instrumentality to fit the children and youth for missionary service.

### Japan

In Tokyo, Japan, a training school was established in 1908, in response to the demand for trained missionary workers. The building is 36 x 66 feet, with a capacity of 100 students and teachers. Grades 9-11 are taught. The assets are, approximately, \$4,390, gold. From the first the mission has largely borne the expense of maintenance. The allowance from the General Conference for 1915 was \$647.32, gold; for 1916, about \$700. The school expense for 1916 was \$1,234.64, gold. No industries have as yet been started. Assisting Principal H. F. Benson are three or four Japanese teachers. The enrolment for 1916-1917 was twenty-five, of whom twenty-one went out as workers. For 1916-1917 the enrolment was thirty-six, of whom twenty-six went out as workers. We also have a church school at the mission compound, where the children of our own people are taught. This school carries grades 1-8, and the students number fifteen. Two teachers are employed.

### Korea

The Korean Industrial School was established in 1909, at Soonan, the second city in importance in Korea. Prof. H. M. Lee, the principal, is assisted by Miss May Scott and nine native teachers. The enrolment for 1916-1917 is 135. Both boys and girls attend. In connection with the school is a farm of forty acres, in which fruits and vegetables are grown, and where, in harmony with the teachings of the Spirit of prophecy, the students are taught the blessing of labor. The total investment is \$10,489.22, gold. The amount appropriated by the mission board for 1916, exclusive of the salary of two foreign teachers, was \$2,547.05. The income from tuition and the farm was almost \$700. The graduates of this school thus far number forty-two, of whom twenty-seven are now in the work.

Besides the training school, there are three elementary schools, licensed and inspected by the government, and two other schools which have no permit, but which thus far have not been interfered with. These five schools have an enrolment of 101 students, taught by

eight teachers. This makes a total in Korea of 236 students and seventeen teachers.

One of the great needs of the Korean Industrial School is a paying industry for students during the winter months, when they cannot work on the farm.

### Central China

Our school at Yencheng, now in charge of Prof. O. J. Gibson, was established in 1913. Its enrolment for 1916 was eighty-six. During the past year a new church building and schoolhouse combined has been erected in our Yencheng compound. It is of brick, 35 x 55 feet, with chapel below and class rooms above.

During the past two years seventeen elementary schools, with an attendance of 215, have been in operation. Many calls have come to open other schools, but because of the lack of teachers and of suitable textbooks, these have not been organized. Those interested in the school work in this field feel that no longer should there be delay in the matter of preparing text books for use in our Chinese schools.

### West China

In West China we have four elementary schools conducted by eight teachers. The students number about 100.

### East China

The elementary schools of the East China Union number seventeen, and employ eighteen teachers. Of the 353 pupils, perhaps a little more than half are the children of Sabbath-keeping parents. Some of these schools are receiving tuition enough to make them almost self-supporting. Last fall a school was opened in the city of Shanghai, which has a membership of sixty-five. Tuition enough is received by this school to pay the teachers' salaries.

The China Missions Training School, established in 1910 for the purpose of training workers for the Chinese field, is having a good year. The enrolment for 1915 was only about sixty-nine, but the past year has seen a united effort on the part of the missions to help this school do the work for which it was established, and the enrolment has now reached 133. The faculty has been enlarged, and the work strengthened. During the year an addition has been made to the girls' dormitory, and a new building erected for the accommodation of teachers, thus relieving the former crowded condition.

It has been interesting to follow some of the students who entered this school during its first year. We find them to-day in responsible positions in our work: as colporteurs, tract society secretaries, mission secretaries, teachers, and evangelists.

### Language School at Nanking

Since September of 1916, a language school has been conducted at Nanking, in charge of Dr. A. C. Selmon. Here ten families of the new recruits who arrived in China last fall have spent about six months in the study of the Mandarin language. Good progress has been made.

### South China

Our school work in South China has made advancement in the past two years. In 1914 the union had fourteen schools, nineteen teachers, and 501 students. It now has forty-two schools, sixty teachers, and a total enrolment of 1,226 students. The tuition fees collected were \$2,355.97, and the amount received from industries, \$66.35.

The four largest schools in South China are at Canton, Swatow, Foochow, and Amoy. The Canton School, in charge of A. L. Ham, carries grades 1-10, and has an enrolment of forty-six, with a pastoral training class of twenty-three students. The Swatow School, with J. P. Anderson in charge, carries grades 1-7, and enrolls 280 students. The tuition collected 1915-1916 was \$765; this year it is estimated the tuition will amount to \$1,000. This school is said to be the best of its kind in Swatow, without exception.

The Foochow School, in charge of C. C. Morris, carries grades 1-7, and enrolls 275. In this school, which has been in operation only three years, and to which students come direct from heathenism, ninety have been baptized, and have united with our church. A pastoral training class of seven members has been conducted the past year. The salary of the teaching force for the year 1917 is \$1,644. The return in tuition for the first term has been \$741.

The Amoy School, in charge of F. E. Bates, carries grades 1-10, and has an enrolment of thirty-four.

The Bethel Girls' School, in charge of Mrs. P. V. Thomas, is located at Canton, and carries grades 1-7.

### Philippine Islands

Our school work in the Philippines is just beginning. Two teachers, Professors Steinel and Severns, are already in the field. A school building has been erected, and it is planned to begin work in June. Among our 850 church members in the islands, there are as many as 150 young people who ought to attend our academy at Manila. The great drawback here, as in most of these eastern fields, is the lack of money. All are poor. There is a splendid public school system in the islands, which is, in many respects, ahead of that of the states. Our young people, thus far, are in these schools. Yet we surely should devise some way whereby these youth may get their training in our schools. We have one elementary school at Iloilo, with fifteen students in attendance.

### Australia

In Australia is our only college in the Asiatic Divi-

sion. It is located at Cooranbong, N. S. Wales, and is known as the Australasian Missionary College. Since its establishment in 1894, it has trained many workers for this cause. Under the management of Brother J. M. Johanson, and with more than twenty teachers and industrial superintendents, it offers not only collegiate work, but industrial training. In 1915-16 the enrolment was 224, the past year, 200. During 1916, several new buildings were erected. This school has already graduated 210 students, of whom about forty are in foreign fields.

Darling Range School, in West Australia, carries twelve grades of work. It is under the care of Brother Joseph Mills, and is a credit to the educational undertakings of the denomination.

The Fiji Training School had an enrolment of forty-two for 1915-16.

### Malaysia

In Singapore we have a training school for Malays' a. It draws students from the Straits Settlements, Malay States, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Celebes. Prof. K. M. Adams, the principal, is assisted by Miss Mead and five native teachers. This school, which has been in operation for only a little over two years, has grown rapidly. Work is conducted in three languages: Malay, Chinese, and English. The school is recognized, and the students in the English department examined by the government. The school has a good equipment in desks, black boards, etc., and also has 900 volumes in its library. Ten grades of English work are carried. Last year tuition fees were received to the amount of \$650, gold, and \$300, gold, was received from the government. The first year eleven of the students were baptized, and the second year twenty-five took this step. Eight students have already entered the work, and five more are ready to go as soon as they can be placed.

In British North Borneo are two self-supporting Chinese schools. At the recent biennial meeting of the Malaysian Mission, steps were taken to supervise these schools and help them to exert a more direct influence for the spread of the message.

In Java Brother Sisley has operated an independent school for more than five years. At present there are thirty members in this school. During this time Brother Sisley has not only supported himself, but has paid the wages of two native workers in China.

In Sumatra we have three schools, one at Padang, conducted in English by Brother Judge, with an enrolment of about eighty, and an income of about \$80.00, gold, a month; another at Sibelga, conducted by Brother Imanuel Siregar, also with about eighty in attendance, and an income of about \$80.00, gold, a month. In this school some English is taught, as well as Malay and Dutch, and some industries are maintained. The school is self-supporting. Steps are being taken to bring this school under mission supervision. Through the efforts

of the principal of this school, the northern part of Sumatra, called Battakland, has been stirred by the Third Angel's Message.

For the purpose of starting school work in Medan, Brethren Barto and Kime have been stationed there. While we are not allowed to do direct evangelical work in this place, permission has been granted for the opening of a school. It is hoped that soon we may be able to teach the Bible here openly.

#### India

In the past two years the school work in India and Burma has seen considerable advancement. The larger schools have been strengthened by having connected with them efficient teachers. Pastor and Mrs. G. G. Lowry have been connected with the South India Training School at Coimbatore; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Furnival with the Annfield school in Mussoorie; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ludington with the technical school at Meiktila, Burma; Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Smith with the Open View School, Gonwhal; and Miss Della Burroway with the Bengal Girls' School, Calcutta. We now have in India and Burma a total of nineteen schools and 631 students. Connected with these schools are fourteen European and fifty-four Indian teachers. Our central training school, for the training of evangelists and teachers, is located at Lucknow, with Prof. I. F. Blue as principal.

In this school are twenty students representing six or seven languages. Instruction is given in English only.

At the training school at Coimbatore some have already received the training necessary to go out and proclaim the message. Our school at Meiktila, under the care of Brother and Sister Ludington, has an enrolment of 120. Forty-five of this number have been baptized, and have united with the church.

Besides these, our other mission schools and out schools are endeavoring to teach the special truths for this time. And while our brethren here often find the conditions very perplexing, they are confident that God is leading, and that He will open the way and do for them what they cannot do.

Mention may be made of a few of the pressing needs in the educational work:—

1. The complete organization of an educational department.
2. Trained Seventh-day Adventist teachers.
3. Text-books that are undiluted with heathen philosophy.
4. A financial policy looking toward self support.
5. Industries where students may learn the blessing of work.

Our aim for the educational department is to follow the voice of God; to train our young people, not for self, but for God; not for time, but for eternity.

S. L. FROST.

## WHAT THE SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT HAS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

In early life Sister White was given a view of the world clothed in dense darkness, and the agony that came over her at seeing this darkness was indescribable. She said:—

"I was in vision taken to heaven, and the angel said to me, 'Look!' I looked to the world as it was in dense darkness. Again the word came, 'Look ye.' And I again looked intensely over the world, and I began to see jets of light like stars dotted all through this darkness; and then I saw another and another added light, and so all through this moral darkness the star-like lights were increasing. And the angel said, 'These are they that believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. These are the light of the world; and if it were not for these light, the judgments of God would immediately fall upon the transgressors of God's law.' I saw then these little jets of light growing brighter, shining forth from the east and the west, from the north and the south, and lighting the whole world. And some of the lights would grow brighter and brighter, and their brightness was far-reaching, and many more lights were added to it. I saw that the rays of light came directly from Jesus, to form these precious jets of light in the world."

Our Sabbath-schools scattered here and there throughout the great Asiatic field form a partial fulfilment of this vision given to Sister White many years ago; and on looking over the map and the reports from the different workers connected with our Sabbath-school Department, and comparing them with those of former years, it is proved that these jets of light are the ones seen in vision, and that they have greatly increased, and are indeed star-like lights to the world around them.

In all our mission work the first department to be organized is the Sabbath-school. As soon as believers begin to observe the Sabbath, and before an organization of any kind is perfected, a Sabbath-school is always organized. This is as it should be when we consider the opportunities given through the Sabbath-school for the study of the Scriptures, and establishing in the truth those who have heard it for the first time. There has been no exception to this rule thus far in opening the various fields of the Asiatic Division, and until two years ago, at the time of the general meeting, this was the only department fully organized.

It is customary in giving such reports as this to mention some fact of history connected with the rise

and progress of the work, but it will only be necessary to say here that the history of the Sabbath-school work in each field is identical with the history of the mission where it is located. The work has been started, in many instances, under difficult circumstances, without proper accommodations and facilities, but through the faithful and united efforts of the workers, and the fostering care of our heavenly Father, it has become a great blessing to our people all over the field. In almost all cases where correct reports have been made the membership of the schools far exceeds the baptized membership. This speaks well for the interest taken in the study of God's Word among the people, many of whom have just come from heathenism.

**The Last Biennial Period**

The Lord has wonderfully blessed in giving us health and strength to forward this part of His work in this division during this period, for which we offer praise and thanksgiving. The progress in nearly all lines has been marked, and in many instances it has been exceptionally good. Correspondence has been carried on with the workers as far as possible, and the messages coming from them have been cheering and full of hope for the future progress of the work, which is sure to come. Through united effort, co-operation, and the support of our workers a good work has been done, as will appear in the statistical reports below.

**Growth**

Every field in the Asiatic Conference has shown a decided growth in membership during the biennial period. Australia and India not having been members of this conference previous to 1915 comparative figures for 1914 were not available, but we give those for 1915 as far as possible. The following table will show the growth by fields:—

Missions	Year	No. of Schools	Membership	Gain	Per cent of gain
Australasia	1915	237	6958		
	1916		7654	696	.10
Cent. China	1914	30	883		
	1916	59	1575	692	.78
East China	1914	9	351		
	1916	15	567	216	.61
India	1915	24	713		
	1916				
Japan	1914	15	290		
	1916	15	351	61	.21
Korea	1914	42	1117		
	1916	73	1617	500	.45
Malaysia	1914	11	256		
	1916	8	405	149	.58
Philippines	1914	15	270		
	1916	23	720	450	1.67
South China	1914	36	1213		
	1916	43	1882	669	.55
Manchuria	1914	1	7		
	1916	5	53	46	6.58
West China	1914	1	30		
	1916	5	137	107	3.56
Totals for old division	1916	246	7307	2890	.65

**Offerings**

It has been very gratifying to see the willing spirit manifested by the members of the schools in the matter of increasing their offerings, and especially the enthusiasm shown in the Thirteenth Sabbath offerings, several of which have been for objects outside of the division. Previous to the general meeting two years ago, the General Conference' plan for special offerings on the thirteenth Sabbath of each quarter had not been adopted by all the fields, but at that time it was accepted by all the missions, and has now become as much of a regular thing as in the homeland.

Following we give the amount of offerings from each field, with the gain:—

Missions	Year	13th Sab. offerings	Total Offerings	Gain	Per cent of gain
Australasia	1915				
	1916	\$ 2,353.47	\$19,380.80		
Cent. China	1914	148.58	260.16		
	1916	312.55	682.41	422.25	1.62
East China	1914	97.92	274.93		
	1916	186.67	527.55	252.62	.92
India	1915	313.45	1,686.83		
	1916				
Japan	1914	147.51	361.49		
	1916	326.26	751.34	389.85	1.08
Korea	1914	82.10	392.09		
	1916	240.98	631.03	238.94	.61
Malaysia	1914	267.17	937.02		
	1916	351.10	1,203.37	266.35	.28
Philippines	1914	5.09	177.35		
	1916	49.64	424.16	246.81	.58
South China	1914		380.89		
	1916	184.29	853.01	472.12	1.24
Manchuria	1914	2.90	8.57		
	1916	34.52	149.34	140.77	16.43
West China	1914		20.06		
	1916	25.86	92.37	72.31	3.52
Totals for old division	1914	751.27	2812.56		
	1916	1711.87	5314.58	2502.02	.89

**Helps**

At the time of the last general meeting all the fields in the old Asiatic Division were making an effort to use the Sabbath-school lessons currently with the schools in America, but at that time it was thought it would be better to drop back three months, in order that we might have the benefit of the *Sabbath-school Worker* and other papers bearing on the lessons. Since that time all the fields have fallen back three months. This enables them to have the lessons translated, and they are now printed in the vernacular languages of each mission. Not only is this true of the senior lessons, but the primary lessons are also being printed in many of the fields.

Already efforts are being made in several fields to print portions of the *Sabbath-school Worker* in the native languages, and I hope at this meeting plans may be laid for printing this valuable help for use in all the larger fields.



As an aid in working up the Thirteenth Sabbath offerings, the *Missions Quarterly* is being translated and printed in many of the fields, and the result is being seen in greatly increased offerings.

I would like also to mention the use made of "Picture Rolls," "Memory Verse Cards," "Maps on the Travels of Paul," and many special devices made in the fields for the purpose of bringing more vividly before the pupils the special points in the lessons, as well as the need of increasing the offerings for the benefit of the work. These have all brought encouragement and blessings wherever they have been used.

#### Conventions, Rally Day, and Special Programs

Profitable conventions have been held in most of the fields each year, where topics bearing on all phases of the Sabbath-school work have been considered. The native brethren have taken an active interest in these conventions, and I am sure they have received much benefit and many blessings from them. Most of the fields have adopted the Rally Day plan, and they have been very successful where held.

#### The Sabbath-school Worker

As only a limited number of members in the old Asiatic Division, aside from the foreign workers, can read English, the circulation of the *Worker* has been small, but we are glad to learn that this valuable help has been materially increased in the Australasian field, about 800 copies being taken at present.

#### Practical Results

As a result of the earnest efforts put forth, 509 members in the northern portion of the field have earned "Perfect Attendance" cards by being present at Sabbath-school every Sabbath of the year 1916, and Australasia reports granting 761 for the last quarter of the year. This is good, but it is evident that there are still many who do not fully appreciate the value of the Sabbath-school, and the campaign for perfect attendance should be continued.

The conversion of the children and unconverted members being one of the great objects of the school, it is pleasing to note that the old Asiatic Division fields report 304 baptisms during the year 1916. This shows that the Lord is using the Sabbath-schools as a means not only of instructing his people, but of developing in the students a real Christian experience that will fit them for fellowship in His church.

I wish to express my appreciation of the hearty cooperation of the secretaries of this department in the different missions, and of the officers of the division, with my efforts to make this work a success. The secretaries have never missed sending in their reports, and not a word of discouragement has come from any of them. Their correspondence has been a source of great strength and encouragement to me. I can only wish that the one who takes up this work in the future will be as richly repaid for his labor as I have been.

NANNIE L. WOODWARD, *Secretary*.

## REPORT OF CHINA MISSIONS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1916-1917

In rendering this report for the school year beginning October 30, 1916, I desire to acknowledge the spirit of hearty cooperation that has been manifested by all connected with the institution, by the press, and by our workers in the mission fields. This has been especially true of Brother H. J. Doolittle, the principal last year, and who this year is serving in the capacity of treasurer and science teacher. The total enrolment of the school is now one hundred and thirty-four, including seven students in the primary school. Of these ninety are young men, and forty-four are girls and women. This is the largest enrolment in the history of the school, being more than double that of 1915, the total for that year being sixty-six. The present enrolment is made up from the different provinces as follows: Anhwei, thirty-three; Kiangsu, twenty-one; Hupeh, ten; Kiangse, ten; Hunan, five; Honan, five; Manchuria, two; Kwangtung, four; the remainder being connected with the press and the school. The selection made by the different mission fields has been in nearly all cases excellent.

It is interesting to notice that of the total attendance forty-five were members, and twenty-one inquirers in other missions before joining our church, and the remainder, numbering sixty-eight, or about fifty per cent of the total, come from heathenism. As a general rule, most of the students had not long been connected with our work, hence the results have been all the more gratifying, showing clearly what can be accomplished in the training schools by the proper organization of the educational work. Forty-five of these students were inquirers on entering the school, the remainder being baptized members of the church, and since the school opened seven have been baptized, and others are awaiting baptism. There are none in the school who do not profess to be Sabbath-keeping Christians.

The selection of students in every case is made by the mission from whose territory the student comes. He must first make out a matriculation blank giving all necessary information regarding himself. This also binds him to obey the regulations of the school. The matriculation blank is signed by the superintendent



and secretary of the mission from which the student comes. The mission then assumes responsibility for collecting from the student the necessary money to cover his expenses at school. The charges made by the school up to the present year were merely for board and text books. However, this year an action was taken charging one dollar, Mexican, per month, for five regular studies, one dollar per month for English, and six dollars per year for instrumental music. This action was taken too late to be printed in the school calendar, and we have not been very successful in collecting the fees from the different missions. The boarding department has been run on the European plan, the average cost to the student being from \$3.00 to \$4.00, Mexican, per month. This charge, together with the price of the text books used, has been the only expense the student has been under up to the present.

As the question of self-support is a live issue in mission fields, it will be interesting to note what progress has been made in the China Missions Training School towards this end. Fifty-four students are fully self-supporting, either by money paid into the missions from which they come, or by work done at the Signs of the Times press, or other lines of industrial work. Eight have paid in enough to be more than half self-supporting, eleven others have attained a measure of self-support in various industrial lines. Five have been self-supporting to the extent of one dollar per month or more. Seven are evangelists on salary, who are in attendance at the school, and thirty-seven are directly supported by the church.

In order to enable students to become self-supporting while in school, and in harmony with the instruction given in the Spirit of prophecy, we have tried, as far as our limited facilities have allowed, to encourage industrial work. The following lines have been carried on during the present year: teaching, canvassing, press work, map-making, lace-making, knitting, office work, and housework.

We are carrying twelve grades of work, having added, during the year, the following classes, not previously taught: English (for those who had finished eight grades of work), pedagogy, algebra, physics, second year in old Testament History, and pastoral training. If our teaching force is increased, we expect to strengthen our class work still more the coming year.

We have endeavored to give definite instruction in pastoral training three times a week. The following text books in Chinese are used; "Principles of the preparation and Delivery of Sermons," by John A. Broadus, D.D., and "The Art of Preaching Briefly Explained," by John Wright Davis, D.D. Selections have also been translated from "Preparing to Preach," by Breed. From this it will be seen that the instruction given has covered the preparation and delivery of sermons. By friendly constructive criticism we have

emphasized the importance of covering a subject systematically in a given time. One class period each week is given up to trial sermons by the students, at which time the whole class is at liberty to point out the mistakes made. If the student's sermon proves acceptable, it is preached the following Sunday evening to a heathen audience in the Shanghai chapel of the East China Mission. Each Sunday afternoon is given up to missionary work, conducted by a band from the pastoral training class.

A canvassing class under the direction of a Chinese canvassing agent has been formed. This class, after two weeks' instruction, was sent out regularly in the afternoons to the city of Shanghai. Over four hundred yearly subscriptions to our Mandarin paper have been taken, and the profits received from the sale of this literature have been credited to the students' accounts with the different missions. A class has also been formed to canvass with Dr. Selmon's health book, and they are having excellent success, over one hundred orders being taken in a little over one week. This line of work, together with the work done by the pastoral training class and the Young People's Society, have kept the missionary spirit warm in the hearts of the students.

To properly accommodate the increasing number of students, a new building 28 x 50 was erected in the boys' compound, and a new addition 25 x 28 made to the girls' dormitory. These additions properly care for but the present number of students.

Among the many needs of the school, we regard the following as the most important:—

We need at least one foreign man and wife of teaching ability to increase the foreign staff, that we may do strong normal work. We need an additional Chinese Wenli teacher. Our class rooms are inadequate in number; therefore we recommend an addition to our main building of twenty feet.

That the school may become fully self-supporting, definite plans should be laid for introducing profitable industries into the school. A food and canning factory would, perhaps, prove the most profitable industry that we could engage in.

In conclusion we desire the prayers of God's people in all parts of the Asiatic Division, that God will bless the teachers in this school with more than human wisdom that they may adopt right methods, and that the school may be successful in training men and women to have a right understanding of their relation to God's work, and to be soul-winners in the real sense of the term. Properly trained workers is the greatest need of the Asiatic Division to-day, and that the China Missions Training School may successfully meet this need is our earnest prayer.

F. A. ALLUM, *Principal.*

## REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

As the circulation of literature was a mighty factor in making possible the Reformation of the sixteenth century, so it has been the strong, resourceful enterprising pioneer in founding modern missions, and in proclaiming the Third Angel's Message.

The past few years have witnessed great progress in our literature work in the Asiatic Division. Literature has been the pioneer in most of the fields of the division, and to-day in many places we are unable to occupy the field as rapidly as it is being opened by the colporteur with his books and magazines.

### India

Colporteurs pioneered the way into India in 1893 and 1894, and for more than twenty years since then our books and periodicals have acted no unimportant part in keeping the message before the millions of that land. Numbers of the leading members in our English speaking churches were first found by the colporteur. Eight or nine years ago we published our first magazine in an Indian vernacular. To-day we are publishing regular magazines in nine different Indian languages. Besides these, the Lucknow office publishes two English journals, *Signs of the Times*, and *Herald of Health*. We have a well equipped printing plant in Lucknow which supplies the entire Indian field with the exception of South India and Burma. Five or six colporteurs are kept constantly at work among the English speaking population. At the recent meeting held at Lucknow, plans were laid for greatly strengthening this department in the India Union. Brother A. W. Knight, of Australia, is leading out in this work in that field.

### Malaysia

As early as 1900 a colporteur from India toured the Straights Settlements and Malay States with our English books, and in 1904 Brother Robert Caldwell of Australia accompanied Brother G. F. Jones to Malaysia. Brother Caldwell sold large numbers of "Desire of Ages" in that field, and even carried his work to Siam.

Although it has now been seventeen years since the colporteur first entered Malaysia, as yet we have no well organized literature work in that field of fifty million people. Two years ago Brother Everett of Australia connected with the Malaysian Mission as field secretary, but after a few months was compelled to return to his home land because of his wife's ill health. The mission board has granted our request for a man, and the last word from them is that one has been chosen. Brother Melvin Munson, who spent his boyhood in Malaysia, and who already speaks the

Malay language, has recently gone to the field to do editorial work.

A monthly magazine in the Malay language has been published in Java, and the workers have met with very encouraging success in selling it. Malaysia is a large field for English and Dutch books, and with proper leadership for this department we may expect great things in that field.

### China

Brother La Rue entered Hong Kong in 1887, and for three years labored alone in ship mission work with our literature. Some Chinese became deeply interested in our truth and translated several tracts which Brother La Rue printed. From that small beginning this work has rapidly grown until we are now circulating more than six hundred thousand copies of the Chinese *Signs of the Times* annually, besides doing a large volume of business with miscellaneous literature. Because of the increased price of the *Signs of the Times* the sale of single copies has largely ceased. This has materially lessened the circulation of the paper. Our subscription list, however, has nearly trebled,—it now standing 32,000 as against 12,000 two years ago. The present monthly circulation is from 50,000 to 60,000. During the past year China has launched into the subscription book work with most encouraging results.

### Korea

The publishing work began in Korea in 1909 with an old proof press set up in the Soonan school building. This plant was later moved to Seoul. In 1910 a cylinder press was secured and a monthly magazine was printed in Korea, with Miss Scharffenberg as editor. We now have a good printing plant in Korea, and Brother Owen, the manager, is prepared to turn out a large volume of business, and we have a company of more than thirty colporteurs awaiting a leader to train them for efficiency, I am sure that with good leadership we will soon see a strong work developed in "The Land of the Morning Calm."

### Japan

An old report of our work in Japan says: "The first church was organized in Tokyo in June, 1897, with a membership of thirteen. . . . During this month the workers began to publish a monthly Japanese paper, *Owari No Fukuin*." So it is the old story of our publishing work being inseparably connected with the proclamation of this message. During the twenty years since the publishing of the first number of *Owari* this journal has been going on its monthly mission to all parts of the island empire. The paper has retailed at five sen per copy, and agents have received ninety per cent commission. At the time of the recent general meet-

ing held in Tokyo it was voted that the deposit required by the government of Yen 1,000 be made, the name of the paper be changed to *Signs of the Times*, and the price of single copies and subscriptions doubled. The colporteurs will be placed upon the fifty per cent commission basis. This change will become effective June first of this year. Brother A. Stacey, the field secretary, now has sufficient knowledge of the Japanese to enable him to go into the field and give his men direct supervision, and I predict great things for literature work in Japan as a result of this advance step.

#### The Philippines

Brother Robert Caldwell, one of our pioneers in the Far East, entered Manila with the books in 1905 as the first representative of this message to that field. He visited all parts of Luzon, selling thousands of dollars' worth of our English and Spanish publications. Brother Finster and his associates have worked untiringly to develop this department, and it has been on a self-supporting basis from the first. For some time the printing was all done on an old job press located in a shed on the back of the mission property. Books as large as "Coming King" were printed on this old machine. Now, however, we have a neat little plant, well equipped with a Meihle press, and the brethren are prepared to turn out a large volume of business. At first it was thought that our native boys would never be able to make a success of selling religious books to the Romanists of the islands. Recent experiences, however, have overthrown such ideas, for several of our native boys have passed the \$100.00, gold, mark in orders taken per week.

The sales for the Philippines for 1914 were \$7,000; for 1915, \$12,500; and for 1916, \$16,000. The main part of this work has been done by native boys in the Tagalog language. Three leading books published have been "Thoughts on Daniel," "Coming King," and "The World's Crisis." During the past year books have been published in the Ilocano, Cebuan, and Panayan languages, and colporteurs have entered these fields. We hope soon to have books for the Bicol and Pampangan Provinces, and colporteurs are already prepared to go into these new places. Brother J. J. Strahle, of South Dakota, will sail in a few weeks to take up the work of field secretary for the Philippines, Brother Lanier having to return home because of the condition of his wife's health.

#### Australasia

In 1885 the first party for Australia sailed from San Francisco. It consisted of S. N. Haskell, J. O. Corliss and family, M. C. Israel and family, and Brethren William Arnold and Henry Scott. Brother Arnold was the bookman of the party. From that day until this the literature work has acted a very definite part

in building up the strong work we now see in the Australasian field. The work has grown until the annual business done by the colporteurs amounts to more than \$100,000. While war conditions have prevailed the colporteurs have gone on successfully with their work. Special efforts have been made during the past year to give the *Signs of the Times* and campaign literature a wide circulation.

#### Summary.

In the division we have seven publishing houses, each field, with the exception of Malaysia, being supplied. Literature is being produced in thirty-three languages. We are issuing thirty-two regular magazines. All the leading divisions of the field are manned with leaders, except Korea and Malaysia, and appointments for these fields have probably been made. Some of the great sub-divisions must be supplied with leaders as soon as possible.

#### Needs

While we rejoice over what has been accomplished in this department of the Asiatic Division we must plan more broadly and wisely for the future in order that we may meet the demands being made upon us. Never before was there such a demand for literature dealing with the great present day problems. Never before have our responsibilities in meeting the demands been so great. The Far East must be flooded with literature containing the Third-Angel's Message. It is the most effective, and the most economical method for us to use in doing a quick work. The following are some of the leading questions that we should consider at this meeting:—

1. The more thorough manning of our field with experienced leaders to insure economical and effective results.

2. The rapid development of assistant native leaders for work in the various local provinces and language areas.

3. The strengthening of the relationship between the educational and publishing departments in order that both may be built up, and a strong, efficient, reliable class of workers developed for the various lines of service.

4. The providing of a line of inexpensive literature that can be given a wide circulation among the masses.

5. The strengthening of the editorial staff of our various vernacular journals in order that the now overworked editors may have more opportunity for getting into the field to study conditions and needs.

6. Closer cooperation between the various houses in bringing out new literature in order that editorial effort may be conserved. We should also give close study to the question of standardizing our output in our various houses. This would not only add greatly

to the general appearance of our output, but it would effect a great saving in the cost of production. It would enable us to more easily follow the plan we laid last autumn in the matter of an exchange between the houses in the use of cuts. Much of Henry Ford's success in the Automobile business has been due to the standardizing process that he has so rigidly introduced into his establishments. He has told the American Government, so it is reported, that he will contract to turn out a thousand small submarines per day if they will standardize the parts. Our American houses have recently given much study to this important question.

7. The placing of our publishing houses on a sound business basis by providing them with a working capital, and by placing wholesale prices to the field at a figure that will enable the publishing houses to live and increase their working capital in order that they may properly care for their increasing business.

8. The strengthening of the local boards of our publishing houses in order that more careful study may be given to our output as regards quality and price.

9. We should give careful study to the question of what we can do for the great unentered areas of the division. The colporteur should be pioneering the way for the coming of the gospel minister. Tens of millions are still beyond the influence of the colporteur.

10. While we appreciate what God has done for us in this department as we have endeavored to perfect our organization and carry forward a more aggressive work, our greatest need is more of the Spirit of God in the wheels that the organization may be the most effective.

CARL E. WEAKS.

### Colporteur Work in China

"In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, . . . in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness;"—thus does the Apostle Paul, the great house-to-house worker, describe his experiences in labor.

In presenting this report we would first pay our tribute to the little army of colporteurs who are, in a measure, carrying forward in this country the work begun by the great apostle to the gentiles. Some of these men have been called upon during the past year to endure just such experiences as quoted above, in one case even to the sacrifice of life itself for the work's sake.

At the general meeting two years ago actions were taken raising the price of our Chinese magazine, and

placing the work on a straight commission basis. Within a few weeks of that time the plans then laid were put into operation throughout the field. The results achieved under the new plan have certainly demonstrated the wisdom of the actions then taken.

During the first month of our new campaign we secured no less than 2,773 annual subscriptions, while the second month brought us 4,694. During the year and a half ending December 31, last, the publishing house received from the field 58,794 paid subscriptions. During the calendar year 1916, we secured 41,080 subscriptions for our missionary paper. Thus our subscription list has stood at more than 40,000 at one time. The highest monthly record attained was reached in July, 1916, when 6,129 subscriptions were secured, followed in August by 5,805.

58,794 subscriptions secured during the eighteen months, are divided as follows:—

Central China	30,628
East China	10,433
South China	9,902
Manchuria	2,938
West China	2,689
Miscellaneous	2,204

The one province of Hunan is responsible for no less than 13,676, twenty-three per cent of the grand total. If every province in China followed the example of Hunan, our presses would certainly be kept busy.

In July, 1916, we launched our subscription book work in China with the little book, "Health and Longevity." We were very conservative in our hopes at first as our publishing board voted an edition of only 3,000 copies with which to make what was termed the experiment. Before three months were gone by, action was taken to push through with all haste a second edition of 8,000 copies to meet the demands of the field.

Our aim in China in this department is self-support, and we already have the assurance of its accomplishment in the immediate future.

In Central China, during the three months ending February, 1917, in a total business of over \$2,000, the amount of the colporteur's accounts was \$153 in excess of the press bills. The actual amount collected by the mission on colporteurs' accounts fell short only one dollar of meeting the literature account with the publishing house, and every dollar of the amount still due from the canvassers was good money, the bulk of which has been collected ere this. The amount received by the press for this literature was more than sufficient to cover the cost of production. This, therefore, is self-support in at least one part of our field, and we believe that what can be accomplished in one place is just as possible in any other. We would, therefore, after giving careful study and thought to this question, now suggest that we ask for nothing in appropriations in the budget for 1918 to cover the loss on our colporteur work. We believe that we should now throw this

department on to its own resources, providing that it find in the field the money it needs to support itself.

To God we give the glory for what has been accomplished in the development of our colporteur work in this country, and to Him we look for special guidance and help in the great work yet to be accomplished before an efficient organization is attained in our publishing work in China.

H. M. BLUNDEN.

### Report of Signs Publishing House

"THE great and wonderful work of the last gospel message is to be carried on now as it has never been before. The world is to receive the truth through an evangelizing ministry of the Word in our books and periodicals. Our publications are to show that the end of all things is at hand. I am bidden to say to our publishing houses: 'Lift up the standard, lift it higher. Proclaim the Third Angel's Message, that it may be heard by all the world.' Let it be seen that 'here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus.' Rev. 14: 12. Let our literature give the message as a witness to all the world."

The foregoing quotation from the Spirit of prophecy, Volume 9, page 61, gives the reason for our having a publishing house in China, and expresses the object toward which we are working. We feel that it is indeed a privilege to be connected with, and to give the best there is in us to, a work of which God has so especially spoken.

In looking over our records of the past year we find that in spite of the high cost of living, which is being felt by the people of China, as well as by the people of other parts of the world, that our work even this past year has grown. You may be interested to see the steady growth this institution has made. Beginning with 1912 we have the following figures to show its growth:—

1912 . . . . .	\$ 8,474.93
1913 . . . . .	12,070.60
1914 . . . . .	13,730.30
1915 . . . . .	18,620.82
1916 . . . . .	21,528.74

The last month of 1916, although the books were closed the 25th, thus making it a short month, shows the largest business ever done in the book department, and the month before held the record up to that time. This is a foretaste of what may be accomplished when we have a large force of canvassers trained for the work. We are told by the Spirit of prophecy that there should be a hundred canvassers in the field where now there is one. If there is room for so many, surely China has room for her share.

We feel that the growth of the institution is due to the blessing of God that has rested upon it, and for

the blessings received we offer our heartfelt thanks.

One important advance step in our publishing work is the start made in handling subscription books. In June the type room began work on our first subscription book, "Health and Longevity." An edition of 3,000 was printed, and of these the following were sold:—

	Number	Retail	Cost	Canvasser	Mission	Press
				40 %	17 %	
Cloth	1500	\$1875.00	\$600.00	\$750.00	\$318.75	\$206.25
Board	476	476.00	157.08	190.40	80.92	47.60
Paper	630	472.50	157.50	189.00	80.32	25.68
	2606	2823.50	914.58	1129.40	479.99	279.53

Before we had the covers all on, the canvassers had taken orders for all the cloth books, so that it was necessary to print a second edition while the first was still in the bindery.

Our aim has been to make the work, exclusive of foreign salaries, self-supporting. Our aim in this direction is almost reached. At the present selling price of the magazine and the present cost of production we are losing on the Mandarin paper only \$.0028 a copy, or \$.033 on a year's subscription; and on the Wenli we are losing \$.0042 on a copy, or \$.05 on a year's subscription. This has encouraged us to believe that when our field is well filled with canvassers, not only will our native work be self supporting, but the foreign salaries will be taken care of as well. This would be much better than the loss of \$19,816.70, which we have to report for 1916. This loss came about by the high cost of paper and the low figures at which we sold the magazine previous to the September meeting.

Although the higher price has effected the sale of single copies, our subscription list is higher to-day than it has ever been. At the time of the last general meeting the subscription list stood at 12,850 copies; to-day it is 32,992 copies.

To be able to keep up with the ever increasing demands made for literature containing the truth for this time, it has been necessary to add to our equipment. First, in venturing into the subscription book business, it was necessary to do cloth binding. To carry on this work we have added a binding machine and a standing press. Our work in the type room has grown until it was found necessary to add another font of Chinese type. The old fonts are ready to be scrapped, and must soon be replaced.

Through the generosity of the Pacific Press, our press room has greatly increased in capacity and efficiency. We are now in possession of an up-to-date Miehle press. The two old Wharfedales must soon be replaced with a new machine. The editorial department outgrew its quarters, and an addition to the building was made, providing two new editorial rooms.

In regard to our needs for the coming year, we wish

to call your attention to the congested condition of our factory, due to the lack of storage room. Our press room is filled with raw material, and printed stock is kept in every available space. With the addition of a warehouse, our plant is large enough to turn out at least twice as much work as we are doing at present.

In closing the report we wish to again express our thanks to our heavenly Father for the many blessings He has showered upon us, making it possible to accomplish what has been done. We also appreciate the hearty cooperation of our employees, our colporteurs, our brethren in the field, all who have helped to make the work succeed; and we hope that the same cordial relations may exist during the coming year, and that the year 1917 may see still greater growth. To this end let us unitedly work and pray.

W. P. HENDERSON.

### Report of the Australasian Union Conference

WITHIN the Australasian Union are the conferences of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, West Australia, North New Zealand, South New Zealand, and Central Polynesian, and two mission fields; namely: the Eastern Polynesian, and the Melanesian.

The low-type man of the Australian wilds, the sullen head-hunter and wild cannibal of Melanesia, the naked savage of New Guinea, the courteous, but debased sons of Polynesia, the princely but godless Maoris, with the progressive and intelligent descendants of many European races, are all found in these conferences and missions; and to these people the message is being given in fourteen languages.

There are two publishing houses, four sanitariums, one college, two intermediate schools, one native mission training school, seven cafes, and one health food factory; in all, eighteen institutions under the control of the union conference.

The work in these conferences, mission fields, and institutions, has enjoyed very much of the blessing of the Lord, and, notwithstanding the difficulties which have come with the war, we are able to report progress in all lines of work.

Our educational institutions have had encouraging success. From our training college more than two hundred students have been graduated. Many of these are laboring in foreign lands, and some are carrying heavy responsibilities at home and abroad. The present attendance at the college is perhaps the largest in its history.

The Oroua Missionary School, in New Zealand, has passed through trying experiences, but is now filled with students, and operating successfully.

The Darling Range School continues to have a successful career. From this school a large number of students have, from time to time, been admitted to the higher courses at the college and mission training classes at the sanitarium.

The Buresala School, in Fiji, has done excellent work in training native laborers for the island field. Its importance in that respect will increase as the work in the islands develops.

The business of the Signs Publishing Company has gone steadily forward. The higher cost of both stock and labor has greatly increased the cost of production, yet the Lord has richly blessed the efforts of our faithful colporteurs, and many books have been sold. The management has secured sufficient paper stock to

"We have moved out by faith and have made large advancement," Mrs. Ellen G. White wrote at the close of 1899, regarding the efforts of pioneer workers in Australasia, "because we saw what needed to be done, and we dared not hesitate. But we have not done the half of that which should be done."

"My brethren and sisters in Australasia, there is in every city and every suburb a work to be done in presenting the last message of mercy to a fallen world. And while we are trying to work these destitute fields, the cry comes from far-off lands, 'Come over and help us.' These are not so easily reached, and perhaps not so ready for the harvest, as the fields within our sight, but they must not be neglected. We want to push the triumphs of the cross. Our watchword is to be, 'Onward, ever onward!' Our burden for the 'regions beyond' can never be laid down until the whole earth shall be lightened with the glory of the Lord."

—*Australasian Union Conference Record, Jan. 1, 1900.*

carry on the business of the company for a considerable time. This has relieved us of the anxiety which the uncertainty of paper supplies and transport has caused.

The Sydney Sanitarium is experiencing a record patronage. Excellent work is being done by the medical staff, and difficulty is frequently experienced in providing accommodation for the large number of patients who apply for admission.

The health food factory is taxed to the utmost to meet the demand for health foods, and the cafes are all

doing well. The large new cafe right in the heart of Sydney, is well patronized, and is proving the means of access to a large number of the better class men and women of Sydney. Much prejudice is removed by the influence of our sanitariums and cafes, and some souls are brought to the truth through these agencies.

The work in the island field shows much progress. In Samoa, where work had been carried on without visible result among the native population for twenty years, there are now five organized Sabbath-schools and one organized church. In the Solomon Islands several new stations have been established, and other tribes there are calling to us for missionaries. In the New Hebrides the work has expanded, and territory previously unentered by white men has been claimed for Christ. There, also, additional laborers are needed. The Savage Island has been entered, and already a company of believers has been raised up there. For the purpose of more effectively advancing the work in the islands, the field has been reorganized into three divisions, namely: the Central Polynesian, Eastern Polynesian, and Melanesian; the central division being an organized conference. The advantage of this reorganization is already felt and appreciated.

The total tithe received for this year, ending June 30, 1916, was \$30,926 (£6,185:5), as against \$28,567 for 1915, or an increase of \$2,358. The Sabbath-school offerings have amounted to \$19,915 (£3,982:18:2), and our young people contributed \$6,381 (£1,036:6:6). In all \$44,611 (£8,810) have been contributed to missions during the year. The receipts for the year total \$81,338 (£16,267:14:4). The total expenditure amounted to \$88,576 (£17,715:7:4).

The Sabbath-school Department reports an organization of 244 Sabbath-schools, twenty of which were added during the year. The total enrolment stood, on June 30, at 7,654, which is a gain of 696 members, of which 210 were added in the mission fields. By September 31, further substantial gains in all features of the Sabbath-school work were shown; the membership then being 7,852, or a gain of 198. The offerings exceeded those of the previous quarter by \$595.

The year has marked a circulation of our small literature that has never been reached hitherto. The weekly *Signs of the Times* has increased from 8,000 copies per issue in 1914, to 15,000 in 1916. *Life and Health*, issued bi-monthly, has increased from 10,600 per issue in 1915 to 16,750. A special temperance magazine, *War on Drink*, had a circulation of 50,000 copies. And the magazine *Outlook* has also had a wide circulation. Numerous tracts and *Signs Extras* have also been scattered throughout the field. The circulation of the *Australasian Record* is higher now than at any previous time in its history.

The Missionary Volunteer Societies number 127, showing an increase of nine for the year. The present

membership of baptized young people is 1,340, an increase of 230. The associate members number 1,885, giving a total of young people represented in these societies of 3,225. One very encouraging feature is the way in which the Missionary Volunteer Department is moving forward in the mission fields. At the present time we have societies in the Cook Island, Fiji, Friendly Islands, Norfolk, Society Islands, Samoa, and also at our missions for the Australian Aborigines. The total membership in all our mission stations is 218. Many in these societies take the Bible Study and Reading Course examinations. Results are proving the Missionary Volunteer Department to be an important factor in our work.

The value of book sales for the period of 1915 total \$113,208.42 (£23,246:1:8). For this result the average number of agents employed was eighty-six. Unusual difficulties, owing to military pressure and patriotic sentiment, are confronting this branch of the work, but we are extremely thankful that the efforts of our good bookmen have been successful.

In presenting this report we would express our sincere gratitude for the rich mercies of God. The curse of war has smitten every prospect of our fair land, but it neither hinders nor harms the cause of the Lord. We believe that "the end of all things is at hand." May God help us to keep in the channel of light, and, until the work is done, labor with our eyes fastened upon the Christ.

C. H. WATSON.

### Report of the Australasian Missionary College From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1916

THE Lord has been good to us during the past year. He gave us a large attendance at the college, and His rich blessing has rested upon the work of teachers and students. The enrolment of two hundred and twenty young men and women students is the largest attendance on record in the history of the institution. And we are glad to report not merely a large attendance, but that our students as a whole are a very fine body of young people, who have come to the college with the definite purpose of preparing for active service in the cause of God. As a result, there has been good response to the faithful work of our teaching staff, and at the close of the school year thirty young people left the college under definite appointment to some department of the organized work.

Good results were also obtained in our industrial departments. Our press was kept busy, and the prospects for the future of that department are most promising.

During the year we extended our chapel building twenty feet. This has given us considerably more space in the chapel, with room for a good library and teachers'



study rooms. It also enabled us to add and equip two large class rooms on the ground floor. New bath rooms in the young ladies' and young men's hall have been built and furnished, and a new house for the president, a large cottage for the head master, and new office buildings erected. In addition to these, a large, commodious two-story building was built for the food factory, and the old office building converted into a dwelling house. As this work was all done by student labor, it will be seen that our sawmill and carpentry department were profitably employed during the school year. Our engineering department and blacksmith shop contains a good plant, which is used to its fullest extent throughout the year.

On the farm the Lord blessed us with a good season, and we have had the best harvest on record in the history of the college. Equally good results have been obtained from our dairy.

These departments, with our general store, earned for the institution, during the nine months, a profit of over £700, or in round figures, \$3,500, but owing to the increased cost of living resulting from the war and labor conditions in Australia, and also to the necessary increase in our teaching staff, part of this gain was used to cover expenses in our boarding and tuition departments. As a result of this our balance sheet shows a gain of only little more than £3,000, or in round figures \$1,500, for the nine months from January 1 to September 30, 1916.

During this period special attention has been given to the work in our normal department, with the result that we have some promising young people in training, who will soon be prepared to carry responsibility in church school work.

Definite steps have been taken to secure the registration of the college as a secondary school. In this advance move we received most valuable help from Professor Griggs, who made a careful study of the situation, both as regards the present standard of attainment in the college and the change necessary in order to meet the government acquirements as regards high school and college work. Since then the government educational secretary has been interviewed, and we hope shortly to have some of our students ready for a test examination, so that we can call in the government inspector for the final examination, and thus secure the registration of the school before the end of this year. In the meantime we have matters in hand to commence our next school year upon the plan which will enable students, who may so desire, to matriculate from the Australasian Missionary College and then go on to take the college course, which will enable them to take a further degree course at the university. By means of these advance steps, the Australasian Missionary College will be in a position to send out workers duly qualified and thoroughly prepared to take their places in

the work in any part of the British Empire, or wherever their services may be required.

We most sincerely trust and pray that God will add His blessing so that the college will be a place where men and women will obtain, not merely an education in book knowledge, but that our students may also gain that spiritual experience which will make them successful soul-winners and faithful servants in the cause of God.

J. M. JOHANSON.

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### Report of Sanitarium and Health Food Work of the Australasian Union Conference

SANITARIUM work was inaugurated in Australasia in the year 1894 in a suburb of Sydney, the largest city in Australasia, in one room large enough for two persons, while two trained nurses and one helper constituted the staff.

In 1896 larger premises were rented and occupied for some time with good success, and upon the arrival of the Doctors Kress from America in 1899, the Avondale Health Retreat, which is situated in close proximity to the Australasian Missionary College, was opened.

In 1903 the Sydney Sanitarium, our present medical training school, was opened, taking over the work of the other two. For many years this institution passed through very trying times, meeting with opposition from outside sources and laboring under a heavy indebtedness. We are pleased to report, however, that the tide has turned and that the last twelve months have been the busiest in the history of the work, for which the glory is due to God and the untiring efforts put forth by the entire staff.

The Sydney Sanitarium is capable of accommodating eighty patients, and the estate, which is located among the hills in one of the most picturesque suburbs, six hundred feet above sea level, covers about seventy acres.

The staff consists of forty-four nurses, two doctors, general manager, office hands, and several outside workers. We have three classes in training all the time. Since the beginning of this medical training school 209 students (66 gentlemen and 143 ladies) have graduated; and a fair proportion of these are to-day proclaiming the Third Angel's Message in India, Burma, the Pacific Islands, also in England and America, besides in the home field, and many of the younger Australian nurses now in training have their eyes turned in the direction of this great Asiatic field.

In Christchurch, New Zealand, a sanitarium was opened in the year 1900. It has accommodation for fourteen patients, and maintains a steady patronage. Another small institution has been successfully oper-



ated in Adelaide, South Australia, since the year 1908, and we hope that very soon we will be able to make advance moves in this city.

Closely allied with our main publishing house, at Warburton, Victoria, is the latest addition to the medical department of our work. This sanitarium has been in operation since 1912, and is now under the care of two of our Australian graduate nurses. It is meeting with good success.

These four institutions, with a united staff of three doctors, fifty-three nurses, and twenty-one other helpers, have accommodation for 131 patients. The number of patients treated during the past financial year was 1,281. Our total liabilities on sanitariums amount to \$65,835, gold, while we have assets in real estate, buildings, and personal property to the extent of \$128,410, gold.

Besides these institutions directly under the supervision of the conference, there are six doctors in private practice, and several of our graduate nurses conducting private treatment rooms with good success.

Beginning in its history under adverse circumstances the Sanitarium Health Food Company has developed into a strong, going concern. In the early days the business was principally carried by our local conferences as a kind of side issue, but in the year 1909 it was organized as a union conference department. The factory is located in the vicinity of our Australasian Missionary College, and with the latest additions has a floor space of over 15,000 square feet. We are manufacturing thirty varieties of foods, but the output from the present plant is inadequate to supply the demand, and arrangements have been made to increase the supply.

This factory provides employment for a number of the young people who are receiving their education at the college. The large amount of printing required in connection with the food factory, the great bulk of which is done by the Avondale school press, also provides work for a large number of students, and in this materially adds to the revenue of the college. To show the growth of the health food work, we estimate that last year's output exceeded the previous year by seventy tons.

The success of our food work is largely owing to the perpetual demonstration being carried on in the large cities through our restaurants. These are being successfully operated in all the principal capitals. In the city of Sydney, restaurant work has been in operation since 1903. We have recently leased a very fine building in the heart of the city, which is capable of serving seven hundred persons daily. Thirty-four workers are employed in this institution alone, and the health food work throughout the Australasian Union Conference is responsible for the employment of about one hundred and thirty of our people. The wage bill

for this number amounts to about \$40,000, gold, per annum. Two hundred and sixty thousand meals were served in these cafes during the year 1916.

Through the medium of our restaurants we are becoming acquainted with some of the finest of the cities' leading business firms and managers, and on scores of occasions we have to explain why we close our doors on the Sabbath. In this way many who can be reached practically in no other way gain a knowledge of the truth. These institutions are also proving to be a splendid advertising medium for our sanitariums.

A title of our net income is devoted to educational work, and the amount already paid over to the Australasian Union Conference, including a few other donations, totals \$11,000, gold.

Our liabilities are well protected by our assets, and the future is very hopeful. We contemplate starting a well equipped food factory in New Zealand as soon as war conditions will allow us to do this.

Cooking classes are conducted as often as practicable, and a city treatment room is connected with our head office and store. It is our intention to multiply these facilities as rapidly as possible.

GEO. S. FISHER.

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### Report of the India Union Mission

In presenting this report of the India Union Mission I shall endeavor to cover briefly the experiences and developments of the years 1915-16. This biennial period has witnessed a great blow to our work in the loss of Professor Homer R. Salisbury, which will always cast a shade of sadness over this chapter in the history of our mission. But the period has also something to tell of the advancement of the message, which goes steadily on to accomplish its God-appointed purpose. The efforts of Brother Salisbury and his predecessors to solve some of India's perplexing problems, and to place the cause of God in this land on better vantage ground, have not been in vain.

India is a difficult field, and our progress has been slow and dearly bought. The great enemy has effectually entrenched himself here. But there are evidences that the toil and sacrifices of the past will yet bring a more bountiful harvest. The message has found a living home in the hearts of men and women of India, and will make its influence felt increasingly throughout the whole land until the end comes.

In a report given two years ago Professor Salisbury stated that the baptized membership of the India Union Mission at the close of 1912 was approximately 210, and that at the close of 1914 it had reached 391. Our statistical report for the last quarter of 1916 shows a membership of 601, with 227 unbaptized adherents. This shows a net increase of 210 in our

membership for the biennial period, including a net increase of fifteen in our force of foreign workers.

One of the most encouraging features of our work at the present time is the increasing number of missionaries who have acquired, or are acquiring, a good working knowledge of one or another of the native tongues. Some of our workers have received a high percentage of marks from the examination boards. The arrangement by which our missionaries are required to comply with a regular course of language study and examination has already proved to be of the greatest benefit. The work will never be finished until the people of India hear men speak in their own tongues the wonderful works of God. The fact that many of our foreign workers, through acquiring the languages, are getting into closer touch with the native people, combined with the fact that God is raising up a force of consecrated Indian laborers, causes to look for a more rapid extension to the work in the future.

During 1915 the tithes of the India Union Mission amounted to \$9,170.05 gold, and to \$10,327.23 in 1916, a total of \$19,497.28 for the biennial period. This includes the tithes of foreign workers, which in 1916 constituted thirty-seven and one-half per cent of the whole.

In 1913-14 the Sabbath-school offerings amounted to \$2,177.93, and in 1915-16 they reached \$3,913.50. Other missionary offerings in 1913-14 amounted to \$604.95, and this was increased to \$1,328.28 in 1915-16. So that the total tithes and offerings for the biennial period just closed amount to \$24,739.06, as compared with \$17,993.54 for the preceding two years, or an increase of more than twenty-seven per cent.

At our conference in Calcutta in January last it was decided that our native evangelistic and medical work should be carried forward wholly on funds received in India beginning with 1918. We hope that in the near future all branches of our native work will be supported by funds raised locally.

We are now publishing periodicals in the following tongues: Bengali, Burmese, English, Gujerati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Tamil, Telegu, and Urdu. "Bible Readings," a book of about 240 pages, has been published in six of these languages, while we have tracts or pamphlets in all. At the present time we are printing, each month, about 3,300 English papers, and our nine native papers have a combined circulation of about 42,000, mostly in quarterly issues.

There are great possibilities in our vernacular literature work which we have as yet scarcely begun to develop. Arrangements are now being made to publish subscription books in the leading languages, and we hope to see this branch of our work more strongly organized throughout the whole field.

Toward the end of 1915 a company of workers came from Australia to India to engage in the sale of

our English subscription books. These brethren have been successful in their labors, reporting sales to the value of \$7,680, gold, for the first twelve months work. This represented orders for 2,465 copies of "Heralds of the Morning," and 316 copies of "Practical Guide to Health." The deliveries have averaged 82.63 per cent. The average value of orders taken per hour has been \$1.70, gold.

#### Educational Work

We have nineteen schools in India and Burma, with an enrolment of 631 students, taught by fourteen European and fifty-two Indian teachers. Most important in the progress of our educational work has been the establishment of preparatory training schools in some of the local divisions, and the Union Mission training school at Lucknow. One of the great problems of our educational work lies in the fact that almost all our boarding students are dependent on the mission for their support. If we could provide some means by which these students could earn their living while continuing their studies, we would be able to extend the influence of our school work without greatly increasing the expense, and would at the same time teach our young people a valuable lesson in self-reliance.

Another great difficulty is that almost half of our Indian teachers are not Adventists and some even are not Christians. But this condition will gradually be remedied as we are able to train our own young people for the school work.

The future of the work in India demands careful thought and earnest prayer on the part of all of God's people. India is Satan's stronghold. Nothing but the power of God can break the evil spell cast over the millions of India. The strong man must be bound by One that is stronger than he. We ask the prayers of God's servants everywhere for sustaining grace and spiritual power to be given to the workers who are already in India, and that the Lord will raise up for the people of this land many more laborers who, for the joy set before them, will count no sacrifice too great if they may but be partakers with Christ in this service.

There are promising and fruitful fields in India waiting to be entered. We would urge that workers be provided for these sections of the field without further delay. Almost two and a half years ago our late president stated one of the most urgent needs of the field to be the opening of a mission among the Telugus, even, if necessary, by the curtailment of our appropriations to other parts of this field. "I believe," he said, "that the hour has struck for us to take the word to that people who have responded so gladly to the gospel of our Lord and Saviour." I have heard the superintendent of our South India

Mission say repeatedly that if we had missionaries to follow up the interest already aroused among the Telugus, we would see a work built up among that people inside of two years such as we now have among the kindred Tamil people after ten years' effort. This opening is only one of several that might be mentioned that are equally favorable.

It is the eleventh hour, and India's needs multiply while we wait. I trust that God will enable this conference to find some way of entering the doors of opportunity that are already wide open, and that He will continue to go before us and open up the way through vast regions wrapped in heathen darkness, from which as yet we have heard no voice of inquiry, and no Macedonian call for help. "Faithful is He that calleth you, who also will do it."

W. W. FLETCHER.

### Report of the Malaysian Mission

It is our happy privilege at this time, on behalf of the workers and believers in Malaysia, to extend greetings to the delegates who are gathered at this important council, and on behalf of the 50,000,000 inhabitants of this tropical island field, to set before you some of the needs of those who sit in darkness and mutely plead for the light of the Third Angel's Message. Our courage is good, and our trust is in Him who has said, "He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till He have set judgment in the earth; and the isles shall wait for His law."

During the past two years 121 souls have been baptized into church fellowship, and many others have begun to keep the Sabbath. Our membership at the close of 1916 was 314, but some have been added since.

The Malaysian Mission is made up of British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. British Malaya consists of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Nonfederated Malay States of the Malay Peninsula, and North Borneo. The Dutch East Indies comprise Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, and the smaller adjacent islands. The whole covers an area about equal to that of the United States, and has a population of 50,000,000, the greater part of whom are Mohammedans.

We have foreign workers located at seven places as follows: Singapore, Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States, Sandakan in British North Borneo, Batavia and Soerabaya in Java, and Padang and Medan in Sumatra. Native workers have taught the message in a number of other parts, and believers are scattered in many places over the territory. Earnest requests have been made for us to send workers to Celebes and other islands where we have believers, but we have been unable to respond for lack of men.

In the Dutch Indies our liberties are prescribed, and we are allowed to teach the message only in certain places where permits have been granted. Because of this we often have to resort to teaching school and doing medical work. We are also able to sell our literature without restriction in most parts. Yet, notwithstanding these hindrances, our work has gone forward, and in many of these forbidden places earnest souls are accepting the truth and obeying it to the best of their knowledge and ability.

We believe that medical work could be started with a promise of excellent results in this territory, for this is encouraged by the government. Health literature would also serve as an entering wedge for the message. In Singapore hundreds of copies of "Practical Guide" have been sold, and scores of people are desiring that one of our doctors be located there. Could treatment rooms be opened, they would soon become self-supporting, and if the students in training at the school could receive some elementary instructions in simple treatments their efficiency would be greatly increased. Such training would qualify them to work in places where we do not have permission to teach the truth openly.

Our Malay paper has had a ready sale. We are taking steps to make it a monthly instead of a quarterly. Something has been done in selling our books in English, Dutch, and Malay, but much more will be accomplished when we get a man to give his time to the training and directing of canvassers. Our boys in the school go out every week and sell literature with success, and some make tours through the country during vacation, selling books, papers and tracts. Two new boys have recently begun to sell the Chinese *Signs*, and to take subscriptions for it in Singapore. In four days they secured forty subscriptions at \$1.00 (Straits) each, making \$2.50 per day, apiece, as their commission, though they only worked a portion of each day. We earnestly plead for a book man to be sent to our field at the earliest possible moment. During 1916 our literature sales amounted to \$2,551.53. Steps should be taken at once to publish a Malay subscription book. This will demand a small printing plant.

Our training school was started two years ago with an enrolment of thirty-six, of whom nearly all were in the lower English standards. The school has steadily grown until the enrolment for 1916 reached 122. About ten years of English are carried, besides Chinese and Malay departments for the training of native workers. Students have come from all parts of the field with a desire to prepare to give the message to their own people, and we can but believe that God has chosen and sent them to us for His Own purpose. A number have accepted the truth in Singapore as a result of the efforts of the students and native teachers. Those who have gone out into the work have had success,

and we feel confident that we shall see large results from the efforts of these earnest young men as they enter the field.

Good interest has been shown by the various nationalities in the Sabbath-school lessons, and they have donated liberally, considering their poverty. The lessons are studied in English, Dutch, Malay, Chinese, and Tamil.

An effort has been made to encourage both old and young to engage systematically in missionary effort, and we have missionary societies for the older ones and volunteer societies for the young. Many pages of literature have been distributed, and much personal effort has been put forth by the church members. Some have tried to give a day or two each week to visiting neighbors and friends and telling them about the truth.

The Lord has graciously blessed our mission financially, and we have reason for gratitude for the faithfulness of our people in tithe-paying and making offerings for the carrying forward of the work. During the past two years funds have been received as follows:

Tithe .....	Gold	\$9525.17
Sabbath-school Donations .....		\$2143.90
Other Offerings .....		2220.03
Ingathering .....		298.97
<b>Total Offerings .....</b>		<b>7362.90</b>
Tuition .....		2564.89
Government Aid .....		218.01
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>		<b>\$19,670.97</b>
Tithe per capita for two years (Aver. mem. 246) . . .		38.76
Average tithe per capita per year .....		19.38
Offerings per capita for two years .....		25.86
Average Offerings per capita per year .....		12.93
Average Offerings per capita per week .....		.25

The Harvest Ingathering campaign for 1916 was entered into by nearly all the missions with zeal and courage, and the Lord blessed the effort. More than two thousand dollars was received from 1,950 papers, making an average of over one dollar, gold, for each paper. We hope to raise \$2,500 in 1917. Much of the money we received was given by the natives and poor people, and we were impressed with the fact that the natives do appreciate the efforts of missions. Many heathen who could not read the papers gave liberally.

The following are some of our most imperative needs, but, knowing the demands of other fields, we are not mentioning many things that would be a great blessing to our work.

1. We should have without delay a man to take charge of the book work, that canvassers may be developed and trained to sell our literature successfully.

2. Our training school demands the services of a foreign teacher who can also act as preceptor in the school.

3. A man and his wife should be stationed at Soerabaya as soon as possible to relieve Brother and Sister Wood, who have labored in the tropics for about eight consecutive years.

4. Work should be opened in the Celebes, where the call has sounded for a long time. Several young men now in training at our school desire to go as missionaries to their own people as soon as a foreign family can come to direct the work.

5. A competent doctor should be stationed at Singapore to follow up the interest that has been started by the sale of "Practical Guide."

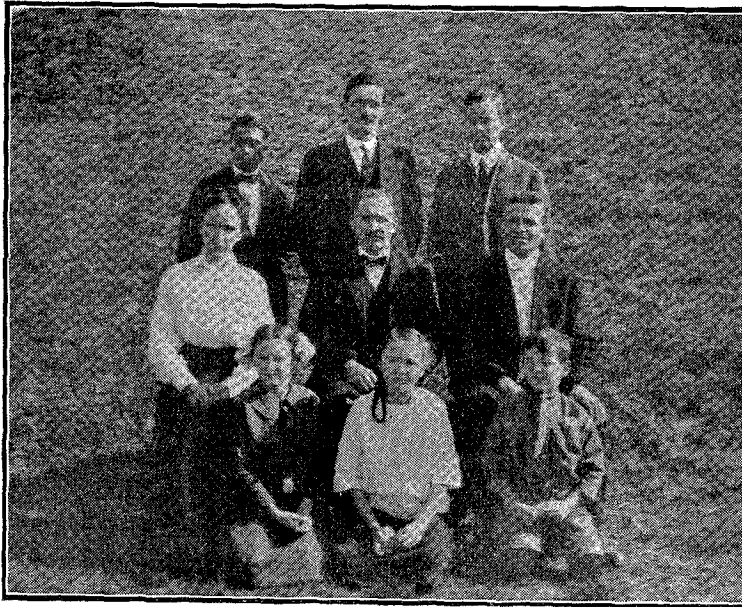
This would also be a great blessing to our workers who have to pay large prices for medical attention.

6. A small printing plant should be started at once, and we should make all possible haste in getting out books in the vernaculars, that the truth may reach all classes in their own tongues.

7. Homes for workers are needed at Soerabaya, Kuala Lumpur, and Medan, and meeting houses are called for at Soerabaya, Batavia, and Kuala Lumpur. There is also a great need of property for headquarters at Singapore.

8. Our present secretary-treasurer has urged that he be relieved of the work, as he needs to give his whole time to his own business, which is suffering at present because he is spending more than half his time in our office work. His request must be respected, and we must place a competent accountant in this position.

Though we still see many difficulties before us in the Malaysian Mission, yet our hope is anchored to Christ, and we know that in Him the cause of truth must triumph. We confidently believe that God sees every



Delegates from Malaysia

humble soul in this island field, that He feels every heart-beat of sympathy and love. He is able to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by Him. It is ours to so hold up Christ before these darkened minds that they may behold His loveliness and be attracted to Him. To the end that this may be done we pray for the baptism of the Spirit, the power of the Holy Ghost; and we solicit the counsel and prayers of our brethren of the General Conference, and of the Asiatic Division.

F. A. DETAMORE.

### The Philippine Islands

THE work of the Third Angel's Message was begun in the Philippine Islands by the Australian Union Conference in the year 1905. The time had come for the is'es that "wait for His law" to hear this message. Long had the door been locked to all missionary operations. The Bible was a forbidden book. The people slept on. But God, in His providence, broke these shackles by placing these islands under the control of the American government. Scarcely had the cannons ceased to roar before gospel meetings were held by the chaplains of the army. The Bible societies entered the field at once and began the translation of the Bible into the different languages. The first complete translation was finished in 1905.

#### The Beginning of Our Work

It was in this year that Elder G. A. Irwin visited Manila to spy out the land, while on his way from Australia to the General Conference. Brother R. A. Caldwell was the first to enter the islands with our message, by selling our literature. In 1906 Elder J. L. McElhany and wife were sent by the Australian Union Conference to start evangelistic work. But after laboring less than two years, they were compelled to leave.

On Dec. 17, 1908, Mrs. Finster and I came to continue the work. I shall never forget my impressions as we landed among 8,000,000 people who had never heard this message. Their great need was the greatest welcome I have ever received in any land.

We soon learned that the people were greatly divided in race and language. We started at once to have some of our good tracts and books translated into the Tagalog language, and soon found that here, as in other parts of the world, our literature opened up the way for evangelical work. Until the present time our literature has proved to be the foundation and backbone of the success of our work in the Philippine islands.

#### First Baptism

It was a happy day for both workers and believers when our first baptism of twelve was held in March, 1911, and our first Filipino church was organized. A new race was united to the people of God.

### Our Evangelistic Work

So many openings presented themselves for evangelistic work that we started a Bible institute for those desiring to give themselves to this line of service. After a short time spent in study we would take these young men with us to the meetings, and to the homes as we visited and prayed with the people. Then we would send them out alone, calling them in after a short time for another institute. In this way were developed some earnest, practical evangelists who today are doing very acceptable work.

The Lord has greatly blessed in each mission station. Languages have been studied, books have been translated, evangelists and colporteurs have been trained, and churches have been raised up in each field.

During the past two years four tent meetings and other public services have been held, the work of which has been largely carried forward by our Filipino evangelists. The Lord has blessed their efforts in the winning of 586 souls. During the rainy season the time has been spent in revival efforts and in giving instruction to our churches.

In most of our churches active missionary societies have been organized. These have proved a great blessing to the spiritual life of the churches. A working church is a live church.

#### The Sabbath-school Work

Our Sabbath-school work has received careful consideration during the past two years. Many conventions have been held, and definite instruction and help given in all our centers. Our schools have increased from twelve in 1914 to twenty-three in 1916. The donations for the two years was \$656.59.

#### The Northern Luzon Station

The Northern Luzon station reported, last December, one church, eleven members, and twenty-five others keeping the Sabbath. \$1,125 worth of literature was sold during the year. Some believers have been baptized from the Pagan Tinguian tribe. We must soon start work among other mountain tribes in this district, as the Igorotes, Ifugaos, Bontoc, Kalinga, and Apayao.

#### Panayan Station

The Panayan Station has a working staff of one ordained minister, four native evangelists, and one Bible woman. They report two churches, with a membership of forty-four, and one church school. Their book sales were \$205.50 the past year. A bookman is greatly needed for this field.

#### The Cebuan Station

The Cebuan Station reports one church with twenty-four members. More than \$3,000 worth of literature has been sold in this field the past two years; and 2,000 medical treatments were given, for which \$876 was received.

### The Tagalog Station

In December, 1916, there were seven churches in the Tagalog Station, with a membership of 752. The working force consists of two foreign workers, five evangelists, two Bible women, and twenty-eight canvassers. The book sales for the past two years was \$28,000.

### The Philippine Publishing House

The press building in Manila was erected in 1915 at a cost of \$2,000. We are now printing in the following native languages: Tagalog, Ilocano, Panayan, Cebuan, Pampanga, and the Bicol. We are publishing three different papers.

### The Philippine Academy

The main building of the Philippine Academy is now completed. It still lacks paint and furnishings. On the arrival of Professors I. A. Steinel and O. F. Severns we called in all our young workers, and a few others who were planning to enter the work, for a short course of training. This proved a great help to these workers. It is planned that our regular school begin June 16. The prospects are encouraging for a good attendance the coming year. One of our greatest needs at the present time is consecrated, trained workers. Our calls are many more than we can fill. We are looking to the future of our school with much interest.

At the time of our meeting in December, while Elders A.G. Daniells and J.E. Fulton were with us, it was thought best to organize a conference of the central and southern part of Luzon. Our Filipino brethren entered heartily into this plan. Officers were elected and the conference started with seven churches of 752 members. We feel that this step will be a strength to our work.

### Manila Church Building

We have long felt the need of a church building large enough in which to hold our general meetings, but have been unable to raise the means for so large a building. In 1916 our Australian brethren kindly came to our assistance by supplying most of the money for the building, while our native brethren are endeavor-

ing to raise the \$1,950 to pay for the land. We feel very grateful to our Australian brethren, and wish to extend to them our heartfelt thanks. Our building is not yet finished, yet we are able to hold our meetings in it.

### Comparative Statistics

It may be of interest to give a comparative statement of the growth of our work:—

	Church	Bap-	Mem- tized ship	Tithe	S.S.	S. S. Do- nations	Lit'ure Sale
1914	3	183	471	\$ 2111.23	12	\$ 194.58	\$ 8350.50
1916	10	586	964	4272.11	23	656.59	29500.00
Present Worth—	Philippine Mission		Jan. 1, 1917,—	\$ 32002.83			
	Philippine Pub. House		Jan. 1, 1917,—	\$ 5188.46			
Philippine Pub. Plant		Receipts	Expenditure	Balance			
		\$ 10,000.00	\$ 9494.39	\$ 505.61			
Philippine Academy		12500.00	12458.42	41.58			
Manila Church Building		3848.00	3862.95	15.95			

### Our Needs

With gratefulness we wish to acknowledge the help in men and means given to this field during the past two years, but with each advance step new needs are created, new opportunities are opened before us. The Filipino people of to-day are in a wonderful renaissance. The change from Spanish monarchical government to American liberty, the introduction of modern education in the place of ignorance, and the granting of religious liberty in the place of ecclesiastical restriction, has opened doors on every hand. Now is the time to enter into these openings while everything is favorable. Work should be started at once among the Pampanga, Bicol, Pangasinan, and the mountain pagan tribes, as well as strengthening the missions already opened. Another family should be supplied for each of the missions now started, as it is a doubtful policy to have but

one family at each mission. In case of illness or death of the one in charge great loss would result, as it would be some time before a new man could learn the language.

Above all other needs we as workers must have the anointing of the Spirit and the consecration of all our powers that God may use us in winning souls from the power of darkness.

L. V. FINSTER.



Philippine Delegates



### Report of East China Union Mission

This mission, located in the eastern part of the great China field is composed of the four provinces, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Shantung. For the operation of our mission work these four provinces are separated into three divisions, or local missions, as follows: the portion of the Kiangsu Province south of the river, where the Shanghai dialect is spoken, together with the Chekiang Province, constitutes one division; Anhwei Province, with the northern half of Kiangsu, and the western portion where the Mandarin language is spoken, constitutes the Anhwei Mission; and the territory of the Shantung Province, which constitutes the Shantung Mission. The territory of the East China Mission has an area of 186,000 square miles, with a total population of ninety-seven and a half millions of people. This population is divided as follows; the Anhwei Mission, 33,000,000; Kiangsu-Chekiang Mission, 26,500,000; and the Shantung Mission, 38,000,000. Three distinct dialects are spoken, namely: Wenchow, in the southern part of Chekiang Province, by about 6,000,000; Wu dialect by about 20,000,000 in the southern part of Kiangsu and the northern part of Chekiang; and the Mandarin language by 71,000,000 in the north and west of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Shantung.

Since the last general meeting the large and populous province of Shantung, the most northern province of the East China Mission, has opened with foreign supervision. In May of 1915 Brother and Sister Lillie located in Chefoo and began regular work. Two years previous (in 1913) Brother Stafford had visited Chefoo for the summer. Through his efforts in canvassing and Bible work several became interested in the truth. The following summer the Anhwei Mission provided two pioneer colporteurs to circulate our publications in that province. At our Asiatic Division Mission meeting two years ago a request was made for a foreign worker to follow up the interests there by opening permanent work. In harmony with this request, Brother Lillie and family were assigned to the work there. The two years of labor have already produced results, and permanent work has been opened in three sections: Chefoo and Wang Tswen-dao in the east, and Tsinanfu in the central west. A promising work is developing at both of these places, and companies of believers are being raised up. Surrounding these stations and in various other parts of the province, there are many interests springing up. Some of these interests are the results of visits by those who had become acquainted with the message in other places, but in a general way they are the results of the literature which pioneered the work in that field.

The canvassing work in the province has met with splendid results. But while this is true, our workers

there have faced serious perplexities at times. At Anchi, where our colporteurs met with some difficulty, only a few months of colporteur work could be done last year, but as a result 18,000 subscriptions for the *Signs of the Times* were taken.

During the past year the headquarters of the Shantung Mission has been located at Tsinanfu, from which place easy access may be had to other parts of the province. Land has been purchased in a desirable part of the city, and two homes will soon be erected for those in charge of the work there. Tsinan is the capital of the province. It is a pleasant location, and presents many opportunities for aggressive missionary work.

At the close of 1916 there were in the Shantung Province nine evangelists, Bible workers, teachers, and colporteurs, devoting their time to the work in that province. Two baptismal services have been held and a small nucleus started, around which other interests are gathering rapidly. A provincial church has been organized, with a membership of fifteen, to which a number of others will soon be added. Many parts are urgently calling for workers to come to them with the message, and the workers are planning to follow up every interest as rapidly as workers can be secured.

Other denominations have found Shantung a fruitful field, and we are sure the Third Angel's Message will soon take solid root and make rapid growth. Up to the present, Brother and Sister Lillie have labored alone in that province, but are expecting that following this meeting another family will join them.

A few promising students are in the training school from that province, and will soon be prepared to return to their home province to join in the work.

Our visits to this province have lead us to believe that the director, Brother C. P. Lillie, is laying a solid foundation in his work there, upon which a strong church will be built.

The Anhwei Mission embraces the Anhwei Province and the northern and western portions of the Kiangsu Province where the Mandarin dialect is spoken. The Kiangsu province has a population of 33,000,000, with headquarters at Nanking. Until the fall of last year the superintendent of the East China Mission, with his wife, devoting a part of their time to the work of this province, were the only foreign workers connected with the cause there.

During the biennial period closing with 1916 the number of companies in the Anhwei Province had practically doubled. There were at the beginning of the period seven companies and two churches. At the end of 1916 there were two churches, ten other stations with chapels, and three companies where chapels are soon to be opened, making a total of fifteen. Our church membership in this province has more than doubled the past two years, there being eighty-eight

members at the beginning, ninety-one baptized during the period, forty-four in 1915, and forty seven in 1916, making the membership at the close of 1916, 178. Since the close of the year a provincial mission church has been organized, and one other local church, making four churches in the province. A few other companies now have members sufficient for organization, which step will perhaps be taken upon our next visit.

In the evangelistic work, the Anhwei mission has adopted the tent meeting method of preaching the truth in new places, and we find our meetings have been well attended, and are producing good results.

Our force of Chinese laborers in Anhwei has at times numbered as high as forty-one. There have been thirteen evangelists and Bible workers, seven teachers, eight other helpers in our office and chapels, and thirteen colporteurs.

The work in the Anhwei mission has been greatly strengthened during the past few months by additional foreign help, and the future prospects for the work are bright. As these new workers enter upon the work there, we anticipate a rapid growth.

The Kiangsu Mission, as now organized, comprises that portion of the province lying south of the Yang Dze Kiang together with the province of Dje Kiang, where the Wu dialect is spoken. This mission has a population of 26,500,000.

The work during the past two years has been under the direction of Bro. K. H. Wood. He has also carried the treasury work of the East China Mission, which has made his work doubly heavy. Sister Miller, who is now in America on furlough, has carried on an aggressive work for the women. Last year the women's work was greatly strengthened by Miss Shull joining the staff of Kiangsu workers. Later Brother and Sister Hilliard were appointed to take up work in this province. These workers are greatly appreciated, and fill a long-felt need.

The work has made encouraging progress. Eighty-four have been baptized during the two years, four new stations have been opened, two new schools have been started, and one new church of thirty-eight members organized. Besides the stations opened, there are three companies of believers who are calling for the opening of permanent work among them. The total membership of the mission is 135. Unfortunately, when the report was rendered two years ago, there was on our records a number of names of persons who had been in Shanghai and afterward moved to other fields, or returned to America without transferring their membership. On account of the corrections made in the records, the membership does not show the real increase.

The present force of Chinese workers in the Kiangsu Mission numbers twenty-eight, of which six are evange-

lists, seven Bible workers, five school teachers, four colporteurs, six office and chapel helpers, besides six foreign laborers.

A large interest has lately sprung up at Wenchou in the southern part of Chekiang. There are two companies of believers at this place. One of these has been an independent church for a number of years and now has declared its purpose to observe the Sabbath. Another company in the northern part of the same city is holding regular Sabbath services in the guest room of one of the believer's homes. The evangelists who have recently visited its interests feel that there is surely a harvest of souls to be gathered from the seed sowing there.

#### Literature Work

In the circulation of our literature we feel that a much higher standard has been reached. While we have not had a local field secretary, the general secretary, assisted by a qualified Chinese secretary, has spent no small amount of time and energy in strengthening the work in every detail. During 1916 about 10,000 subscriptions have been taken for the magazine. As a result of this work many have become interested in the truth, and new openings have come to our evangelistic workers. Besides the work with the paper, the book work has also been introduced, and over 2,000 copies have been sold. The total value of subscriptions and book sales is \$3671.97, gold, compared with \$564.79 in 1914. Brother Nathan Brewer has now joined us to take charge of this work, and we expect to see greater progress and more efficient work as this department becomes better organized.

#### Sabbath-school Work

This work, conducted for the uplift of those *within* the church, has grown to be one of most interesting to our Chinese believers. The last few years' record of this department may be seen by a glance at the accompanying figures.

	No. schools	Membership	Donations, Mex.
1913	6	172	\$289.74
1914	6	253	549.86
1915	9	365	662.76
1916	15	525	1055.09

The aim set for 1916 was \$1,000, Mexican. It has been gratifying to see that the aim has been more than reached. The standard has been set for the present year at \$1,500, Mexican. From past records we are sure it will be reached.

#### Educational and Young People's Work

Sixteen church schools are being conducted with seventeen teachers and 330 pupils enrolled. Thirty-eight of our students are in the training school at Shanghai.



There are also nine young people's societies, with a membership of 396.

The statistical report may be seen on the chart with comparative figures.

**Comparative Report, East China Union Mission**

	IN 1914	IN 1916
No. of churches .....	4	6
No. of companies .....	10	15
Membership .....	182	328
Laborers .....	37	86
Foreign Families .....	2	7
Tithe (gold) .....	\$554.75	\$1,221.10
Tithe of natives alone (gold)	238.85	840.00
Tithe, average per member, including all (gold) .....	3.04	3.72
Tithe, average, not including foreign laborers .....	1.31	2.69
Donations (gold) .....	259.00	920 88
Sabbath-school donations ..	271.43	585.77
Total donations .....	433.43	1,506.65
Average donations per member, per week, not counting the tithe .....		.046
Total tithes and offerings ..	988.68	2,727.15
Average per member total tithes and offerings .....	5.43	8.06

There were some local donations—as gifts for church buildings, etc., and these should be deducted from the total donations in order to ascertain total per capita tithes and offerings for 1916. The total was \$6.33, gold. This \$6.33, when swelled by the local offerings, aggregated a per capita offering and tithe, as given in above table, of \$8.06.

The total tithes and offerings for 1916 equal twenty-two per cent of the budget. The value of literature sales, 1914, was \$564.79; of 1916, \$3,671.97.

O. A. HALL.

**Report of Central China Mission**

It is now more than thirteen years since the first Seventh-day Adventist missionaries took up their residence in Central China. For the first few years the work from a human standpoint made little progress. At the end of five years there were but eight church members. After that the gains became more apparent; for at the end of eight years there were twelve churches, with 298 members. Two years ago the roll of membership stood at 742, while at the present time the records give twenty-five churches, with a membership of 936.

We praise God for the loyal support of our brethren and sisters in the home land. In response to our earnest appeal of two years ago, our foreign staff of workers is now doubled; and, with the exception of one

family, all are provided with homes erected and owned by the mission.

Our evangelistic force has had a similar growth. Eight years ago there were five men who could be classed as evangelists. Five years ago our native force consisted of seventeen preachers and four Bible women; while to-day two ordained ministers, seven ministerial licentiates, forty-one evangelists (or missionary licentiates), and seventeen Bible women, constitute the native staff devoting their time and energies to the proclamation of the message. We praise God for this loyal corps of laborers.

The splendid success attending our colporteur work may be seen by noting that the entire literature sales for 1914 was \$1,498.27; for 1915, \$3,015.05, while for 1916, \$4,089.19 worth of truth-laden books, magazines, and tracts, were sold. During the last quarter of 1916 alone, our colporteurs circulated books and took subscriptions to the amount of \$1,756.31. The advance in this department may be attributed to the production of a better and more salable literature, and to a more thoroughly trained and carefully supervised staff of colporteurs.

Brother E. H. James, of Australia, field missionary secretary for Central China, is located at our Hankow headquarters. Brother James also directs the work of our canvassers in Hupeh Mission. Australia has also sent out Brother C. H. Davis, who has charge of our literature in Honan and Shensi. In Honan there have been many difficulties and obstacles in the way, but during the past few months the canvassing work has evidently entered upon a new era. In Hunan, Brother Den Yu Tso, one of our oldest native canvassers, leads our corps of colporteurs and is developing considerable strength and tact in his work. Throughout Central China the outlook for the literature department was never more promising.

Although the amount of sales has increased, the force of literature workers has decreased from sixty-two in 1914, to fifty in 1916. In the training for efficiency in our book and subscription work, some of poor ability have been eliminated.

Painstaking effort has been put forth to make our Sabbath-schools what they should be. Their number has now grown to fifty-eight schools with a total membership of 1,575. The Sabbath-school donations show a large increase from year to year. The amount received in 1913 was \$114.08, gold; in 1914, \$272.49, which was more than double that of the previous year; in 1915, \$365.16, a gain of more than thirty-three per cent; in 1916, the sum of \$672.41, which is again nearly double that of the preceeding year. We believe that this might also be taken as a fair index of the growth in organization and value of our Sabbath-schools.

Eighteen church schools and one provincial school are in operation in Central China, having a total enrol-

ment of approximately 300 pupils. Many other places urgently request the opening of schools. It is my belief that schools should be started only where qualified teachers,—in most cases, teachers trained in our schools,—may be secured, and where the constituency guarantees a proportion of the expense.

Central China is also supporting twenty-eight students in the training school at Shanghai.

The school building at Hankow, two stories high, and 40 x 60 feet in size, is already erected, and beginning with the autumn of the present year, we hope to

We would not positively assert that this lack of funds is a calamity; it may be a blessing in disguise.

The history of missions records much of the very best missionary work as done with meager financial support. On the other hand, solid progress is frequently hindered by a liberal use of money. This condition should arm us with a strong appeal to our native people for personal consecration and sacrifice, faithful tithe-paying, and liberal offerings.

It should also stimulate us to begin planning in a very definite way toward local self-support of the native work.

In 1914 the native tithe was \$512.68, and offerings from all sources, \$739.88; the 1915 native tithe received was \$849.91. It may be observed that our offerings are not showing the growth they should; also, that the tithe receipts are barely in excess of that paid by gospel workers.

Now, since we are attaining that which was appar-



East China Mission Delegates

open this intermediate school for Central China. This institution, located in the heart of ancient Sium, should be a great factor in the onward march of the message.

We appreciate the apportionment to this field of a part of the fund donated by Brother Skee, of Nebraska, that has made possible the erection of a small hospital in Yencheng, Honan; and tidings of the relief from physical suffering, wafted afar, should also bring many sin-sick souls to a saving knowledge of Jesus. May God richly bless Dr. Davenport and his assistants. We wish it were possible to conduct a similar work in every mission of Central China.

War prices and adverse exchange rates are demanding much personal sacrifice and mission economy. Most of our foreign workers find themselves considerably embarrassed by this condition, and we trust that means of relief may soon be provided.

As regards the native work, the mission is much crippled. For the native budget alone, the high rate of exchange reduces our available funds by over twenty-five per cent. In other words, for the operation of the native work, there is about \$10,000, Mexican, less than there would have been in normal times.

ently impossible in the colporteur work, are we not justified in praying and planning for remarkable advance in other lines? "Ah Lord God! behold, Thou hast made the heaven and the earth by Thy great power and stretched out arm, and there is nothing too hard for thee." Jer. 32:17.

All of Central China is open before us, and each of its 547 cities of rank, besides the thousands of other cities and towns constitutes an appeal for help.

In Honan, the first province of Central China to be entered by the Third Angel's Message, the work has grown until at the close of 1916 there were 420 church members, a Sabbath-school attendance of 609, twenty-four native preachers, including one ordained minister, ten Bible women, and fourteen colporteurs. Pastor Frederick Lee, director of the Honan Mission, is in America on furlough, and during his absence the field is in charge of Dr. D. E. Davenport. Brother O. J. Gibson is secretary and treasurer. The mission headquarters is centrally located at the railway town of Yencheng.

The brethren and sisters in Honan were greatly encouraged by the erection, during last summer, of a two-story brick chapel and school building, size 35 x

55 feet. The cost was about \$2,200, gold, and of this amount nearly \$400 was raised locally by donations. At the time of the dedication last autumn, in spite of inclement weather, the chapel, which easily accommodates 350, was taxed to its full capacity by an audience whose hearts were aglow with praise and thanksgiving. Eighty-five students are in attendance at the provincial school the present year.

Although there has been considerable apostasy during the past two years in the southern part of the province of Hunan, the records at the close of last year gave eleven churches, 266 church members, fifteen native preachers, and eighteen colporteurs.

During 1916, 7,203 annual subscriptions were taken for the Chinese *Signs of the Times*, the total sale of literature being over \$1,300, gold, or \$2,629.25, Mexican.

Brethren J. G. White and S. G. White, the foreign workers in charge, are located at the provincial capital, Changsha.

In 1910, Brother C. Sparks was assigned to Hankow, Hupeh. He at once secured as language teacher, a student that embraced the truth a few months later, and soon after went to his home town and raised up a company of believers. This language teacher has been a successful evangelist, and is now a delegate to this conference.

Hupeh Mission has five churches, seven companies, a church membership of 204, sabbath-school membership of 608, seven native preachers, and fourteen colporteurs. Pastor George Harlow is director, and R. J. Brown, secretary and treasurer. Brother Brown is also secretary and treasurer of the Central China Mission.

Kiangsi, the youngest in our family of missions, was opened soon after the Asiatic Division meeting of two years ago. Pastor Hwang Dzun Dao and two colporteurs have been laboring in the province most of the time since, and recently Brother and Sister Gillis have located in Kiukiang to take the responsibility of the work.

Already, there are fifty baptized members in Kiangsi, and ten students from that mission attending the Shanghai school. Of more than ordinary interest is the springing up, during the past year, of a large company of believers in the prefecture of Gan Djou, southern Kiangsi. No foreign worker has yet visited this place, but it is reported that the average Sabbath congregation has continued for nearly a year to be about eighty, and that numerous enquirers are coming to them from other nearby towns and villages. Kiangsi is a highly interesting and promising field, and we are earnestly requesting that another foreign family be assigned to that mission.

In Shensi there is a most exceptional opening. Over two years ago a Honan colporteur crossed over

into that province and remained nearly a year, selling literature, and holding Bible studies. The rest of the story, concerning the delegates sent to the Honan meeting, the visit of Dr. A. C. Selmon and Pastor Frederick Lee, and the large interests that have sprung up in and about Gospel Village, are well known.

For more than a year, these people have been appealing and praying for one or more foreign workers to be located among them. Both the Asiatic Division and the Central China Mission have given assurances that permanent laborers would be assigned this spring. Shensi has waited long, and the time has now come when this call must be answered.

Central China has also other needs. The call for a third family for Hunan has waited two years; there are mission homes and provincial headquarters to be provided in Kiangsi and Shensi; and there are other matters of more or less urgency which should receive attention.

We have outgrown the operating policy that was formulated four years ago. In our rapidly developing work, duties of officers, and relationships of missions, should be restated and clearly defined. A stronger and better organization should take the place of the old. But organization is only a means to an end. More than all else, may God impress upon us that although we are but a little band with an infinite task to perform, the missionary program is in the hands of our great King. We are entrusted by Him, and by our own people in the home lands, with the greatest and most wonderful enterprise on earth. Our Heavenly Father's contract to cut His work short in righteousness will be fulfilled in this generation. Let us to-day covenant anew that, by His help, we will be faithful to our trust. Let us seek Him for an experience that will make our own lives miracles of love, sacrifice, and holiness. And may our eyes be open and our faith strong to see and appreciate the wondrous works of God in this land, and for this people.

R. F. COTTRELL.

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“THAT was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.’ The world has had its great teachers, men of giant intellect and wonderful research, men whose utterances have stimulated thought and opened to view vast fields of knowledge; and these men have been honored as guides and benefactors of their race. But there is One who stands higher than they. ‘As many as received Him, to them gave He power to become the sons of God.’ ‘No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him.’”—“Gospel Workers.”

**DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE****GENERAL**

A. G. and Mrs. Daniells, W. T. and Mrs. Knox,  
F. and Mrs. Griggs, N. Z. Town.

**ASIATIC DIVISION CONFERENCE**

R. C. and Mrs. Porter, J. E. and Mrs. Fulton,  
H. W. and Mrs. Barrows, C. E. and Mrs. Weeks, S. L.  
and Mrs. Frost, J. E. and Mrs. Shultz, H. M. and Mrs.  
Biunden, H. J. and Mrs. Doolittle, W. P. and Mrs.  
Henderson, F. A. and Mrs. Allum, L. W. and Mrs.  
Bowers, C. C. and Mrs. Crisler, Miss Jessie Fulton,

C. D. and Mrs. Butterfield, B. R. and Mrs. Owen,  
H. Lee, Miss M. Scharffenberg, Miss Scott, H. A.  
Oberg, W. R. and Mrs. Smith, K. H. Kim, P. H. Kim,  
S. T. Kim

**EAST CHINA**

O. A. and Mrs. Hall, C. P. and Mrs. Lillie, K. H.  
and Mrs. Wood, W. J. and Mrs. Hilliard, Miss  
Florence Shull, B. A. and Mrs. Roberts.

**CENTRAL CHINA**

R. F. and Mrs. Cottrell, W. E. and Mrs. Gillis,  
E. H. and Mrs. James, J. R. and Mrs. Brown, G.



Miss Florence Wilson, Dr. C. C. and Mrs. Landis,  
Miss Liao, Miss Edith Lee, Wu S. S.

**AUSTRALIA**

C. H. Watson, J. N. Johanson, G. S. Fisher, Miss  
B. A. Dowell.

**INDIA**

J. S. James, S. A. and Mrs. Wellman, Miss Mary  
Gibbs, Miss E. Read, A. G. and Mrs. Kelsey, Miss  
R. E. Boose.

**JAPAN**

F. H. and Mrs. DeVinney, H. F. and Mrs. Benson,  
A. B. and Mrs. Cole, H. and Mrs. Stacey, B. F. Hoff-  
man, A. N. and Mrs. Anderson, R. P. and Mrs. Web-  
ber, T. H. Okahira, H. Kuniya, J. N. Herboltzheimer.

**MANCHURIA**

B. and Mrs. Petersen, J. G. and Mrs. Gjording,  
O. J. Grundset.

Harlow, S. G. and Mrs. White, D. E. and Mrs.  
Davenport, O. J. Gibson, C. H. Davis, Liu Djung  
Bang, Fang Chu Chai, Djou Wen Hsun, Mo Gi Ren,  
Du Fu Gu, Ho Ching An, Djang Chih Chiu, Wu  
Shao San.

**ANHWEI PROVINCE**

C. D. Han, T. G. Swen, T. S. Wu, D. S. Du,  
F. W. Gwo.

**KIANGSU PROVINCE**

F. Y. Tz, C. T. Woo, S. C. Lee.

**SHANDUNG PROVINCE**

Y. T. Wang, S. M. Djang, Shen Djien Pan.

**WEST CHINA**

M. C. and Mrs. Warren.

**SOUTH CHINA**

B. L. and Mrs. Anderson, A. L. Ham, A. Mountain,  
W. C. and Mrs. Hankins, P. V. and Mrs. Thomas,

J. P. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Law Keem, S. A. Nagel, N. P. Keh, T. K. Ang, Li Kan Po.

**LANGUAGE SCHOOL, NANKING**

Dr. A. C. and Mrs. Selmon, H. O. and Mrs. Swartout, R. and Mrs. Loveland, O. B. and Mrs. Kuhn, R. J. and Mrs. Brines, N. and Mrs. Brewer, M. C. and Mrs. Conger, G. Hmelewsky.

**PHILIPPINES**

L. V. Finster, I. A. Steinel, C. N. and Mrs. Woodward, J. S. Barrows, Leon Roda, Emilio Manalaysay, Wenceslao Rodriguez.

Allum, I entered the province of Szechwan. In spite of the fact that language study, buying of land, and building of houses, has interfered with our evangelistic work, a few souls have been won from heathenism, nineteen having been received by baptism.

By referring to the report of the West China Mission as rendered at the divisional conference two years ago, it will be seen that we then had in our employ two evangelists, one Bible woman, one colporteur; one Sabbath-school had been organized, and one day school was being operated with a daily attendance of eight pupils. To-day we have in the mission employ three evangelists, four Bible women, six colporteurs; and



**MALAYSIA**

F. A. and Mrs. Detamore, K. M. Adams, I. C. Schmidt, G. A. Thompson, Lo Ki-Owang, Samuel Rantong.

**West China Mission**

THE West China Mission includes Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Tibet, with a total area of 1,432,433 square miles, and a population of 91,000,000. There are several languages in this field, the most important being Mandarin and Tibetan. There are scores of distinct tribes which have their own languages, the two most important groups being the Lolo group in western Szechwan and northern Yunnan, and the Miao group in Kweichow. Mission work among the tribes of the latter group produces perhaps the most encouraging results of any work in China at the present time.

It has been more than three years since, with Pastor

have organized five Sabbath-schools, which at the close of last year had a membership of 137, and this number is much larger at present; while three day schools are being operated with a total enrolment of about one hundred. We have also leased property and erected two houses for foreign workers. Chapels are being operated in Chungking, Giangbei, Dachigou and Hochow.

The following comparative statement covering the work of the past two years may be of interest:—

	Foreign Tithe	Native Tithe	S. S. Don.	Misc. Don.	Sub'-scriptions	Total Value Lit.
1915	\$179.93	\$31.79	\$54.48	\$68.55	1,643	\$247.39
1916	227.60	57.18	89.10	32.16	932	163.22
	<u>407.53</u>	<u>88.97</u>	<u>143.58</u>	<u>100.71</u>	<u>2,575</u>	<u>410.61</u>

In January we called all our workers and believers into our main station and held a ten days' Bible institute and revival service. It rejoiced our hearts to see some for the first time take their stand for Christ, and others rededicate themselves to the finishing of this work. We had many evidences of the presence of the Lord in our midst.



At the close of the meeting we were glad to be able to send out six colporteurs. Four of them are native Szechwanese. We have watched with more than ordinary interest the reports of these men. In Luchow, a place of perhaps 30,000 inhabitants, two of the canvassers took 221 subscriptions to the *Signs of the Times* in ten days. These two men are now canvassing in Kweichow. I have just received a letter from them in which they report over five hundred subscriptions for the past six weeks, and request that 2,000 subscription blanks be mailed to them at the capital of Yunnan. All six men are having good success.

We would place an urgent call that one foreign family be given us not later than this fall, in order that we may open work in Chengtu.

Our rapidly developing colporteur work constitutes a call for another family.

At Tatsienlu, the Gateway of Tibet, there is a good opening for medical evangelistic work among the Tibetans. Dr. J. N. Andrews and wife have volunteered for this work. I feel safe in saying that with the blessing of heaven they could within two years be able to produce our literature in the Tibetan language. But others must come to relieve them before they can be spared for this work. We also need two native evangelists from Central or East China. These should return with us.

Brethren, pray for us. Pray that we may work so faithfully, and our brethren in the home lands may give so loyally, that when the hour of the finishing of this work arrives it may be found that the work in West China is finished. And to God shall be all the glory.

M. C. WARREN.

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## Manchuria

MANCHURIA is made up of three provinces: Heilungkiang, Kirin, and Fengtien, the area of the mission being 400,000 square miles. Recently a large tract of territory has been added from Mongolia. Not only have the boundaries of our field been extended during the last year, but the population in the field has greatly increased. During the summer of 1916, immigration was so great that the passenger trains were unable to carry all the settlers, and large freight trains brought load after load into the northern regions hitherto unoccupied.

On the tenth of October, 1914, Brother and Sister Grundset, together with Mrs. Petersen and myself, reached the Three Eastern Provinces, as Manchuria is generally called by the Chinese. We located in the city of Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, where, after some searching, we obtained a Chinese house for living quarters. Although still inefficient in the use of the language, having studied in Shanghai only one year, we commenced a public effort soon after reaching

our field, and the Lord blessed our feeble efforts. During the summer we rejoiced to see nine souls take their stand for the truth. In July, 1915, the first Manchurian church was organized in Mukden. This church has now been organized for home missionary work, and we are endeavoring to keep before its members the necessity of giving the gospel to their own people.

During the same summer, we moved our chapel from our first rather obscure place into the city, where we obtained a good chapel on one of the large streets. The Lord blessed our efforts at this place, and last year fourteen souls were baptized in Mukden, and four at two of the out stations. There is now in Manchuria a total membership of thirty-six baptized members, with nineteen new Sabbath keepers, making a total of fifty-five believers in Manchuria. Besides these there are many who attend the meetings quite regularly and are favorable to the truth.

The literature work has been doing well. For some time it grew slowly, as we were endeavoring to make it self-supporting from the beginning. Last year the Chinese brethren became convinced that subscriptions to our papers could be secured, and new life came into the work. In the course of five months our four canvassers have taken nearly three thousand subscriptions.

During the fall of 1915 the mission obtained at a low price a fine piece of land containing four and one-half acres, situated a short distance outside the West Gate. From here we have easy access to both the Chinese and Japanese railways, and a half hour's walk takes us to our city chapel. On this site two modern cottages have been erected, thus providing healthful and comfortable homes in place of the Chinese quarters we had occupied.

Last fall another piece of property was secured at a very reasonable price in the city of Mukden. This is situated inside the North Gate on one of the busiest streets of the city. There are a few old buildings on the place. One of these was repaired, and is now being used as a chapel. Thus we now have our own meeting place, and ample room for a small school and other enterprises as the mission grows. A church school has been opened with an enrolment of fourteen. Other buildings are, however, necessary in order to make room for more children.

Last summer another advance step was taken in the opening of a new foreign station nearly two hundred miles north of Mukden in the city of Changchwen. This is one of the largest cities in the central province, having a population of about 100,000. Here Brother Grundset and family are located. Some are already keeping the Sabbath at that place. This is our second station in the central or Kirin Province. Other calls have come to us from that province, and we are endeavoring to respond to these appeals.

In the southern, or Fengtien, Province, which is by far the most populous of the three, we have four stations, and are planning to open another in the city of Gindjou on our return from this meeting, where an interest had sprung up at the time of our last Shanghai general meeting. Only a short time ago the writer received a letter from that place signed by eleven persons who desire to hear the message. During the past quarter the Sabbath-school in Mukden has undertaken to raise sixty dollars to station an evangelist in that city.

In the fall of 1915 Brother and Sister J. G. Gjording joined the working force of Manchuria. They now have a working knowledge of the language, and are uniting their efforts with the workers already in the field to save the millions of Manchuria. Besides the three foreign families, our native working force consists of six evangelists, some of whom have very recently entered the work. To these have recently been added a Bible woman, a church school teacher, and four colporteurs. Others are planning to enter the colporteur work soon.

The total tithe receipts for 1916 was yen 679.18. The Sabbath-school and other donations amounted to yen 326.35.

Our hearts felt sad when the worker that was promised us last year did not arrive, but still more so when our budget arrived and we saw that the one asked for this year was not supplied. We know that this work is not to be accomplished by the strength of man; yet we believe it would be pleasing to God to have this call filled in order that the work be not hindered. We therefore ask for a family as soon as possible to join Brother Grundset, who is working alone in the central province, and also a school man, who would take up the study of the language with a view of giving his time to the educational work in the field.

We need a house for Brother Grundset and family, who have located in Changchwen, but first we must obtain the land. The Mission Board allowed us \$1,700 to purchase land and erect a house, but we find that this sum does not cover the expense. As another family is to be stationed at that place, we believe it would be best first to obtain land for both houses and erect both homes at the same place.

Our workers are all of good courage. Pastor Dannels' visit was a time of spiritual uplift to all the workers, whose only burden seems to be to hasten onward the work until the Third Angel's Message shall have sounded to all the millions of Manchuria.

BERNHARD PETERSEN.

## Report of Chosen Conference

THE Korean Mission was organized Nov. 8, 1908, with eight foreign workers, including wives, six native workers, and a small constituency of church members. At the time of the organization of the Chosen Conference Feb. 13, 1917, the number of workers had increased from fourteen to one hundred fourteen, including wives of foreign workers, those on furlough, and canvassers. The number of church members had increased to 860, and of Sabbath-school members to 1,601. Tithe and offerings increased from almost nothing until in 1916 the total amount raised in the field for all purposes, including local missionary work and local church building and repairs, amounted to \$3,167.98, gold, or an average per capita for number of baptized members at the close of the year of \$3.68. To God be all the praise for the advancement made.

At the organization of the mission Pastor W. R. and Mrs. Smith, with Sr. Mimi Scharffenberg, were the only workers having a knowledge of the language. Our native workers were poorly prepared for their work. A school had been started, but we had no printing house. In fact the mission did not own a foot of land or a building in all Korea. At present, including Pastor R. C. and Mrs. Wangerin, we have fifteen foreigners speaking the language, and our native workers are better prepared, three having already been ordained to the gospel ministry. A good school building has been built, and a school of nearly one hundred students is maintained. Land has been purchased for house, church, office sites, and school farm, the conference now owning about forty-eight acres. Six good brick foreign residences and one frame house have been built, also a printing and conference office building outside East Gate, Seoul, and a neat little church building in the city. A dispensary at Soonan and dormitories for the school have also been erected. Now that these preparations for work have been made, we trust that far greater results will be seen in the future than have ever been seen in the past.

### The Work in General

In the fall of 1915 the Chosen government ordinance regulating religious work in Chosen was promulgated. At first some fears were entertained that the regulations were intended to restrict religious activity in the peninsula, but now, after having worked over one year under these new regulations, we cannot say that they have hindered our work in the least, but have been a help in some ways. Three months time was given in which all religious propagandists and all places of worship were to be reported to the government in detail. All those reporting during the given time were listed in the official gazette and recognized

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"God had only one son, and He sent Him on a foreign mission. In that mission, you and I were blessed. The blessing was given that we might in turn bless others."

as having government permits. It took no little time and work to prepare all of those reports as required, but the authorities were very kind, and assisted in many ways. The employment or dismissal of evangelical workers and the establishing of new places of worship must be reported to the government. The government then issues permits for all such workers and places of worship, and names and addresses are listed in the official gazette. Places of worship are thus free from taxation, and workers are exempt from molestation in their work.

The Chosen Conference is divided into three districts. Pastor Smith has the oversight of the work in the south, where about one-half of the population lives. Brother Urquhart will soon be able to assist in that large part of the field. Pastor Oberg is in the north, where the work first started. One-half of our churches and church members are in that part of the field. The work in the central district is left for me to look after, yet it is not possible to properly attend to the work of this large district and also give as much time to the work of the conference as should be done. We very much need another family for evangelistic work in this district.

We have at present eighteen churches and thirty-two companies organized and reported to the government. There are also seventeen home Sabbath-schools. As stated before, the total number of baptized members is now 860, and Sabbath-school membership is 1,601. These are scattered throughout the thirteen provinces. There are twenty-eight church buildings with a seating capacity of more than 2,000, and a valuation of approximately \$4,500. Some of these buildings are owned by the conference and some by local churches.

Receipts at the office during 1916 were as follows:—

Native tithe	\$1179.18
Sabbath-school offerings	419.50
Thirteenth Sabbath offerings	175.48
Special offerings	160.26
Total	\$1934.42 or \$2.25 per capita.
Foreign tithe	869.03
Local missionary society funds	27.50
Local church building and repairs	337.03
Total funds raised,	\$3167.96 or \$3.68 per capita.

According to the above, the receipts at the office from Koreans during the year was \$1934.42, which was an increase over 1915 of fifty per cent. One-fourth of the salary paid to Korean workers in all departments of the mission was realized from native tithe and offerings. The above, however, does not cover the amount of wages paid to students who are working their way through school. \$1,111 was thus used.

#### School Work

We have one intermediate, or training school, located at Soonan. Four years' work is given, and students having finished the primary school of four years can enter. From seventy to eighty students are in attendance each year. The largest part of these do work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the silk industry to pay a part or all of their way in school.

Fifty-five students—forty boys and fifteen girls—have graduated from the school, and thirty-six of this number are now engaged in the work either as preachers, teachers, secretaries, or canvassers.

There are also three primary schools with government permits. These are all located near Soonan, and are attended by about one hundred students. Six teachers are employed in the three schools, and their salary is paid by the conference, but the other expense is borne by the local church.

The government is establishing primary schools throughout the country as far as possible, and in some places our children have been excused from work on the Sabbath, making it possible to attend the government schools where we do not have schools.

Plans have been laid to open a two-year ministerial course in connection with the Soonan school. Application to enter the class must be made to the conference committee, and only those will be accepted who, in the mind of the committee, will be prepared to enter some line of work upon completion of the course. No help will be given to those taking the course.

#### Publishing Work

We began the printing work with an old George Washington pull press and a small amount of type given to us by the Japanese Mission in the spring of 1909. From that time the work has grown, and we now have a well equipped plant for the field. Sales for the past four years have been as follows: 1913, \$1235.75; 1914, 1631.37; 1915, 1862.29; 1916, 1581.15. Total for four years, \$6,310.56.

When we come to consider that only about thirty agents sold literature to the value of \$1,581.15 in 1916, or about fifty-two dollars each, we can see the pressing need of the bookman. No man can live a year on the profits from fifty-two dollars' sales. With a wide-awake field secretary to train, educate, and direct the work of these agents, there is a possibility that the publishing work in Korea could some day be put on a self-supporting basis. Last summer Bro. H. M. Blunden spent a few days with our agents, and it proved to be a great help. Up until that time they had done almost nothing along the line of taking subscriptions, but he gave them a start, and in February of this year 224 yearly, and 111 six-months subscriptions with cash were received at the office. Our subscription list in August of 1916 was only 635, but it was 1,733 at



the close of February of this year, and new subscriptions have been coming in on an average of 250 for the past three months.

We believe the organization of a conference in Chosen at our recent meeting was a step in the right direction. We trust and believe that our Korean brethren and sisters will shoulder the responsibility and burdens thus placed upon them, and with us do all in their power for the winning of souls and the advancement of the work.

We solicit your prayers on behalf of the newly organized Chosen Conference that God may guide and direct each officer, worker, and member in all His work, and grant us many souls for our hire.

C. L. BUTTERFIELD.

### The Japan Mission Report

At a general meeting at Hiroshima, July, 1910, the policy was adopted of dividing this mission into districts to obtain better supervision over the native workers, and for convenience in administration.

On account of the loss of laborers having the language, and others not yet qualified by the language, the first step in the fulfilment of the policy was not taken until the spring of 1914, when one district was furnished with a director. The following spring three more of the six districts into which the field was divided, was provided with directors; Japanese laborers were assigned to the several districts as the development of the work required as far as possible with the present corps of laborers. This has worked very satisfactorily during the short time it has been in operation, and it is expected that the remaining districts will both be provided with directors within a year.

#### District No. 1, Tokyo

This district contains the mission headquarters at Ogikubo, a suburb station of the city of Tokyo, nine teen minutes by rail from the important center, and post office of Shinjuku. Here are located the business office and printing house, training school, church, four foreign houses, eight Japanese houses, out buildings, fire protection system, which, with the land and improvements, represents a valuation of \$30,000.

With the director, who is also the principal of the training school, and engaged in school duties during six months of the year, there are eight laborers located in four different places in the division, besides the laborers, printers, etc., connected with mission headquarters. There are three organized churches, and two church buildings.

Several years ago Dr. W. C. Dunscomb, then a laborer connected with the mission, began to raise money for a church building in connection with headquarters by the sale of Japanese goods in the United

States. After his departure from the country, this project was continued. This resulted in a fund sufficient to build a church building in the mission compound 39 x 49, with rear extension for Sabbath-school rooms, which will also be used for church school. This was completed and dedicated Sabbath, January 27, 1917, at the time of our recent general meeting, Pastors A. G. Daniells and J. E. Fulton officiating. This provides the headquarters with a splendid place of worship, the mission a convenient place for general meetings, institutes, and other meetings sufficient for many years to come, and is the fifth church building erected in the field during the last six years without asking for appropriations from the General Conference.

Tent meetings were held in Tokyo during the summer of 1915, and a preaching place has been maintained since. Tokyo seems to be the most difficult city yet entered to obtain permanent results, yet the church in the city is growing, and new interests are springing up as the result of the Bible work and canvassing, faster than they can be given attention.

Encouraging results are also being obtained in Yokohama, Kuji and Karuizawa, where Japanese laborers are doing Bible work.

#### District No. 2, Wakamatsu

This district is without a director. Work has been opened in seven different places, with believers in each place; but with only four laborers who have the oversight of the interests in the other places. The only church is located in the city of Wakamatsu, where there is also a church building, and a house for the Japanese worker, the property of the mission. The land and the dwelling house was a gift from one of the members of the church four years ago, the old church being moved to the new site, and re-erected and improved.

As the result of the meetings in the church and in the homes of the people, a number have been added to the church since last report, and some are now awaiting baptism. A call is coming from the church for tent meetings as soon as possible.

At Yuzawa, a tent effort conducted entirely by Japanese laborers was held all last summer, and additions were made to the company there. The prospects are good for a church organization soon. Two other important cities have been entered during the last two years, and tent meetings during the coming season are also being called for.

#### District No. 3, Hokkaido

This is the last of the islands of the main group to be entered with the message. Last summer a Japanese Bible worker was stationed at Sapporo, the leading city of the division. A foreign laborer is under appointment for director, and is now in the

Tokyo Language School and making good progress with the language. He will join the Japanese laborer in Sapporo during the summer.

A foreign house will have to be provided for him during the present year. A house should also be provided for the directors of the three other divisions, and plans are being laid to this end.

#### District No. 4, Kobe

Work in this district is established at four different places, with a director and four Japanese laborers, two churches, and one church building.

Tent meetings have been held in the city of Kobe in two different places during the season of last year, and the church has been strengthened and encouraged. Aggressive work is also planned for the present season.

At Nagoya a church was organized in the spring of last year with a membership of eighteen as the result of Bible work and tent meetings held the previous two years. This number has been increased to twenty-eight, largely by the efforts of the church members with very little help by mission workers. Others are interested; some are awaiting baptism. The work in this city, if the church continue faithful and zealous, is very promising.

A branch of the Eisei-In is located in Osaka, the second city in size and importance in Japan. Here a little company of believers has been holding up the light of truth, and through the efforts of one of our faithful canvassers who has been working here for several years, considerable interest has developed. Plans are laid to open aggressive work in the city in 1918, and make it the center of the division, and the home of the director.

Kanazawa, an important city on the west coast, was entered in the fall of 1915. Tent meetings were held during the summer following with considerable interest, and a good company developed. Hopes are entertained that this will be developed into a strong church the present year, as the interest is growing until the one laborer stationed here has more than he can do.

#### District No. 5, Hiroshima

Hiroshima, the most important city in the division, is one of the oldest churches. Tent and Kogisho (preaching place) meetings have been held for the

past two years during much of the time. New interest and life has developed in the church; new members have been brought in, and all have been greatly encouraged. A church building has been erected during the past six months, which would be a credit to any church body, at a cost of \$1,500. The means was provided largely by one member, who has also taken the part of a paid laborer in all the meetings, though a very busy man: an example of what many could do in Japan when the will to do is present. The church was dedicated during the time of Pastor Daniells' visit to the field.

#### District No. 6, Kyushu

This district has work developed in eight places



East Asian Delegates

with a director and five Japanese workers. There are two churches.

Nagasaki is one of the oldest churches, but the smallest in local membership, and is under the watch-care of one of the oldest mission workers. The Catholic Church here is very strong, thus making it very difficult for any other body of Christians to make headway, and especially for our work to get a hearing. Although difficult, it is making some headway against the severe opposition.

The Kagoshima church was organized in 1913, after tent meetings for two years. This church is growing under the faithful labors of a Japanese worker, and they are now laying plans to provide themselves with a church building.

Fukuoka was entered in the summer of 1915 with tent meetings and a short series the next spring. Since that time meetings have been continued in Kogisho, and by house to house work. A strong company has

been developed which will be organized into a church in the near future. Work has also been opened in the city of Moji and other places where there are important interests. The work in this division is aggressive and progressive, and calls are coming for help faster than the mission can furnish the laborers.

**Medical**

During 1913-14 we opened treatment rooms in the city of Yokohama, under the direction of Brother Herboltzheimer, a trained nurse, with two Japanese assistants. But on account of the great many Japanese physicians and their little private hospitals or treatment rooms, the street masseurs, and the natural desire of the people to employ their own physicians, our work was confined almost entirely to treatments given to foreigners at their own homes. For the last two years the direct medical work of the mission has been of that class, the larger part of Brother Herboltzheimer's time being employed in regular missionary work.

At Kobe, the Eisei In, a privately owned sanitarium, but working in full cooperation with the mission, has enjoyed two prosperous years. The influence of the institution, both spiritually and medically, is good and extending, and each year they are getting a more influential class of patients. Some quite noted people are taking an active interest in the institution and its success. On account of the illness of Brother Noma, who formerly acted as chaplain of the sanitarium, they are calling for a worker from the mission to act in that capacity.

Near the city of Saga, out in the country among the farmers, Dr. Kawasaki is conducting a small sanitarium. Dr. Kawasaki was at one time connected with the mission, and spent over a year in the United States studying the sanitarium system; but on account of his health was compelled to discontinue his work. For the past six years he has been engaged in this self-supporting work, and, although yet a very sick man, he has gathered around him several medical workers, and has built up a little institution, which is doing good work medically, and spreading the light of present truth, until there is quite a company of believers, which is growing, and may soon develop into a church.

**Publishing Work and Canvassing**

For the first time in the history of this work in Japan we have both a competent printer for manager, and a suitable press. During the last six months we have installed a new No. 4 Meikle press, and a six-horse power, "Z" gas engine. We have a small job press which we are endeavoring to sell or exchange for a size larger; this and some additions to our type, and other small equipment will give us facilities to meet any ordinary demands for years to come.

The sale of books, tracts, and papers during the past year has greatly increased over all previous years,

notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions for production and sale. One series of tracts of forty numbers, covering the principal topics of present truth, has been added to our stock of literature, and has been found to be of great benefit to Bible workers, canvassers, and for the Home Missionary work.

The calls for help, and extension of the evangelistic work has pressed every man found competent into training for Bible work, or in connection with tent efforts. This has reduced the canvassing force to a few permanent canvassers, except during the training school, vacation when all the students are expected to canvass, unless otherwise appointed to work. From this school year we expect a good class to permanently take up this branch of missionary work. Two or three promising Japanese students are in training to assist the field secretary in helping and encouraging the canvassers out in the field.

**Home Missionary Work**

This branch of the Lord's work is organized under the Y.P.M.V. Society and the Fujin Kai, or Womans, Society. These two societies have about covered the field of the mission membership. Good work has been done in both societies, and the members have shown increased interest in getting the truth before their neighbors and others.

**Sabbath-school**

Our Sabbath-schools are a very encouraging feature of the mission work, and great interest is taken in them by all members, and the membership and offerings are growing each year. At the close of 1916 there were eight regular schools and seven home department schools, with a total membership of 351. These schools gave in offerings:—

	1915	1916
Regular offerings	\$ 334.80	\$ 424.91
Thirteenth Sabbath offerings	250.77	326.26
Total	585.57	751.17

Increase over previous year 165.60

All our schools are taking an active interest in the thirteenth Sabbath offerings for the "regions beyond," and it will be noticed that for both years reported the thirteenth Sabbath offerings are over two-thirds of the entire offerings for the year.

Each school is setting a goal for its offerings, and during the past year every school but one exceeded its goal. Birthday envelopes and other devices are used to stimulate and encourage giving for the support of the work of the mission.

**Tokyo Mission Training School**

The enrolment for the year 1915-16 was twenty-five, and of this number eight were in the second year class. The class work done corresponded practically

with the ninth, tenth and eleventh grades. At the close of the school year all the students under regular appointment entered denominational work in some capacity, and remained at work through the summer, the under graduates returning to school for the second year at the opening in October, 1916. The enrolment for 1916-17 was thirty-six. Of this number two had to leave school on account of illness during the year. At the close of school this spring all the students have connected with the mission work to engage in tent efforts or canvassing.

There has been marked improvement in the spirit of the school the past year. Increased earnestness and zeal on the part of the students, more of the spirit of the Master, and improved facilities gave the best school yet held in the field, and we confidently expect that the most of the students of the year will give a good account of themselves in the future in the Lord's work.

#### Church School

Our one church school, started in fear and trembling under difficult conditions, has now continued for over a year. Though we have been put to considerable inconvenience to meet the conditions imposed by the government, yet our school seems to have found some favor by the authorities. Our children are being given the same grades as in the public schools without examination, the certificates of advancement being given by the commissioner in person. We hope to win a place for other schools where there are sufficient children to demand, though we expect it will take some time and careful work to obtain such recognition from the authorities.

Church membership		263
Companies "		14
Other adherents		60
Total membership		337
Baptized during year		27
Number of churches		9
Number of church buildings		5
Workers under pay		47
Indirectly supported		22
Total workers		69
	1916	1915
Foreign tithe	\$ 1619.27	\$ 749.70
Japanese tithe	1724.84	1510.62
Total tithe	3344.11	2259.32
Sabbath-school offerings	408.84	421.00
Thirteenth Sabbath "	309.27	177.17
Total Sabbath-school "	718.11	598.17
Other offerings	311.65	310.98
Total offerings	1029.76	909.15
Total from field	4373.87	3168.47
Increase for 1916	1205.40	

#### Our Needs, and Conclusion

During the past year there has been but very little serious illness or death in the mission. While sickness

and death in many forms has been all around us, we have been protected by the power of God. In the favorable conditions in which we have lived and worked, in all the success that has come to us, we see the continued love, care, and long suffering of the Heavenly Father, who is able to save to the uttermost, and we would acknowledge and praise Him for His manifold mercies.

Our needs as workers are the common needs of humanity, as we are of like passions as others. We need a greater consecration and a closer walk with God, more humbleness of mind and heart, and willingness to give up our own ways, comforts, and desires, and unite together in whole-hearted service in the Lord's work.

We are conscious of many mistakes and failures; but we are not to stand mourning over that which we cannot now help, but are determined to search out the cause of our failures and the reason of our lack of success to the measure of our desire and accountability, and earnestly set our faces to overcome them, that we may at last, with Paul, "attain to the mark and prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus."

F. H. DEVINNEY.

#### Report of South China Union Mission

It is with gratitude that we report progress in nearly every branch of the Lord's work, after taking a retrospective view of the past two years and seek recounting what God has wrought. We are living in the time of the latter rain, and it is reasonable to expect a large outpouring of the Holy Spirit for the finishing of the Lord's work in the earth, and bringing out a people to the praise and honor of His name.

#### The Cantonese Division

A. L. Ham, Director

In the Cantonese division, with a population approximating seventeen million, where there are many large and influential cities, the evangelistic work has been carried forward by seven native evangelists assisted by three native Bible women and the students from the workers' training class in the school. Strong efforts were held in all the out stations, and good results have followed. At Fat Shan the number of enquirers has reached one hundred fifty. This number includes all who have given their names and addresses, signifying that they desire to study the gospel with the evangelist at the regular Bible class. During the past two years eighty-six have been added to the church. Recently a company of about thirty at Tsing Uin have become interested in the truth and are calling for an evangelist to come and teach them.

The colporteur work has made good progress in this field. In 1915 and 1916 the number of subscriptions taken respectively were 1,953 and 3,846, making a total of 5,799. Besides these a large number of single copies have been sold.

The dispensary work conducted at Fat Shan by Brother Wong is exerting a wholesome influence, and doing a good work. In 1916 there were treated in this dispensary 3,325 patients, all of whom were given an opportunity to hear the gospel. For services rendered \$651.55 have been received. This dispensary has cleared \$48.25 above running expenses during 1916.

**The Hakka Field**

S. A. Nagel, Director

The headquarters of the Hakka speaking field, with a population approximating ten million, is located at Wai Chow. The present baptized membership is 125.

During the past two years, in spite of the fact that over half of the time no resident foreign worker has been in the field, seventy-one have been added to the church membership, and a new church building was constructed on the Wai Chow mission compound in 1915.

In this field there are ten stations, some of which are four-hundred miles from headquarters. Ten church schools with an enrolment of 190 were conducted during 1916, and from these schools a good tuition was received.

**The Kwang sai Field**

Dr. Law Keem, Director

At the beginning of the year 1915 there were in the Kwang sai field two churches and sixty-three baptized members. During the past two years fifty-seven members have been added, making the present membership 120. Two new church organizations have been affected, and two new stations opened. The headquarters are now permanently located at Naning, the capital of the province. Two-thirds of an acre of land have been secured about four blocks outside of the south gate, and the houses for Dr. Law and family and Brother Parker and family are now in the process of construction. The literature work has made fair progress. During the past two years 1,728 subscriptions were secured for the *Signs*. Three church schools have been opened with a total enrolment of sixty-seven pupils.

**The Swatow Field**

J. P. Anderson, Director

The Swatow Mission field has a population of about six million. In this field there are four churches, two of which were organized during the past two years. There are ten unorganized companies. Two new church buildings, with suitable quarters for the evangelist and church school teachers, have been erected by the Chinese. This portion of the South China field has done remarkably well in raising money for the erection of churches. During 1915 there was received into the treasury \$1,900, and in 1916 there was received \$1,500 for church buildings. There has



South China Union Mission Delegates

been a steady increase in the membership. The present membership in the Swatow field now stands at 128, and of this number forty-three were received into the church during the past two years. There is a good interest to hear the gospel in the interior country villages, and every now and then we learn of small companies of people beginning the observance of the Sabbath. As soon as these companies of believers spring up there is at once a call for a primary school. At the close of 1916 there were ten church schools in this field.

A good location for the headquarters of this field has been secured just outside the city of Swatow on the river front. The first foreign residence, a home for Elder Anderson and family, is now in the process of construction. On this piece of land there is room enough for another foreign house, and the intermediate school, which are so much needed in this field.

The literature work is making some progress. Our

native workers are learning how to sell our truth filled books and papers. During the past two years 2,253 subscriptions to the *Signs* were secured, and besides these a large number of single copies were sold.

**The Fukien Field**  
W. C. Hankins, Director

The present membership is the Fukien mission field is 331. During 1915 there were seventy-one baptized and in 1916 there were 119 added to the church, making a total increase of 190. At the close of 1914 the membership stood at 144. In this field there are six churches, three of these were organized during the past two years.

The training school at Amoy, located right close to the sea, opened last September with a good enrolment, and is doing acceptable work under the direction of Bro. F. E. Bates. The mission home for the foreign worker in charge of the training school was completed only recently and is located in the same compound with the school. During the latter part of 1916 a new chapel was erected in Foochow that will hold about eight hundred people if properly seated. An old temple was bought and remodeled into a nice looking and substantial church building. This building was dedicated March 28, 1917, Pastor W. T. Knox giving the dedicatory address. The remaining ground of the temple site is being held for the erection of a boys' school building.

During the past two years 4,866 subscriptions to the *Signs* were taken, and many single copies, with small books and tracts, were also sold. Recently a very urgent call has come from an interior city where there are seven families interested in the truth. Besides this there are six other places that have been calling for work to be opened in their vicinity.

**Literature Work**

Since the last general meeting held in Shanghai the literature work has made steady progress under the direction and fostering care of Bro. A. Mountain. At the close of the biennial period we had in all South China nineteen colporteurs at work selling our message filled papers, tracts, and small books. During the past two years a total of 14,736 subscriptions were secured for the *Signs*, besides selling 64,839 single copies of this paper, and other small books and tracts. For all the literature received and used we have paid \$6,645.64, and against this amount we have received in cash from the people \$3,737.98. The total output of all literature is valued at \$5,007.99.

**The Sabbath-school Work**

We now have forty-four Sabbath-schools with an average membership of 1,954 and an average attendance of 1,599. During the year 1915 the offerings received amounted to \$1,346.05, and for the past year the offerings were \$1,341.18. This whole amount was given to missions.

**Educational Work**

At the present time there are in the South China Union Mission four intermediate training schools. Two of these are in the Cantonese field. The girls' school is located at Tung Shan, and in 1916 had an enrolment of thirty-three students. The boys' training school is conducted in the Old Bethel School building in the city of Canton, with an enrolment of twenty-nine students.

The other two schools are located at Amoy and Foochow. In these two schools there were enrolled 190 in 1916. In nearly all of these schools the number of students has increased with the opening of the present term. The Cantonese Boys' Training School now has an enrolment of forty-six. No students are received into the school that do not pay the required fees. The same is true of the boys' training school at Amoy, where there are thirty-four students.

At the school in Foochow the enrolment is now 274. One hundred more applied for entrance but were turned away for lack of room. All these students are paying in full for their board, and the tuition received is very nearly enough to cover the salaries paid to the staff of native teachers. In this school there are 248 boarding students, thirty-one tables and eight students at each table. Since the opening of this school about ninety of the students have accepted the gospel, received baptism, and united with the church.

Besides these intermediate institutions, we have in South China thirty-eight church schools, with a total enrolment of 968. These schools are in different parts of the field where there are churches and companies of believers. Three of these schools are in Kwangsai, ten in the Hakka field, three in the Cantonese, ten in the Swatowese, and twelve in Fukien. In the intermediate and church schools there is a total enrolment of 1,220 students, and from these students have been received during 1916, \$2,355.97 in tuitions.

**Evangelistic Work**

This branch of the Lord's work has made fair progress. During 1915 there were 229 added to the church, and in 1916 there were 216 received. This makes a total of 445 for the biennial period, which is more than the reported membership at the close of 1914. Our present membership is 865. The converts from heathenism received during 1916 were seventy-seven per cent of the total. The native tithe received for 1916 amounted to \$2,367.94, an increase of \$499.48 over 1915.

We now have three ordained native pastors and forty-two licentiates. At the close of 1914 we had fourteen organized churches, and at the close of 1916 there were nineteen churches and twenty-nine companies that were not organized. Besides the regular baptized members there are in these churches and



companies 1,078 enquirers who are studying the way of salvation, and with careful instruction a large per cent of these will sooner or later unite with us.

The offerings received during 1915, exclusive of the donations for church buildings, amounted to \$3,075.87. This is an average of fourteen cents per week per member. For the year 1916 the offerings amounted to \$3,711.38, which is an average of seventeen cents per member per week. The total receipts from the field for 1915, including the donations for church buildings amounted to \$10,241.43, and for 1916 the total receipts, not including the donations for the erection of churches, amounted to \$11,030.36.

The *South China News*, which has been going to the homes of our people at all the stations since November of 1915, has been telling the people of the progress of the work, instructing them in the message, and encouraging them to greater faithfulness in tithes and offerings. This little paper is binding the fields together and making them one. And it affords a

channel through which the pastors of the flock may impart timely instruction to the members of God's household.

In all the fields calls come to us continually from different places, asking that we send evangelists to teach them the truth. Though these calls are urgent and should be answered, yet for the lack of trained and qualified workers and means we are compelled to turn a deaf ear and bid them wait till some future time.

#### Needs

We are grateful to our Heavenly Father for the small measure of success that has attended our efforts the past two years, but truly realize our need of added power for the finishing of the work. We earnestly pray for a fuller measure of the Holy Spirit, that we may be able to carry out the Lord's commission to preach the gospel to those in heathen darkness and to seek and save that which is lost.

B. L. ANDERSON.

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

### First Session Asiatic Division Conference.

Shanghai, April 5 to 24, 1917

"MERCY unto you, and peace, and love, be multiplied," was the message flashed across the American continent and beneath the waters of the broad Pacific, from the General Conference headquarters in Washington, D.C., to the delegates assembled at the opening meeting of the Asiatic Division Conference recently held in Shanghai. As Pastor R. C. Porter, the chairman, read the words of greeting, heartfelt "Amen's" were spoken in response. And the prayers and good wishes of our brethren and sisters in the home land, as voiced in this cable message, were not in vain. Our conference session was one where peace and love abounded. From beginning to close, the spiritual interests were made first, and hearts flowed together in Christian unity. The work of the conference has now been completed, and nearly all those present have scattered to the ends of this part of the earth; yet in spirit and in purpose they are as one for the finishing of the work they have been commissioned to do.

One hundred and eighty adults, representing every union conference and union mission in the division, from India to Korea, and from Australia to North China, were present to join in the opening hymn,

"O God our help in ages past,  
Our hope for years to come.  
Our shelter from the stormy blast,  
And our eternal home."

Pastor W. T. Knox led in prayer. The roll call that followed was very like a catalogue of all the lands of

the Far East and of the Southern Seas. A goodly number of native believers—representatives of the first-fruits of the Church of Asia—were present to unite with us in our deliberations.

Pastor Porter extended a hearty welcome to all, both foreign and native, and referred especially to the presence of several from the General Conference and North American Division Conference. The good counsels given by Brethren A. G. Daniells, W. T. Knox, N. Z. Town, and Frederick Griggs served to strengthen the hands of the Asiatic Division leaders and their associates in the conduct of the spiritual and business interests of the conference.

The visiting brethren gave closest attention to the work of making our meeting a season of seeking God and of thus gathering courage and hope and inspiration for the task that lies before. Their strong appeals to "the Church of Asia," as they were pleased to denominate the Seventh-day Adventist body of believers in the Asiatic Division, were directed toward the end of a special fitting up from on high for effective service.

The reports of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, the departmental secretaries, the superintendents of various mission fields, and the managers of institutions, are published in this issue of the OUTLOOK. A careful study of these reports will reveal a marvelous movement already well under way in these Far-Eastern lands for the finishing of God's work upon earth in this generation.



The usual session committees were appointed as follows:—

**Credentials and Licenses**

A. G. Daniells  
F. A. Allum  
O. A. Hall  
W. C. Hankins  
C. P. Lillie  
H. A. Oberg  
T. H. Okohira  
Leon Rhoda  
Liu Djen Bang  
Kim Ku Hyok  
T. K. Ang

**Finances and Budget**

W. T. Knox  
J. E. Fulton  
H. W. Barrows  
C. N. Woodward  
L. V. Finster  
F. H. DeVinney  
C. L. Butterfield  
M. C. Warren  
J. P. Anderson  
I. C. Schmidt  
J. S. James  
B. R. Owen  
K. H. Wood

**Committee on Plans**

F. Griggs  
C. E. Weeks  
J. M. Johanson  
A. C. Selmon  
S. L. Frost  
R. F. Cottrell  
B. D. Anderson  
G. S. Fisher  
K. M. Adams  
H. M. Lee  
H. F. Benson  
S. A. Wellman  
W. P. Henderson  
H. M. Blunden  
Emilio Manalaysay

**Nominations**

N. Z. Town  
J. S. James  
C. H. Watson  
F. A. Detamore  
J. E. Shultz  
B. Peterson  
S. A. Nagel  
J. G. White  
B. P. Hoffman

**Auditing and Distribution of Labor**

The Executive Committee and  
W. T. Knox  
A. G. Daniells  
N. Z. Town  
G. S. Fisher

The perfecting of the organization of the Asiatic Division called for much careful planning on the part of these committees. From day to day they rendered their reports, and the actions finally taken are given in full in this report.

The first resolution passed was one in recognition of the manifold mercies attending the work of the biennial period:—

*Whereas*, During the two years since the organization of the Asiatic Division of our world work there have been manifold evidences of God's blessing in every portion of the division, and

*Whereas*, The General Conference has sent out such large additions to the staff of foreign workers for the oriental portion of the field, and have further manifested their deep interest by delegating the president and treasurer of the General Conference, together with the secretaries of the Educational and Publishing Departments of the General Conference, to spend several months in visiting the field and helping to forward its work, and

*Whereas*, Other lands have been overwhelmed with the most fearful war in the annals of history, yet the

work in this division has gone forward unimpeded, therefore

*Resolved*, That we express to our Heavenly Father thankfulness for these favors so abundantly bestowed upon us, and that we consecrate ourselves anew to the great task before us of giving this last message of mercy to that half of the world's population residing within the confines of this division.

During the first few days of our conference session, Pastor R. C. Porter, who has served this part of the field so faithfully, was able to be with us at all the more important meetings. His state of health, however, was such as to make imperative a season of rest and medical treatment; and so, in the midst of the session, he was advised by his physicians that further effort on his part would be at the peril of his life.

The keen sorrow of the brethren and sisters over Brother Porter's frail state of health, was voiced in the following resolution:—

*Whereas*, our esteemed brother, Pastor R. C. Porter, has during the past four years labored tirelessly for the advancement of the cause of God in the Asiatic Division as its president; and,—

*Whereas*, His present physical condition is such that his physicians deem imperative an early return to America in order that he may have every possible advantage for recovery of health,—

*Resolved*, That we express to Pastor Porter and his wife our deep regret that his health is such as to demand immediate return to the States; and further, that we assure them of our hearty appreciation of their faithful services in this division, and that as they go from us, our sympathies and our prayers will follow them.

Early in the meeting, the growing needs of the division were provided for by the passing of the following resolution:—

In order to secure a more efficient administration of the work of the Asiatic Division Conference,

*We Recommend*, That the constitution be so amended as to provide for two vice-presidents, with the understanding that one vice-president shall labor in the northern and eastern portions of the Division Conference, and the other vice-president shall labor in the southern and western portions.

*And Further*, That the constitution adopted at the Fall Council in Loma Linda, 1915, be, in general, adhered to, dividing China into two union conferences; the North China Conference to be composed of the following provinces: Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechwan; the South China Union Conference to be composed of the following provinces: Fuchien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and that all other territory of the Chinese Republic, not formerly included in North China or South China Unions, also Mongolia and

Annam shall constitute mission territory of the Asiatic Division Conference.

*We Further Recommend:* (1) That Formosa be added to the Northeastern Union.

(2) That Siam be added to the East India Union Mission.

(3) That the Philippines be separated from the West India Union Mission, and be known as the Philippine Union Mission.

(4) That at this conference session the officers of all the unions be chosen so that the work of the unions can be fully inaugurated.

(5) That steps be taken to organize the North China Union, the South China Union, and the Northeastern Union into union conferences.

#### Officers

A full complement of officers and departmental secretaries and boards was chosen for the ensuing biennial term, as follows:—

*President,* J. E. Fulton; *vice-presidents,* F. H. DeVinney and J. S. James; *secretary,* C. C. Crisler; *treasurer,* H. W. Barrows; *departmental secretaries:* Publishing and Home Missionary, C. E. Weeks; Educational and Missionary Volunteer, S. L. Frost; Sabbath-school, R. F. Cottrell; Assistant Sabbath-school, Mrs. R. F. Cottrell; *medical,* Dr. C. C. Landis; *Assistant Medical,* Dr. A. C. Selmon.

*Conference Executive Committee:* In addition to the names of the officers, presidents of union conferences, superintendents of union missions, and departmental secretaries, who by the provisions of the constitution become *ex officio* members of the executive committee, the following seven additional members were named to serve on the committee: G. S. Fisher, A. H. Williams, J. W. Rowland, J. P. Anderson, C. L. Butterfield, Dr. A. C. Selmon, J. E. Shultz.

The personnel of the departments, as arranged by the Executive Committee, is as follows:—

*Educational Department:* S. L. Frost, union educational secretaries, principals of training-schools, principals of intermediate schools, directors of normal departments, Dr. A. C. Selmon, R. F. Cottrell, F. A. Allum, J. P. Anderson.

*Sabbath-school Department:* R. F. Cottrell, Mrs. R. F. Cottrell, secretaries of union conference and union mission Sabbath-school departments, and Dr. A. C. Selmon, S. Miyake, Mrs. F. A. Detamore, Mrs. L. V. Finster, G. F. Furnival.

*Publishing Department:* C. E. Weeks, union field missionary secretaries, managers of publishing houses, editors of missionary papers, union conference presidents and union mission presidents, and J. S. James, C. C. Crisler.

*Medical Department:* Dr. C. C. Landis, Dr. A. C. Selmon, Dr. Riley Russell, Dr. Bertha Selmon,

superintendent of Canton Treatment-rooms and Dispensary, Dr. Carlos Fattebert, Dr. L. V. Mann, Dr. H. C. Menkel, Dr. T. A. Sherwin, Dr. M. M. Freeman. (Others to be nominated by various unions not as yet represented by two members.)

*Literature Bureau:* C. C. Crisler (chairman), Dr. A. C. Selmon, R. F. Cottrell, J. E. Shultz, J. M. Johanson, J. S. James, C. E. Weeks, H. M. Blunden, W. W. Fletcher, F. A. Detamore, L. V. Finster, Miss Mimi Scharffenberg, T. H. Okahira. (The first four named, with any others who may be at division headquarters from time to time, to constitute a working quorum.)

*Advisory Board of the Signs of the Times Publishing House, of Shanghai:* J. E. Fulton (chairman), F. H. DeVinney, J. S. James, F. A. Allum, B. L. Anderson, J. M. Johanson, F. A. Detamore, H. M. Blunden, C. E. Weeks.

#### Evangelical Work

*Whereas,* In the home lands the value of the ministerial institutes as a means of spiritual and mental uplift for evangelistic workers is demonstrated beyond all question, and,

*Whereas,* Many of the native evangelists in this division have not had the advantages of training in our own schools, and so fall far below the standard that must be reached in order to do the most effective work, therefore,

*We Recommend,* That special steps be taken to strengthen our evangelistic work by conducting institutes at least once a year in such places as will be available for every evangelistic worker in the field, and further that immediate steps be taken to inaugurate an Evangelists' Reading Course adapted to our native evangelists.

*Whereas,* Our foreign workers in the Asiatic Division Conference are separated from each other for long periods during the year, and so do not have opportunity for that association and mutual study of the message and their work which our workers in the home land have; and,

*Whereas,* Many native evangelists and Bible women have come into the work without much preparation for it, and do not have the opportunity for intercourse with each other and with their European brethren, and for that study of the message and its presentation which are so essential to successful soul-winning; and,

*Whereas,* We believe that an earnest effort should be made to raise the standards of our ministry, both among foreign and native workers; therefore

*We Recommend,* That the Executive Committee of the division give careful study to the question of strengthening and upbuilding the ministry in the different portions of the field; and to this end,

*We Further Recommend,—*

(a) That a series of evangelistic institutes be held yearly, if possible, throughout the division.

(b) That the General Conference Committee be asked to provide help to assist in holding these institutes.

(c) That immediate steps be taken to prepare and to place in the hands of our native workers a series (in leaflet or pamphlet form) of selections from the Spirit of prophecy, and from such other sources as will educate and assist them in their work, and in an understanding of our message as an organized movement.

(d) That Reading Courses be instituted and conducted, as far as consistent, after the plan of the General Conference Reading Course.

(e) That means of regularly reaching these workers in the different fields of the division through small papers or in neostyle letters, be provided; and,

(f) That a man be appointed by the committee to devote a portion or all of his time to the preparation of the above mentioned literature and the holding of institutes, and otherwise fostering and developing this line of work.

**Educational Department**

*Whereas*, The General Conference plan for our educational work is comprehended in the following three classes of schools: elementary, covering grades 1-8, academic, covering grades 9-12, and college, covering grades 13-16; but—

*Whereas*, The conditions of our work in the Asiatic Division Conference do not at present admit of the practical outworking of this plan; therefore,

*We Recommend* That the school work of the Asiatic Division Conference be comprehended in the following three classes of schools:

(a) Elementary schools, which may carry the equivalent of six grades. In the Australasian Union these shall carry sufficient work to receive the Intermediate Certificate. If it is considered advisable for any such school to carry to the equivalent of eleven or twelve grades, it may do so only with the approval of the union conference or union mission executive committee.

(b) Intermediate schools, which may carry up to the equivalent of ten grades. In the Australasian Union, these schools shall carry sufficient work to receive the Intermediate Certificate. If it is considered advisable for any such school to carry to the equivalent of eleven or twelve grades, it may do so only with the approval of the Union Conference or Union Mission Executive Committee.

(c) Training schools, which may carry up to the equivalent of fourteen grades. One such school may be established for the present in each of the following fields: Japan, Korea, Philippine Islands, China, Ma-

laysia, and India. The training school for Australasia shall carry full college work. Each of these training schools shall carry strong evangelistic and normal departments.

(d) This outline of the different classes of our schools is made with the understanding that it may be varied by the executive committee whenever deemed necessary to meet government requirements.

*We Recommend*, That there be associated with the secretary of education the following persons, who together with him as chairman shall constitute the Department of Education of the Asiatic Division Conference:

(a) Union conference and union mission educational secretaries.

(b) Principals of training and intermediate schools and directors of normal departments;

(c) Three or more other persons who shall be chosen by the division executive committee;

(d) A quorum shall consist of any two members acting with the chairman; but the concurrence of three members is necessary for the transaction of business.

It is understood that this department, as all other departments of the conference, shall work in harmony with the executive committee of the division. It shall be the work of this department to study our educational problems and methods, to outline courses of study for the different fields, which shall conform as closely as possible to the courses as outlined by the Department of Education of the General Conference, and to provide suitable manuals for such courses; to have general supervision of the schools, and to seek for the upbuilding of the school work throughout the Division Conference.

*We Recommend*, That for the unifying and strengthening of the educational work a department of education similar to the division department be organized in each union conference or union mission when conditions warrant, and that arrangements be made for the union educational secretary to devote proper time to the interests of the school work throughout the division.

*We Recommend*, That our schools be operated for the education and training of Seventh-day Adventist youth and not as pioneer missionary agencies; and while students not of our faith may be received, we disapprove the idea of teaching English as a means of self-support, or of increasing the attendance, but it may be taught to a select class of our students above the eighth grade, to qualify them for special work in our cause, such, for example, as translators; it being understood that this provision regarding the teaching of English shall be subject to proper adjustments in British governed countries and in the Philippines, and in other lands where the teaching of English has

by governmental enactment been made compulsory for certain grades or standards. Any deviations from this recommendation shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Asiatic Division Executive Committee.

*We Recommend*, That our schools do not seek for government recognition or aid where in any case it will cause them to deviate from the principles of Christian education and the express work of preparing men and women for service in our cause.

*We Recommend*, The following financial policies for the schools of the Asiatic Division Conference:

(a) That they shall at all times so manage their finances as to enable them not only to operate without loss, but properly to extend and upbuild their work as the demands of the cause shall require.

(b) That for all classes of our schools a yearly budget be prepared which shall set forth—

First, all operating expenses of the school, such as teachers' salaries, school supplies, board, room, repairs and improvements, and a reserve fund sufficient to cover emergencies that may arise.

Second, a reasonable estimate of receipts from tuitions based upon the probable attendance of the school and from gifts and offerings.

(c) That provision be made for the working out of this budget, so that there be no loss in the operating of the school.

(d) We urge that every church see that each of its children and youth of proper age have the advantages of our schools.

(e) That beginning with the school year of 1919 our schools in the mission fields be placed upon the following financial basis:

First, the school properties and equipment may be provided from the General Conference mission funds;

Second, the salaries of the foreign teachers may be provided from the General Conference mission funds;

Third, the salaries of the native teachers shall be provided from the income of the school;

Fourth, the upkeep of the school property and the operating expenses of the school shall be provided from the income of the school;

Fifth, the income of the school is understood to be derived from tuitions, gifts, and offerings.

(f) That where it seems expedient, careful steps be taken to provide paying industries as a means of financial aid and to teach self-reliance, industry, and thrift to our students.

(g) That we encourage our young people to sell our literature, as a missionary work and also with the object of making it possible to attend school, and that the educational and publishing departments be asked to provide practical scholarship plans for our various fields, and to give special attention to make them operative.

(h) That it be our policy to encourage those attending our schools to meet their own expenses, and that students be not supported from mission funds after the beginning of the school year of 1919.

(i) That any deviations from these general financial policies shall be by and with the consent of the Asiatic Division Conference Executive Committee.

*We Recommend*, That the Department of Education give immediate and careful attention to the question of providing text books for our schools, and that as soon as possible books adapted to the various fields be prepared or selected and recommended; and to this end the Executive Committee be asked to make such provision as is necessary for the accomplishment of this work.

*Resolved*, That the teachers in our schools shall possess qualifications of scholarship, teaching ability, and Christian experience which justify their employment, and to the end of employing only such persons, the Department of Education provide such examinations as will warrant the issuance of proper credentials and certificates to those who may be thus employed; and that school boards and conference or mission committees be advised to employ only those possessing such certificates.

*We Recommend*, That to the end of quickly securing greater efficiency in our teaching methods and the upbuilding of our school work generally, educational conventions be held during the coming year in the unions of the Asiatic Division Conference by the division secretary of education and those whom he may associate with him.

*We Further Recommend*, That a reading course for our educational workers be arranged, and that special efforts be put forth to give practical instruction in methods and school management to the teachers in all our schools.

*We Recommend*, That the Department of Education be authorized to prepare a system of uniform blanks for the certification of teachers and for properly reporting the work of our schools.

*Whereas*, The majority of workers coming to the mission fields have placed upon them executive duties in conducting the work of the field or station in which they are placed; and

*Whereas*, They also have placed upon them responsibilities in relation to our schools either being in direct charge, or in general charge as superintendents of fields; and

*Whereas*, Many of those coming to the mission fields come soon after leaving school, and have not had practical experience in executive or school work; therefore,

*We Earnestly Request* the Educational Departments of the North America Division Conference and our Australasian Union Conference to so arrange the courses of study and the teaching in our training schools

that such instruction in the organization and administration of our work, and in pastoral duties, and in normal lines, and in the essentials of elementary accounting, may be given as will be of practical assistance and value to them in taking up work in mission fields.

*Whereas*, In order to maintain the highest degree of efficiency, it is necessary for our workers to be constantly studying and reading along broad educational lines; and,

*Whereas*, The Fireside Correspondence School and the Ministerial Reading Course have been established by the General Conference to provide means for such study and reading; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That our English-speaking workers in the Asiatic Division Conference avail themselves, when possible, of those courses of study offered by the Fireside Correspondence School which may be of value to them in their special work and in general education; and that all be urged to pursue the Ministerial Reading Course; and we request the Department of Education of the General Conference to list in the Reading Course books which will be of value to our workers in mission fields.

*We Further Recommend*, That the Department of Education of the Asiatic Division Conference take steps to establish correspondence and reading courses which will be of benefit to the native workers in these fields.

#### Missionary Volunteer Department

*Whereas*, The life of the church and the advancement of the cause depend in large measure upon the activity of its individual members in missionary endeavor; and,

*Whereas*, The General Conference has organized the Missionary Volunteer Department for all our young people; therefore,

*Resolved*, That earnest efforts be made to establish a strong Missionary Volunteer Society in every church where there are young people.

*We Recommend*, That where there are sufficient members to do so, Junior Societies be organized to work along lines suggested by the General Conference Missionary Volunteer Department.

*Whereas*, Goals have proved a source of inspiration to our Missionary Volunteers;

*We Recommend*, That the department secure from the field information which will form a basis upon which they may, with the approval of the Executive Committee establish yearly goals in soul winning, raising mission funds, securing Standard of Attainment certificates, pursuing the Bible year, completing of outlined reading courses, and other desirable activities.

*Whereas*, The Missionary Volunteer reading courses have placed before our young people ideals of life and Christian endeavor, and have thus been of the highest value to them; and,

*Whereas*, But little has been attempted in conducting such courses in the division, save in the Australasian Union; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That immediate steps be taken by our department to provide such courses for our young people in the different fields of the division, and that we ask the general department to cooperate with and assist us in doing this.

*Whereas*, The Standard of Attainment studies are not only a highly valuable educational feature of Missionary Volunteer endeavor, but also a means of qualifying our young people for efficient gospel service; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That we put forth an earnest effort to have all our young people pursue the Standard of Attainment course, and secure the certificate issued by the general department.

*Whereas*, The use of no other book furnishes such spiritual and intellectual benefit as the Bible; and,

*Whereas*, Its daily reading and study is imperative to the spiritual life of the Christian; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That not only our young people, but all, adopt the plan of reading the Bible through each year, following as closely as possible the "Bible Year" as outlined by the general department, and that where the whole Bible can not be obtained, those portions that may be had be read and studied with relative frequency.

*Whereas*, In the "Desire of Ages" is this beautiful word: "it would be well for us to spend a thoughtful hour each day in contemplation of the life of Christ;" in harmony with this statement, and realizing that the whole Scriptures are but a revelation of Christ, and assured that the Morning Watch Calendar provides a daily text for such spiritual meditation and prayer;

*We therefore Request*, the Missionary Volunteer Department to institute an earnest campaign to place it in the hands not only of every Missionary Volunteer member, but of all our people as well; and we also request our church officers heartily to cooperate in this campaign.

*Whereas*, The Home Missionary Volunteer workers of the Australasian Union Conference have demonstrated that the Morning Watch Calendar can be sold by the thousands to those not of our faith, thus furnishing our young people an opportunity to reach their friends with a spiritual message; and,

*Whereas*, We believe that the same work can be carried on throughout the division; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That the Missionary Volunteer Department bring out the calendar in an attractive form and adapt it to the different fields so that it may be used for this purpose.

*Resolved*, That we ask the General Conference Missionary Volunteer Department to prepare its plans, outlines of studies and reading, in time sufficient to

admit of their being adapted to use in our various fields; and,

*We Further Request*, That for the sake of a good organization of the department, correspondence pertaining to plans for work be communicated to the field through the division secretary of this department.

#### Sabbath-school Department

*Whereas*, The consecration service as recommended by the General Conference Sabbath-school Department has been found to be an important factor in leading souls to definitely decide for Christ; therefore,

*We Recommend*,—

(a) That in each local Sabbath-school a consecration service be held at least once in three months.

(b) That the Sabbath-school Department secretary assist the superintendents in making these services a success by furnishing suggestions for conducting such services.

(c) That counsel be given local Sabbath-school officers and teachers to engage in an active campaign in behalf of "personal work for every pupil."

*We Recommend*,—

(a) That earnest efforts be continued to increase our Sabbath-school offerings, and that the department secretaries help the local schools by furnishing or adapting suitable illustrations, devices, and helps.

(b) That Thirteenth Sabbath services be conducted regularly, also that Rally Day services be held occasionally in harmony with the General Conference plan.

*We Recommend*, That in connection with general meetings Sabbath-school conventions be held, where delegates may meet to study methods and receive definite instruction in this line of work.

*We Recommend*, That the term of office for Sabbath-school officers in this division be six months.

*Whereas*, The *Sabbath-school Worker* has been a great factor in building up our schools to their present high state of efficiency;

*We Therefore Recommend*, That immediate provision be made by each union Sabbath-school secretary in those fields where the need so demands, to select regularly from the *Worker* suitable material for translation, and arrange with the controlling committee for its publication, and use in Sabbath-schools.

*Whereas*, All our native workers and people should be more fully instructed regarding the various features of the Sabbath-school work; therefore,

*We Recommend*,—

(a) That the Sabbath-school Department of each field, in counsel with the Asiatic Division Sabbath-school Department, prepare for use a pamphlet containing quotations from the "Testimonies" on this subject.

(b) That provision be made for careful instruction in methods of teaching with a view of bringing our Sabbath-school teachers up to a higher degree of

efficiency.

(c) That the Sabbath-school secretary in each conference or mission enlist all officers and workers in an earnest and persistent endeavor to get every Sabbath-keeper to study the Sabbath-school lessons daily.

*Whereas*, The *Sabbath-school Worker's Training Course* recommended by the General Conference is a means of enlightening our people in regard to the best methods in teaching; therefore,

*Resolved*, That all our English speaking workers be urged to take advantage of this course.

*Whereas*, We recognize the need of cooperation and interchange of ideas and suggestions in the Sabbath-school work; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a Sabbath-school Department membership be organized by the Asiatic Division Committee, to consist of the Asiatic Division Sabbath-school Department secretary, the assistant secretary, the Sabbath-school secretaries of union conferences and union missions within the division, and five other members.

#### GOALS FOR OFFERINGS

*Whereas*, Great blessings, both spiritual and temporal, have come to our general work and to the cause of foreign missions throughout the world by the establishment of definite financial goals, such as the goal of twenty cents a week per member set before our church members in the North American Division, and of the goal of \$35,000 for missions during 1917 set by the Missionary Volunteer Department in the same division, and of the goal of an average donation of from ten to fifteen cents a week per member for Sabbath-schools in various unions in North America; and of the goal of \$100,000 for missions through the 1916 Harvest Ingathering Campaign; and,

*Whereas*, A wholesome enthusiasm has already been aroused and fostered in many portions of the Asiatic Division Conference through the setting of similar goals, an evidence of which is seen in the raising of more than \$26,000, gold, for missions during the year 1916 by the Sabbath-schools alone in our division; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we favor the setting of definite goals before our churches, Sabbath-schools, and Missionary Volunteer organizations in this division, in connection with our endeavors to share with our brethren and sisters in the home lands the responsibility of raising funds for the support of missions; and to this end be it further

*Resolved*, That we name \$70,000, gold, as the goal of the Asiatic Division Conference, aside from the tithe, our effort to raise funds for missions during the year 1917; and that for the year 1918 we aim to raise within the division \$80,000 for the same purpose.

*Resolved*, That the Executive committee of the

Asiatic Division give careful study to the assignment of a just proportion of this goal to each of the union conference and union missions within its boundaries; and that these unions, in turn, be asked to set before all their members such goals as will encourage and help them to meet their proportionate share of the whole.

*Resolved*, That the Sabbath-schools of the Asiatic Division be invited to bear special burdens in this work of raising funds for missions; and that to this end they establish as their goal the raising of \$30,000 for missions during the year 1917, and \$35,000 in 1918; these amounts to be reckoned as a part of the total sum to be raised for missions throughout the division during 1917 and 1918.

#### Publishing Department

*Whereas*, In mission fields great benefits come to our native colporteurs by frequent association for instruction and encouragement; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That two institutes for them be held each year in each local mission field or conference, one to which our native evangelists should be invited to be held just before the general meeting.

*Whereas*, It is necessary for our field secretaries to keep in close touch with the work of the colporteur; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That the colporteurs forward weekly reports both to the tract society and to the field secretary, and that suitable duplicate report forms and return envelopes be provided for that purpose.

*We Recommend*, That a Literature Bureau of twelve members be appointed for the Asiatic Division Conference; this bureau to consist of a representative or representatives from each of the following fields: India, Malaysia, Philippines, China, Japan, and Korea.

*We Further Recommend*, That three of the members of this bureau be largely released from other responsibilities, in order that they may unite their efforts in preparing, with as little delay as possible, the literature needed in the various fields.

*Whereas*, Our colporteurs are frequently isolated from other Sabbath-keepers, and do not have the privilege of attending regular church services; and,

*Whereas*, It is essential that they be kept in close touch with those of like faith and with our organized work; therefore,

*We Recommend*, (a) That the secretary of the Sabbath-school Department of each local conference and mission field encourage all isolated colporteurs to become members of the Home Department, and that the secretaries write them frequent letters to encourage them in spiritual growth.

(b) That the secretaries of the Missionary Volunteer Societies also keep up correspondence with such isolated colporteurs to encourage them in the study of

the Standard of Attainment subjects, in keeping up the Morning Watch, and in reading good books, including those contained in the Reading Course, and such others as may be of special benefit to them in their particular work.

(c) That the field agents keep these secretaries supplied with necessary information regarding the whereabouts of the colporteurs.

*We Recommend*, That each conference and mission within the Asiatic Division Conference supply the canvassers within its territory with suitable literature for free distribution, and that the cost of same be met from the conference or mission treasury.

*We Recommend*, That the names and addresses of interested persons, together with such information concerning them as may be helpful to evangelistic effort, be furnished by our canvassers on suitably prepared blanks to their tract society or missionary secretary; and that such names and addresses and such information, be systematically recorded and held for practical use by the conference or mission.

*We also Recommend*, That our conference presidents and mission superintendents earnestly endeavor to follow up the interests created by the colporteurs with strong evangelistic effort, and that the cooperation of the Missionary Volunteer and Home Missions Departments be enlisted in developing such interests by means of missionary correspondence and small literature.

*Whereas*, The instruction contained in the little book "Manual for Canvassers" has been a great help to our colporteurs in the various languages into which it has been translated;

*We Recommend*, That the portions most adapted to conditions in the Far East be translated and published in the various vernaculars where we have our literature work established.

*We Further Recommend*, That a booklet on salesmanship be prepared for our colporteurs in these fields.

*We Recommend*, The following financial policy for handling our denominational literature in the division:

(a) That publishing houses settle accounts between themselves monthly.

(b) That conference and mission tract societies settle monthly for supplies secured from publishing houses.

(c) That subscription book colporteurs settle for each shipment of books as soon as delivery is made, and that a following shipment not be sent until payment has been received for previous shipment.

(d) That periodical workers send cash with orders.

(e) That churches and companies settle with the tract societies monthly for all supplies ordered.



(f) That conference and mission laborers either pay cash for supplies or give an order on their treasurer to deduct the amount from their monthly remittance.

(g) That all lay members pay cash for supplies.

*We Recommend*, That all our mission publishing houses adopt the plan of dealing direct with each local mission or conference on the regular tract society basis instead of dealing through the union office.

*Whereas*, Experience in many lands has proved that our literature work, when conducted on a proper missionary business basis, is not only a successful self-supporting evangelical agency, but also a strong financial support to other branches of the work; and,

*Whereas*, Our experience in parts of this Asiatic Division Conference has already demonstrated that this branch of the work may be made this twofold strength to the division; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That our mission publishing houses be placed on a more business-like basis:

(a) By supplying each with a working capital sufficient to enable it to handle its business without appropriations from the General Conference.

(b) By each house placing such wholesale prices on the literature it produces as will give a reasonable per cent of profit above the cost of production.

(c) By each publishing house board giving careful study to the cost production in order that wholesale prices may be kept as low as consistent in harmony with good quality of output, thus assisting the fields in their efforts to reach self-support in this department.

(d) By each publishing house board placing such retail prices on its literature as will enable the circulating department to become self-supporting at the earliest possible date.

*Whereas*, In other lands great advantages have come to our publishing houses through cooperation and standardization; and,

*Whereas*, We believe that similar advantages would come to our mission publishing houses by such a plan of cooperation; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That the mission publishing houses in the Asiatic Division endeavor to unite upon such plans of cooperation and standardization as they may find best adapted to the conditions in these fields; and,

*We Further Recommend*, That the following points be given immediate consideration:

(a) Uniformity in the size of page in our magazine, thus enabling the houses to exchange in the use of cover plates.

(b) Standardization of our tract series in size of page.

(c) A free exchange in the use of stock cuts;

(d) The elimination as far as possible of all lettering on new cuts, thus facilitating the matter of exchange.

(e) Cooperation in purchasing supplies.

*Whereas*, Literature must act a very important part in enabling us to meet the great present-day issues speedily and effectively; and,

*Whereas*, Our churches need live, up-to-date ammunition for Home Missionary campaign work, and believing that by the sale of literature our church members will be able to greatly augment their gifts to missions; and,

*Whereas*, Home Missionary work with literature serves to develop men for our colporteur ranks; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That the Literature Bureau of the division give early consideration to the question of preparing a series of low-priced campaign booklets dealing with present-day issues and the main points of this message which can be sold on a 50% basis.

In view of the great blessings that have come to our young people through the scholarship plan in every land where it has been adopted, and believing that this plan will mean much in our effort toward self-support in the mission fields, and in developing a self-reliant, efficient class of workers for the various departments;

*We Recommend*, that all our fields encourage suitable young people from our schools and churches to enter the field as colporteurs and avail themselves of the scholarship privileges as outlined in the recommendation passed at the division meeting held in Shanghai in September, 1916.

The Committee recommendation referred to reads as follows:—

“In view of the great blessings, spiritually and financially, that have come to our young people through the scholarship plan, and in order to encourage our young people toward being independent of mission funds in securing an education, and to give them a training in service;

“*We Recommend*, That our young people be granted scholarship privileges on the same basis as outlined in the General Department Recommendations Nos. 74 and 75, excepting that we make a readjustment in the matter of how the fifteen per cent discount shall be met, and that we request the mission where the literature is sold to meet this discount.”

#### Home Missionary Department

*Whereas*, It is our firm conviction that the work of God in this world can never be finished until the men and women comprising our church membership unite their efforts with ministers and church officers; and,

*Whereas*, It holds true in these mission fields as in home lands that the life of our churches depends to a

large degree upon their activities along missionary lines;

*We Recommend*, That Home Missionary Secretaries be appointed in every union and local conference and mission field, and that our entire laboring force unite their efforts with such secretaries in building up this work in every church and company.

*We Further Recommend*, That monthly Home Missionary programs be prepared by the Home Missionary Department for use in our churches, and that all unite in seeing that these programs are regularly carried out.

*We Also Recommend*, That fields having church papers publish in such papers these monthly Home Missionary programs.

#### HARVEST INGATHERING CAMPAIGN—

*Whereas*, Great blessings, both spiritual, and financial, have attended the Harvest Ingathering campaign work in many lands; and,

*Whereas*, Recent experiences have demonstrated that there are great possibilities before us in this line of endeavor here in the Asiatic Division; therefore

*We Recommend*, That all missions and conferences in the Asiatic Division be urged to make this agency a prominent feature of their work, and that all moneys thus received be used in the unions or missions in which raised, and for such lines of work as may be approved by the union committee.

#### Medical Department

*Whereas*, There is great need of a well organized Medical Department in the Asiatic Division, with a clearly defined policy in harmony with the Medical Department of the General Conference, so that the medical work may take the part and place it is intended to take in the proclamation of the Third Angel's Message; therefore,

*We Recommend*—

(a) That an Asiatic Division Medical Department be organized on the same basis as that of the other departments already organized, having a medical secretary for the division and one for each union conference or union mission.

(b) That the medical secretaries of the union conferences and union missions, together with the division medical secretary as chairman, and one other representative from each union conference and union mission, to be appointed by the Asiatic Division Executive Committee, shall constitute the Asiatic Division Medical Department.

(c) Any two members of the department, together with the division medical secretary, shall constitute a quorum that may take action upon any departmental matters that are in harmony with its general policy, and that may be approved by the controlling conference committees.

(d) It shall be the duty of the division Medical Department to cooperate with the division Executive Committee in fostering the interests of the medical work throughout the territory of this division,—

(1) By giving careful study to the question of the kind and amount of medical work that will prove to be of most value in the various parts of the Asiatic Division territory, and by making such recommendations to the Division Executive Committee as will best further the interests of this branch of the Lord's work.

(2) By giving careful consideration, in conjunction with the controlling committees, to the location and planning of medical institutions, with the aim in view of unifying and systematizing the medical work throughout the division, thus increasing its efficiency.

(3) By making a study of, and suggesting to controlling committees a special schedule of charges to be made to workers in our mission fields.

*Whereas*, By providing means in the mission fields to give efficient medical attention to those in need of it, the impaired health of many an experienced worker can be restored and his efficiency increased, thus making the necessity of workers returning to the home lands for medical treatment less frequent, and so resulting in a saving to the cause; and,

*Whereas*, The expense of traveling long distances, or the cost of long courses of treatments, may make it impossible for a worker, on his own resources, to avail himself of the advantages offered at our institutions; therefore,

*We Recommend*,—

(a) That controlling committees arrange to aid such workers financially, to an extent that will make it possible for them to receive the necessary medical attention.

(b) That before granting such aid, a competent physician shall be consulted, and with his advice such steps shall be taken by the controlling committee as shall in their judgment be proper.

*Whereas*, The ultimate aim of all true medical missionary work is soul-winning; and,

*Whereas*, The medical missionary work is designed by the Lord to be an entering wedge for other phases of this message; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That a chapel be conducted in connection with every dispensary, where the gospel may be preached, and where instruction may be given in the simple laws of hygiene and healthful living.

*Whereas*, Our evangelists, both foreign and native, find that a knowledge of how to use simple remedies and treatments in the common diseases is of inestimable value to them in their evangelistic work, and also enables them to preserve their own health and efficiency; and,

*Whereas*, The principles of healthful living have an essential place in preparing a people to pass through the troublous times just preceding our Lord's coming; and,

*Whereas*, There is among a large proportion of the believers in the mission fields of this division a woful ignorance of these principles; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That special effort be made to teach these principles to all our people, by means of literature adapted to the special needs of each field; by lectures and practical demonstrations at our general meetings, and by instruction in our churches.

*We Further Recommend*, That all our educational institutions throughout the division give special instruction along medical-evangelistic lines.

*We Also Recommend*, That space be given in our Asiatic Division papers for the consideration of such health topics as will be of value and interest to the readers.

*Whereas*, It is necessary in order to do thorough scientific medical work that shall rightly represent this branch of our denominational activities before the world, and will reach the standard of efficiency called for by the Spirit of prophecy, that physicians keep abreast of the latest advances in the field of medical science; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That physicians of this division be granted opportunity to take post-graduate work at such times as may be advised by the controlling committees upon consultation with the Medical Department.

*We Recommend*, That the physicians in this field be encouraged to take an active part in the General Conference Medical Department, lending them our assistance in their effort to make the general department stronger in the spiritual and educational phases of its work. We further urge that all physicians in the division keep in close touch with our medical college at Loma Linda, and help on the work of the college by sending to it such specimens of tropical parasites, pathological specimens, etc., as will be of value in giving the students a thorough training in tropical medicine.

*Whereas*, There is an urgent need of a small, well equipped medical and surgical institution in this section of the Asiatic Division, that shall especially serve the North China, the South China, and the East Asian Unions; and,

*Whereas*, There is an excellent opening in Shanghai for the conducting of such an institution, with reasonable prospect of its developing along self-supporting lines; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That the North China, the South China, and the East Asian Unions take under immediate consideration the advisability of taking steps looking toward the establishment of such an institution in Shanghai which shall thus serve these fields.

*Whereas*, The St. Helena (California) Sanitarium, through its board of directors last fall and more recently through its constituent body, the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association, has proposed to establish a branch medical treatment-rooms and dispensary in some center within the territory of the Asiatic Division Conference, and to support the same until such time as it may become self-supporting; and,

*Whereas*, The St. Helena Sanitarium propose further to man this branch institution at their own expense with one of our physicians and with a head nurse, and to promote medical missionary interests in the center that may be designated to them as suitable for beginning such a work; and,

*Whereas*, At the recent constituency meeting of the California Medical Missionary and Benevolent Association the sum of five thousand dollars, gold, was definitely set apart to serve as a fund to meet the initial expense involved in launching such an enterprise; be it

*Resolved*, That we, the delegates assembled in this first session of the Asiatic Division Conference, do hereby express our hearty appreciation of this most generous offer made by the St. Helena Sanitarium board and constituency; and further, that we pledge ourselves to cooperate in every way possible with our fellow workers across the Pacific in making their proposed venture a financial success as well as a soul saving agency for the furtherance of the precious cause in which our interests are one.

#### Women's Department

*Whereas*, In the Asiatic Division, women's work occupies a necessary and important place in our evangelistic work, and the work of carrying the message to the women of this field has been long neglected; and,

*Whereas*, The word has come to us through the Spirit of prophecy that "the Lord has a work for women as well as men to do;" and, "Women may take their places in the work at this crisis, and the Lord will work through them. . . . They can do in families a work that men cannot do, a work that reaches the inner life. They can come close to the hearts of those whom men cannot reach;" and,

*Whereas*, This work in its general scope and plan is naturally related to the work of the Home Missionary Department; therefore,

*Resolved*, That for the fostering and developing of this work, the executive committee of the division shall appoint a sister as an assistant to the Home Missionary Secretary, who shall devote herself to the upbuilding of the work among and for the women throughout the division, and that our Union Conference executive committees appoint similar assistant secretaries wherever they deem it necessary.

**Recommendations of the Committee  
on Finances  
(As Finally Adopted)**

**ERECTOR OF HOUSES**

1. Concerning the building of homes for mission workers, and the rental to be charged for the same,—

*We Recommend,—*

(a) That plans and specifications for all houses to be erected and owned by the conference, be submitted to the division or union conference or mission committee, and passed upon before the work is begun.

(b) That in every instance where buildings are to be erected, a man shall be appointed to have direct and continuous supervision of the building operations, and, if so desired, he shall receive instructions from a building committee.

(c) That the rate of rent to be charged by the conference on said houses be determined on the basis of 10% of the original cost of the house and servant's quarters.

(d) That in case it is necessary for any worker to rent a house not owned by the conference, the rent paid by the worker shall be so rated as to be on an equality with the rent paid by other laborers in similar homes in the same locality, provided the selection of the house be approved by the committee of the local or union conference in which the worker is located, and further, that the monthly rental paid by any worker shall not exceed 20% of said laborer's monthly salary.

(e) That in case houses are built during war times, or under extraordinary conditions, so that the rent on said houses on the 10% basis shall be excessive, the rate shall be so adjusted by the committee that it will be on an equality with the rate on similar houses built under ordinary conditions.

(f) That all such expenses as water tax, electricity, or gas charges, be met by the individual.

(g) That all necessary repairs on houses owned by the conference, except such as may be due to carelessness on the part of the tenant, be met from rent receipts and reported to the office receiving such revenue; and further, that such repairs be authorized by the controlling committee, and that no alterations shall be made by tenants, even at personal expense, without first receiving proper authority.

(h) That where it seems advisable to equip a house with window-shades, electric or gas fixtures, this expense shall be a part of the original investment.

**FREIGHT AND CUSTOMS CHARGES ON FOREIGN GOODS**

2. Regarding the matter of ordering goods from the United States or elsewhere, or the sending of orders for cash payments to be made to individuals,—

*We Recommend—*

(a) That all orders sent through the General Conference shall be made out in quadruplicate, three copies of which shall be sent to the treasurer of the mis-

sion in which the laborer is located.

(b) That the treasurer then place the stamp of the mission, together with his signature, on the copies, filling one and forwarding the other two copies to the union conference treasurer, who will send them on to the General Conference.

(c) Upon receipt of the invoice from the General Conference by the office which sent the order, cash payment shall be made for same by the worker, unless otherwise previously arranged with the superintendent and treasurer of the field.

3. *We Also Recommend*, That no freight or customs charges be allowed on freight coming from America or elsewhere to any point in the division except as may be authorized by the union conference or union mission committee in cases where interior freight charges are excessive. Caution is urged that such goods as can be secured in the locality at fair prices should not be ordered from America, or elsewhere, expecting the mission to pay freight on same.

4. *Outfitting Allowance*. (Referred to General Conference Committee for final decision.)

5. *Whereas*, It is only just and right that when wives of regular workers are asked by our conferences or missions to do specific work requiring them to devote a considerable portion of their time to it, they should receive some remuneration for their work; therefore,

*We Recommend,—*

(a) That such cases receive consideration from the auditing committee, and where it appears that the work asked of the worker is more than should be expected of every believer in the Third Angel's Message, a reasonable compensation should be allowed, but in no case to be equal to a full salary; and further,

(b) That our workers should not lose sight of the duty of all to do missionary work without expecting remuneration until the Lord of the harvest shall reward all His servants, but rather that all should labor to the extent of their ability.

6. *We Further Recommend*, That the General Conference be requested to make such provision for cases affected by this recommendation as appear in the budgets of the various fields.

7. *Resolved*, That wherever a laborer is requested by the controlling committee to use a portion of his home for the convenience of the conference or mission, proper compensation be given him; but that such compensation shall be made only when the room is thus used at the request of the said committee.

8. *Whereas*, The fluctuation in the exchange rates on money in the Chinese field often works serious hardship on the foreign workers, and places them at a disadvantage with workers in other fields of the Asiatic Division Conference, and at such times also places the conferences and missions in embarrassing situations,

*We Recommend*, That beginning with the year 1917, all foreign laborers' reports in China be paid at the rate of \$2.00, Mex., for \$1.00, gold, and beginning with 1918, all transactions including native budgets be made on this basis; and further,

9. *We Recommend*, That the Asiatic Division Conference make provision for this loss in exchange to foreign laborers in 1917; and further, when the rates of exchange is such that a gain is shown, such gain shall be held at the Asiatic Division Conference office as an exchange reserve fund, from which any loss on exchange will be drawn.

10. *Whereas*, It is desirable to have uniformity in keeping our accounts; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That all sets of account books be closed for the year promptly on December 31, and further, that it be our policy to have all laborers' reports for the month sent in to the office in time to make returns on them before the last day of the month.

11. Concerning the receipt of donations,—

*We Recommend*, That all unusual donations received by a conference or mission, either from inside or from outside the territory of said conference or mission, be faithfully reported through the regular channels to the General Conference, except such donations as may be received for specific purposes for which no provision has been made.

12. *We Recommend*, That in such places as Tokyo, Hongkong, and Manila, where many of our workers pass to and fro, and where there are but few to entertain them, reasonable reimbursement be made by the union to those called upon to give such excessive entertainment.

13. *We Recommend*, That all the fields in the Asiatic Division put forth special effort to increase their Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings, and that these donations be reported quarterly to the General Conference through the regular channels.

14. *Whereas*, The demands of the work make it seem necessary at times to temporarily use funds donated for specific purposes which the increasing demands of the work make it difficult to replace in the original fund; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That great care be exercised to insure that specific donations be used only in harmony with the intent of the donor, and that such funds be not diverted to other uses, even though temporarily, except to meet crises.

15. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this conference, in taking out insurance policies on conference or mission property, that an amount not less than three-fourths, or more than full, valuation be named in these policies, according to circumstances.

16. *We Recommend*, That the method for the preparation and adoption of budgets for the operation of missionary enterprises in the Asiatic Division of

the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, be as follows:—

#### COMPILATION OF THE BUDGET

(a) That the budget originate as a product of the committee representing the local field, and that necessary data be gathered by the superintendent or director together with the treasurer, and compiled into suitable form to present to this committee. That its preparation follow the closing of the books for the previous year's business, and sufficiently early to place the document in the hands of the union treasury not later than March 1 of the year previous to that for which the budget provides.

(b) That this budget be taken up for consideration and be passed upon by the union committee at a date sufficiently early to enable them to place it in the hands of the division treasury on or before May 1 of the same year.

(c) That this budget be considered and passed upon by a representative quorum of the Asiatic Division Committee at a date which will permit of the completed budget being in the office of the General Conference Treasury Department not later than August 1 of the first year.

#### DETAIL AND STYLE OF PREPARATION

(d) That details of the regular work be first tabulated and arranged under suitable sub-titles and heads so as to give a comprehensive and intelligent survey of the purposes for which appropriations are required, and that this tabulation include all phases of the missionary propaganda in the field.

(e) That all contemplated new work, and additional workers, and contemplated furloughs, with full information, be separately prepared in detail as required for regular work in paragraph (a) of this section.

(f) That all special items, such as the purchase of land, erection of buildings, providing of equipment, etc., be separately detailed with a full statement of approximate values, its contemplated uses and any proposed future development, giving faithful detail of the total investment in the enterprise, together with the portion, if any, that the mission expects to furnish in connection with the investment.

(g) That income of tithes, and miscellaneous receipts be carefully and accurately estimated and deducted from the total budgets of each field.

(h) That the Division Treasury Department furnish printed sample forms for budget preparation to the men responsible for the work, in order to provide for that complete uniformity and style in size and detail as will most efficiently serve the purposes of the Treasury Department.

17. *We Recommend*,—

(a) That the Division Conference Treasury be the depository of all funds pertaining to the operating of

the denominational work in its territory, and that same be disbursed by the above-mentioned office.

(b) That in harmony with the present plan of remitting to the fields separately and preparatory to adopting this plan beginning Jan. 1, 1918, the remittance of Nov. 20, 1917, sent by the General Conference and arriving in the local fields December 20 to 25, will enable settlement to be made of salaries and other operating expenses for December, 1917.

(c) That the General Conference be requested to add to the appropriation for 1917 an amount sufficient to make the December remittance equivalent to one-twelfth of the operating appropriation for 1918, and to remit this full amount to the Asiatic Division Treasurer December 1, the same to arrive about Dec. 28, 1917.

(d) That the Asiatic Division Treasurer remit to the union treasurers on the first of January and on the first of each succeeding month the proper portion of this amount, and they in turn make proper distribution to local treasurers, thus placing during the current month with all organizations a sufficient amount to enable them to make full settlement of all their operating expenses by the last of the month.

(e) That promptly on the first of February and each succeeding month the local field shall make to the next immediate superior organization, on a form to be supplied, a report in detail showing the amounts disbursed; the aggregate of all such reports in any union to be compiled by the union treasurer on proper forms and forwarded to the Asiatic Division treasurer; and further, that these reports be considered by the union and division treasurers as a requisition upon them for the amount shown in the report to have been expended, providing always that these disbursements will not exceed one-twelfth of the year's appropriation unless previously arranged for; and further, that the amount thus called for be forwarded to the proper treasurers after making any necessary deductions for debit charges that may be held against the sub-treasurer's office.

(f) That the General Conference be requested to forward to the Asiatic Division Treasury Jan. 1, 1918, and at the beginning of each succeeding three months, one-fourth of the year's operating appropriation after deducting any debit charges it may hold against the division, and after making due allowance for the showing in the report as to the quarter's expenditures.

(g) That when this plan has become effective, it be understood that the division and union treasurers shall make no remittances to sub-treasurers until such reports as are due have been received; that is to say, the January report from the local fields should be in the hands of the union treasurer and the January report of the union treasurers in the hands of the division treasurer before remittances are sent out for the month of March.

18. *We Recommend*, That the local fields, institutions, or unions, be allowed to accumulate from such income as may be in excess of the estimated receipts shown in the budget such an amount as may be authorized by the next higher organization, the same to be used as an operating fund. And,

*We Further Recommend*, That these accumulations of funds be audited annually by the Asiatic Division Conference Committee.

19. *Whereas*, It is desirable to have uniformity throughout the Asiatic Division Conference in making child allowances to families of our native workers; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That the action of the Asiatic Division Mission of May, 1915, be reaffirmed, which is as follows: "That for the entire Asiatic Division fifty cents, gold, per month be allowed for each child of our native workers' families, with the exception that there be no allowance for the first child."

*And Furthermore*, That this allowance be not allowed after a child's fifteenth year.

20. *Whereas*, Interest in his former field of missionary endeavor has caused Brother Francis E. Stafford, of Honolulu, Hawaii, to offer to raise outside of the membership of the denomination the sum of \$5,000, gold, for the erection of a church building in Shanghai, China; and

*Whereas*, The need of such a building in the second largest commercial city in the Orient is exceedingly urgent; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in accepting this offer we express to Brother Stafford our appreciation of this interest in the work in China, and return to him our heartfelt thanks for this liberal offer.

*Whereas*, The rapid advancement of the work in this division calls on the General Conference for an ever increasing budget; and,

*Whereas*, The tithes and offerings now raised in most parts of the field are far below the denominational standard, and represent but a small proportion of the amount that should be contributed; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That in all our conferences and mission fields a special effort be made to lead all believers to be faithful in the paying of tithes and liberal in the giving of freewill offerings to the end that the large amounts now being received from the General Conference be released for work in the regions beyond.

*Whereas*, The plan of including the budget allowance for the foreign laborers with the native budget allowance in the appropriation to the local or provincial fields has proved unsatisfactory in some cases;



*We Recommend*, That wherever practical all foreign laborers report monthly to the office of the union treasurer and that settlement be made by the union office, and further, that only budget allowance for the native work be appropriated to the local field or province except to such fields as are far removed from the union headquarters, such as Szechwan, and to such fields as may be organized as fully as Japan, Korea, and Manchuria.

#### India Union

*Whereas*, Unavoidable circumstances prevented Pastor W. W. Fletcher, president of the India Union Mission, and Brother A. H. Williams, the treasurer, delegates to this conference, from being with us and sharing the blessings and privileges of the meeting; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we express to them our keen regret at their absence, and assure them that we have missed them from our midst, and extend to them and to the workers in India our Christian greetings and prayers for their health, and the prosperity of the cause of God in that great field.

#### 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 do really effective work; therefore,

*We Recommend*,—

(a) That all new recruits for this division shall take a course of at least two years in an approved language school, or under an outline of study from some approved board; and that where neither a language school nor an approved board outline is available, provision be made for an approved course covering a similar period.

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

(c) And that for the second year's work they be allowed at least half time for language study.

(d) That we favor the continuance of language study through third year work; and, by and with the advice of the controlling committee, to subsequent years, that the workers may become really proficient in the vernacular in which they labor.

(e) That all vernacular workers be requested to pass an examination on the first year's work within twelve months of arrival in the field, with six months'

grace, if necessary; and that a similar period be allowed for the passing of the second year's examination; and that wives of such workers be urged to follow this language course.

*We Further Recommend*, That in all cases the teachers' fees for the first, second, and third years' work be met by the mission; and that in fields where the full time of the teacher is of necessity employed, the mission pay the full salary.

ANY DEVIATION from the above to be by and with the consent of the Union Conference Committee.

#### Reorganization

*Whereas*, There is at present an earnest call from Shensi to immediately station permanent workers in that province; and,

*Whereas*, As both foreign and Chinese laborers from the organized fields bordering on that province have already visited the province and are at present fostering the interests of the work there; and,

*Whereas*, Shensi is easy of access from the lately organized China Union Conference, and can by this Conference be manned with both foreign and native laborers; and,

*Whereas*, There are now a number of men in that province waiting instruction and direction from our field missionary secretaries;

*We Therefore Recommend*, That the province of Shensi be added to the China Union Conference.

*Whereas*, The work of organization of the Asiatic Division Conference and the various union conferences and missions within its territory has been perfected as far as the present development of the work would seem to warrant; and,

*Whereas*, The ownership and management of our denominational institutions should rest with the conferences served by them; therefore,

*We Recommend*, that the Asiatic Division Committee take, as soon as possible, the necessary steps to have conveyed to the proper conferences the ownership of the schools, medical institutions, and publishing houses now under the control of the Asiatic Division; it being understood that the ownership is always to be lodged with the conference or mission field, or the group of conferences or mission fields, served by the institution. And,

*We Further Recommend*, That the conferences receiving such properties, or their executive committees, shall at once provide for local boards or management of the institutions transferred to them.

*Voted*, That the province of Yunnan, China, and the territory known as Fench Indo-China, or Annam, be recognized by the Asiatic Division as mission territory within the boundaries of the South China Union Conference.

**Bible Societies**

*Whereas*, The Bible has always occupied a high place in evangelism, and has ever revealed marvelous transforming power on mind and heart; and,

*Whereas*, More than a century ago, simultaneously with the beginnings of modern missions, the Spirit of God moved upon the hearts of men of faith and prayer to devote their energies to the task of giving the Holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people; and,

*Whereas*, In the providence of God, the societies founded by these men of divine appointment are today carrying forward their beneficent work in every land, and are laboring in close cooperation with all missionary societies for the dissemination of a knowledge of God's Holy Word; therefore,

*Be It Further Resolved*, That we urge our people, both workers and laity, to take an active part in extending the circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

**Asiatic Division Outlook**

*Whereas*, Great blessings have come to our work in all lands through the medium of our division, union, and conference papers, by keeping our people informed concerning the progress of the work, and in vital touch with its plans and purposes; and,

*Whereas*, The influence of the ASIATIC DIVISION NEWS, which has been a source of great encouragement to our Eastern field, would be greatly increased by either the enlargement or more frequent publication; therefore,

*We Recommend*, That it be issued semi-monthly as at present, but that it contain not less than eight



**Asiatic Division Conference Executive Committee**

Upper row, from left to right: Brethren J. P. Anderson, Peterson, Barrows, Frost, Weaks, Allum, Finster, Detamore, B. L. Anderson, Landis. Lower row, from left to right: Brethren Johanson, Watson, James, Porter, Fulton, Daniells, Knox, Griggs, Town, DeVinney, Crisler.

*Resolved*, That, in common with other missionary societies, the Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists cooperate in every way possible with the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, and other like bodies; that we stimulate our people to render these societies most hearty moral and financial support; and furthermore, that we place on record our appreciation of the splendid work which the Bible societies are carrying forward in all lands.

pages to each issue, the subscription price to be seventy-five cents, gold, per year; and that the name for the paper be determined by the Asiatic Division Executive Committee.

*We Further Recommend*, That our workers throughout the division be encouraged to take a deep interest in furnishing live reports and items of interest concerning the work in their fields, and that we put forth earnest efforts to extend its circulation in all parts of the Division Conference.

(Concluded on page 66.)

## Constitution and By-laws of the Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh- day Adventists

### ARTICLE 1.—NAME

This organization shall be known as the Asiatic Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

### ARTICLE 2.—TERRITORY

The territory of this Division Conference shall consist of that portion of the world included within the following boundaries; viz., commencing at the Persian Gulf, thence north and east along the eastern boundary of Persia and the southern boundary of Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, thence east to the International Date Line, thence south, east, and west so as to include Australasia and such islands of the Pacific as are under the supervision of the Australasian Union Conference, thence north to place of beginning.

### ARTICLE 3.—OBJECT

The object of this Division Conference is to teach all nations the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

### ARTICLE 4.—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The membership of this Division Conference shall consist of:

(a) The Australasian Union Conference, Indian Union Conference, the East Asian Union Conference, the North China Union Conference, the South China Union Conference, the Philippine Union Conference, the Malaysian Union Conference, and such other union conferences and union missions as shall hereafter be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(b) Conferences and missions within the territory of this conference not included in any union.

Section 2. The voters of this Division Conference shall be designated as follows:—

(a) Delegates at large.

(b) Regular delegates.

Section 3. Delegates at large shall be:—

(a) The members of the executive committee of the Asiatic Division Conference.

(b) Members of the General Conference Committee who may be present at any session.

(c) Such other persons as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

Section 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by the union conferences and union missions, on the following basis:—

(a) Each union conference and union mission shall be represented in the Division Conference sessions by delegates chosen on the basis of one for each union conference, one for each union mission, and one additional for each two hundred members.

(b) Delegates representing conferences and missions not included in any union shall be appointed by the executive committee of the Division Conference.

### ARTICLE 5.—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

Section 1. The regular officers of this Division Conference shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an auditor.

Section 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labor in the general interests of the Division Conference, in counsel with the executive committee.

Section 3. Vice-presidents: It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee may advise, and in the absence of the president, to preside at the councils of the executive committee as may be arranged.

Section 4. Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of both the Division Conference sessions, and the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from union conferences and union missions and other mission fields, as may be desired by the officers of the Division Conference, or by the executive committee; and to perform such duties as usually pertain to said office.

Section 5. Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, disburse them by order of the president, or as the executive committee may direct, and to render such financial statements at regular intervals as be desired by the Division Conference, or by the executive committee.

Section 6. All secretaries of departments of the Division Conference shall be elected by the delegates in session.

Section 7. All officers of the Division Conference, and the members of the Executive Committee, except such members as are presidents of union conferences and union missions, and shall be chosen by the delegates at the regular biennial sessions of the Division Conference, and shall hold their offices for the period of two years, or until their successors are elected and appear to enter upon their duties.

### ARTICLE 6.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, the secretaries of duly organized departments of the Division Conference, the presidents of union conferences, and union missions, and seven other persons who shall be elected by the delegates at the regular session of the conference.

### ARTICLE 7.—INCORPORATIONS, DEPARTMENTS, AND AGENTS

Section 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created by this Division Conference as the development of the work requires.

**Section 2.** At each regular session of this Division Conference, the delegates shall nominate or elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organization as may be provided for in the statutory laws governing each.

**Section 3.** The Division Conference shall employ such committees, secretaries, treasurers, agents, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make distribution of its labors, as may be necessary to execute its work effectively, and shall also grant credentials and licenses to all its laborers.

#### ARTICLE 8.—SESSIONS

**Section 1.** This Division Conference shall hold biennial sessions at such a time and place as the executive committee shall designate by written notice sent to the presidents of union conferences and union missions at least three months before the date of the session.

**Section 2.** The executive committee may call a special session at such time and place as it deems proper, by a like notice, and the transactions of such special session shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

#### ARTICLE 9.—BY-LAWS

The voters of this Division Conference may enact such By-laws as are not inconsistent with the Constitution of this Division Conference; and may amend or repeal such By-laws at any session.

#### ARTICLE 10.—AMENDMENTS

This Constitution or its By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session of the Division Conference, provided that such amendments shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the General Conference; and provided further that if it is proposed to amend the Constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

#### BY-LAWS

#### ARTICLE 1.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Section 1.** During the intervals between sessions of the Division Conference, the executive committee shall have full administrative power with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licenses, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its offices, boards, or committees, by death, resignation, or otherwise. The withdrawal of credentials or filling of vacancies on the executive committee, shall require the consent by vote of two-thirds of the members of the executive committee.

**Section 2.** Any three members of the executive committee, including the president or a vice-president shall be empowered to transact such executive business

as is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the committee; but the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

**Section 3.** Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place by the president or a vice-president, or such meeting may be called by the secretary upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

**Section 4.** Previous to each session of the Division Conference, the executive committee shall provide for such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the session.

**Section 5.** The executive committee shall nominate for election by the delegates at each regular session of the conference, the following committees to serve during the session:—

- (a) Credentials of delegates.
- (b) Nominations.
- (c) Plans and recommendations.
- (d) Credentials and licenses.
- (e) Distribution of labor.

#### ARTICLE 2.—FINANCE

**Section 1.** The Division Conference shall receive a tithe of the tithes of all its union conferences, union missions, and local mission fields outside of any union.

**Section 2.** The treasurer of the Division Conference shall report to the General Conference treasurer all funds received as the General Conference may require.

**Section 3.** The executive committee of this Division Conference shall annually submit to the executive committee of the General Conference, an estimate of its operating expenses for the ensuing year.

**Section 4.** This Division Conference shall receive appropriations from the General Conference to assist in carrying forward its work.

**Section 5.** This Division Conference shall pay to the General Conference a tithe of its tithe receipts.

#### ARTICLE 3.—AUDITS

**Section 1.** The officers shall have the accounts of the conference audited at least once each calendar year, and shall report upon the same to the executive committee, and to the conference at its biennial sessions.

**Section 2.** The executive committee shall appoint annually three persons not in its employ, who, with the president, the vice-presidents, the secretary, the treasurer, and not less than three presidents of union conferences or of union missions, shall constitute a committee for auditing the accounts of the laborers of the conference.

Provision has been made for the publication, in leaflet form, of this constitution, together with the union and local conference constitutions adopted at the recent session of the Division Conference.

**Report of Treasurer**

It has been my privilege to spend a year of active service in connection with the financial end of our work in the Asiatic Division Conference. The work of the treasury department seems to me a very important feature of our work in the mission field, especially so since nearly all our support comes from outside our own territory. During the year 1915 the General Conference appropriation to this division was \$139,775.83, and \$299,747.56 during the year 1916, including special appropriations. When we realize that this division is receiving annually at least one-half the entire income of the General Conference, it should appeal to us with great force that it is our duty to give careful attention to this department of our work.

During my first year in this field it has been impossible for me to give any attention to the provincial work of the treasury department. It has been my privilege to visit the following mission offices and audit the books, in most cases to the close of 1916, while in other cases only to such time as I was in the field: Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Central China, East China, South China, Philippines, and Malaysia; also the Signs Publishing House and the China Missions Training School here in Shanghai. I have very much appreciated the cooperation received from the treasurers in all parts of the field. A spirit of willingness has been manifested by these workers to cooperate in making this phase of our work as nearly uniform as possible.

It will be of interest to notice the increase in tithes and offerings in different parts of the field.

**Japan**

The annual offering in 1916 was approximately the same as in 1915, about \$150 each year. The Sabbath-school offerings increased from \$351.54 in 1915 to \$408.67 in 1916, and the weekly offering increased from \$98.22 in 1915 to \$161.13 in 1916.

**Korea**

	1915	1916
Miscellaneous offerings	\$59.24	\$160.26
Sabbath-school offerings	300.72	419.50
Tithe receipts	1424.50	2048.22

**Manchuria**

Sabbath-school offerings	70.82	145.89
Tithe Receipts	261.44	339.59

Nearly all the other missions are divided into provinces and local stations, so that the main office of the mission does not show on its books the total receipts in tithes and offerings. We are glad to say, however, that in all parts of the field, there is a steady increase in tithes and offerings. As our work develops the tithes and offerings in this field should very materially increase. "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not

open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Mal. 3:10.

With the growth of the work in these oriental countries, the native believers must take more responsibility in the matter of finances. They cannot expect missionaries to come in from other lands and continue largely to support the work that is done in their behalf. It is very encouraging to see the publishing work developing, and it is especially gratifying to know that an effort is being put forth to place this branch of our work on a self-supporting basis. I believe this feature of our work in this most promising field will eventually become a source of income rather than an expense to the cause.

We find in different parts of the field several lines of work have been placed upon one individual. In some places the work of the treasurer has been carried by men incompetent to do such work. This is unfair to the individual who is asked to carry this line of work, as well as to the mission. In "Testimonies," Vol. 5, page 553, we find the following instruction on this point: "I saw that there is great inefficiency in the bookkeeping in many departments of the cause. Bookkeeping is, and ever will be, an important part of the work; and those who have become expert in it are greatly needed in our institutions, and in all branches of the missionary work. It is a work that requires study that it may be done with correctness and dispatch, and without worry or over-taxation; but the training of competent persons for this work has been shamefully neglected. It is a disgrace to allow a work of such magnitude as ours to be done in a defective, inaccurate way. God wants as perfect work as it is possible for human beings to do. It is a dishonor to sacred truth and its Author to do His work in any other way." From Volume 6 we read as follows: "God calls for decided improvement to be made in the various branches of the work. The business done in connection with the cause of God must be marked with greater precision and exactness." "God calls for men who can look ahead and discern the work that needs to be done, who can act as faithful financiers, men who will stand firm as a rock to principle in every peril and crisis that may arise." In some parts of the field the directors of provinces are burdened with this line of work, and as a result evangelistic work suffers. "Let ministers and teachers remember that God holds them accountable to fill their office to the best of their ability, to bring into their work their very best powers. They are not to take up duties that conflict with the work that God has given them." "Testimonies," Vol. 7, page 250. Thus it becomes very evident to us that suitable provision should be made for the financial interests of our work.

H. W. BARROWS.

# Financial Statement of the Asiatic Division Conference--1915, 1916

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1915

EXPENSES		GAINS	
Appropriation to Training School	\$ 3038 32	General Conference Appro.	\$ 19509 26
" " Signs Pub. House	4840 65	Interest & Exchange	37 92
Added " " West China	264 11	Miscellaneous Items	87 62
Commissary Loss	82 36	Donations	1 00
Child Allowance	50 00	Real Estate & Improvements	2500 00
Emergency Allowances	3615 40	Stationery	26
Insurance & Taxes	432 24	Sabbath-school Offerings	74 22
Language Expense	252 33	Tithe, Foreign	622 78
Mission Tract Society	17 88	Tithe from Missions	60 99
Division News	304 17	<i>Net Loss</i>	216 75
Office & General Expense	696 18		<u>\$ 23110 83</u>
Office Furniture & Books, Deprec.	151 79		
Outfitting Allowance	600 00		
Rest Cottage Furnishings, Deprec.	13 21		
Salaries, Foreign	5361 02		
Salaries, Native	118 64		
Traveling Expense	3272 53		
	<u>\$ 23110 83</u>		

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Safe & Bank	\$ 1550 20	Accounts Payable	1334 80
Accounts Receivable	4859 43	Rent Fund Accumulated	2310 99
Inventories	83097 12	<i>Net Worth</i>	97227 67
Signs Pub. House Investment	11336 71		<u>\$ 100873 46</u>
	<u>\$ 100873 46</u>		

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1916

EXPENSES		GAINS	
Appropriation to Training School	\$ 2658 74	General Conference Appro.	\$ 35520 76
" " Signs Pub. House	6779 06	Annual Offering	11 23
Added " " East China	623 38	Commissary	7 65
Added " " West China	316 18	General Donations	88 71
Cables & Telegrams	108 25	Foreign Tithe	1361 36
Child Allowance	75 00	Tithe from Missions	1701 50
Departmental Expense, Postage, etc.	63 31	Real Estate & Improvements	1911 39
Entertainment	83 19		<u>\$ 40602 60</u>
Interest & Exchange	93 59		
Insurance & Taxes	477 58		
Language Expense	840 65		
Miscellaneous Expense	189 53		
Division News	294 64		
Office Expense	672 39		
Office Furniture & Books, Deprec.	188 05		
Outfitting Allowance	2550 00		
Depreciation on Buildings	1379 08		
Rest Cottage Furnishings, Deprec.	19 75		
Salaries, Foreign	13424 46		
Salaries, Native	160 34		
Traveling Expense	9289 19		
<i>Net Gain</i>	316 24		
	<u>\$ 40602 60</u>		

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Safe & Bank	19388 39	Accounts Payable	\$ 2961 14
Accounts Receivable	9430 41	Trust Funds	23820 33
Inventories	84139 87	<i>Net Worth</i>	97543 91
Signs Pub. House, Investment	11366 71		<u>\$ 124325 38</u>
	<u>\$ 124325 38</u>		

*Note:*—It should be borne in mind that these statements represent only the business of the division office. The General Conference has followed the policy of remitting on appropriation direct to the local missions, and such remittances do not show as receipts and disbursements on the division books.

H. W. BARROWS,  
TREASURER





# THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY  
THE ASIATIC DIVISION CONFERENCE  
OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

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With this number of the Asiatic Division Conference paper, containing a report of the Conference session held in Shanghai, April 5-24, 1917, the name of the paper is changed from the ASIATIC DIVISION MISSION NEWS to THE ASIATIC DIVISION OUTLOOK. The type work has been done almost wholly by Chinese in our Shanghai, publishing house. This has made the issuance of so large a number necessarily slow. It is planned in future to publish the OUTLOOK regularly about the first and the fifteenth of each month. The next number will appear July 1.

## A Farewell Greeting

In harmony with the advice of our physicians, and the recommendation of the Asiatic Division Conference, we have severed our relations with the work in the Far East, laid down our work, and are leaving for America May 28.

This change in our work came as a surprise to us. We had not considered it for a moment until the day of its decision. Since returning from India the condition of my health has been such that a prolonged stay in this country was seriously questioned. Recovery was possible and quite probable, so the physicians decided, but should we remain here a recurrence of the disease might result, which would not be so liable in a more favorable climate and under less trying conditions.

Having placed ourselves at the disposal of the cause of God, to work where we can serve its interests best, we take this recommendation to be the leading of God's providence: and although it is not our choice, or our plan, we accept it as cheerfully as though it were, and take our departure for the home land before the hot season comes on.

A review of our brief period of four years in the Far East revives many pleasant recollections. Our associations together have been most pleasant, and we had hoped to continue them longer. It seems like taking leave of home folks to bid you farewell and pass to you the final greeting of Godspeed. But the parting is softened when we remember that we are only moving to another corner of the great vineyard, and distance

will not abate our interest nor slacken our efforts to still be helpful in forwarding the work in this field. Shall not our motto be, "All at it, always at it," each in his corner until the work is finished, and the family circle is reunited around the throne above, where sickness never invades.

Expressing our sincere appreciation for all your kindness to us, your spirit of helpfulness and cooperation, which has so lightened our burdens and hastened the message, and believing that you will give a like support to our successors, we remain,

Yours for service until Christ shall come,

R. C. AND MRS. PORTER.

## Summary of Proceedings

(Concluded from page 60.)

### Report of Committee on Credentials and Licenses

MINISTERIAL CREDENTIALS: J. E. Fulton, R. C. Porter, F. H. DeVinney, J. S. James, J. E. Shultz, R. F. Cottrell, Dr. A. C. Selmon.

MINISTERIAL LICENSES: S. L. Frost, C. C. Crisler, C. C. Landis, H. O. Swartout.

MISSIONARY LICENSES: H. W. Barrows, W. P. Henderson, Lyman Bowers, Mrs. H. W. Barrows, Mrs. R. C. Porter, Dr. Bertha Selmon, Mrs. R. F. Cottrell, Mrs. J. E. Shultz, Mrs. W. P. Henderson, Mrs. Lyman Bowers, Miss Olive Osborne, Miss Florence Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Fulton, Mrs. C. E. Weeks, Mrs. S. L. Frost, Miss Jessie Fulton, Mrs. J. S. James, Mrs. F. H. DeVinney, Mrs. C. C. Crisler, Mrs. C. C. Landis, Miss Bessie Dowell, Mrs. H. O. Swartout.

ORDINATION, AND GRANTING OF MINISTERIAL CREDENTIALS BY THE DIVISION OR BY THE UNIONS IN WHICH THEY ARE TO LABOR; H. J. Doolittle, M. C. Warren, K. H. Wood, O. B. Kuhn, Wu Dj Shan, Han Giau Si, Mo Gi Ren, Du Fu Dzi, P. V. Thomas, C. E. Weeks, J. G. White, W. E. Gillis, S. G. White, A. L. Ham.

*Resolved*, That the following plan be adopted for granting credentials and ministerial licenses in mission fields within union conferences and union missions:

(a) All credentials and licenses of foreign laborers and all credentials and ministerial licenses of native laborers be issued by the union conference or union mission; and,

(b) All other licenses be issued by the local mission committee.

### Report of Committee on Distribution of Labor

Owing to the reorganization of the division into various unions, the work of the Committee on Distribution of Labor was taken over by the various union conference executive committees, and no report was rendered to the delegates assembled.