

# The China Division Reporter

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## THE SABBATH

BY FREDERICK GRIGGS

*THE Sabbath is a memorial of God's creative power. A memorial is a call to remember. On every hand we have memorials of men and their work, such as statues and buildings, and special days of birth or death of great men, that are observed by the entire nation. In giving us the Sabbath God calls us to remember that He who made the heavens and the earth by the breath of His mouth is He who can change our hearts and make us love good things that we once hated and hate bad things we once loved. Men are sanctified and saved only by faith in the creative power of God, and the Sabbath is a memorial of this work of sanctification. "Moreover also I gave them My Sabbaths to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them." To sanctify is to make holy. It is a creative work, and the observance of the Sabbath is a sign that we believe and know that God is doing this work in our hearts. Satan continually tempts us to be careless in our observance of the Sabbath. He wants us to think our own thoughts, to speak our own words and to do the common work of life. He wants us to be careless about the beginning and ending of the day. He is glad when we forget to be prepared for the coming of the Sabbath. While the Sabbath is in a special sense sacred, Friday, the sixth day of the week, is especially designated as a day in which we should prepare for the Sabbath. Our homes should be cleaned and set in order; clothes should be in readiness; food should be prepared so that as little work as possible will be necessary on the Sabbath. Secular literature should be put out of sight, and religious literature should be where it will attract the eye and attention. All this physical preparation for the coming of the Sabbath tends directly to bring our minds and hearts to a preparation for the spiritual rest of the day. If the Sabbath is properly observed, if in it we set our affections anew on things of heaven, we are given a glimpse of the peace of mind and the joy of heart that dwells in the heavenly land. Proper Sabbath observance requires definite and conscious effort on our part, and this endeavor will result in habits of joyful worship of God. The true worship of God is based upon a definite and growing knowledge of His love and His wisdom and power, as manifested in His work in nature and in us. There are those for whom our love and admiration grow the better we know them, and this is doubly true of our heavenly Father. He has given us the Sabbath as a time in which to increase our knowledge of Him. Any Sabbath that goes by without giving us a better acquaintance with our dear Lord has failed to bring us the best and the most of the good things He has in store for us.*

## Assurance for Days of Perplexity \*

BY M. C. WARREN

We have come in the experience of the church in China to a time of special need. We all realize this; and we must remember that God has made provision for the necessities of His work and for the spiritual needs of His children in every time of exigency. He has promised help for every emergency, every difficulty, every trouble, every temptation, every weakness in our individual lives. In the writings of the Spirit of prophecy there are many precious promises that apply to such times as this. I have been deeply impressed with this fact recently as I have read through Volume 8 of the Testimonies. It is my desire this morning to call attention to some of these promises, found on pages 10 to 12 of Volume 8, in the hope that they may strengthen our courage and our faith in God's desire to do us good and to help us to appropriate to our own personal experience the assurances of His faithfulness and mercy.

Regarding the church at work in "the regions beyond" and the sureness of ultimate accomplishment, are these words: "We are to continue to press into the regions beyond where the people are in spiritual darkness. . . . Obstacles to the advancement of the work of God will appear; but fear not. To the omnipotence of the King of kings our covenant-keeping God unites the gentleness and care of a tender shepherd. Nothing can stand in His way. His power is absolute, and it is the pledge of the sure fulfilment of His promises to His people."

As we think of the promises of God, we are to think of His power. "He can remove all obstructions to the advancement of His work. He has the means for the removal of every difficulty." What comfort and assurance there are in these words to us as leaders! We plan for the work of God in some place. Difficulties arise. We do not know what to do. But we may know that God has ways and means that we know not of. "In the darkest days, when appearances seem so forbidding, fear not. Have faith in God. He is working out His will, doing all things well in behalf of His people. The strength and love of those who serve Him will be renewed day by day. His understanding will be placed at their service, that

they may not err in the carrying out of His purposes."

"There is to be no despondency in God's service. Our faith is to endure the pressure that is brought to bear upon it. God is able and willing to bestow upon His servants all the strength they need. He will more than fulfil the highest expectations of those who put their trust in Him. He will give them the wisdom that their varied necessities demand."

"The church of Christ is God's agency for the proclamation of the truth; she is empowered by Him to do a special work; and if she is loyal to God, obedient to His commands, there will dwell within her the excellence of divine power. If she will honor the Lord God of Israel, there is no power that can stand against her."

Attending the promises of God there are always conditions. God's people are to keep His commandments; they are to be loyal to Him. When this is true of them, there will be found in the church divine power. We may be a small and insignificant people. The nations of earth may have little regard for us; but the church is to know that with the Lord there is power. "If she will be true to her allegiance, the

forces of evil will no more be able to overpower her than is the chaff to resist the whirlwind."

"My brethren, allow nothing to come in that will separate you from one another or from God. Talk not of differences of opinion, but unite in the love of the truth as it is in Jesus. Come before God and plead the shed blood of the Saviour as a reason why you should receive help in the warfare against evil. You will not plead in vain. When in faith we take hold of His strength, He will change, wonderfully change, the most hopeless, discouraging outlook. He will do this for the glory of His name."

That promise is worth writing on the fly-leaf of our Bibles: "When in faith we take hold of His strength, He will change, wonderfully change, the most hopeless, discouraging outlook." We can get into no difficulty that this does not include. "We shall not be stinted for means if we will go forward trusting in God." The finance and budget committees need that promise. "In the great closing work we shall meet with perplexities that we know not how to deal with; but let us not forget that the three great Powers in heaven are working, that a divine Hand is on the wheel, and that God will bring His promises to pass."

## A Definite Program of Campaign

ONE of the outstanding impressions which a student of Paul's work obtains, remembering always that this work of his was planned by the Holy Spirit, is that there was in it a very definite program of campaign. There are two facts noticeable in this connection:

First, Luke and Paul constantly spoke of the provinces as a whole rather than of the cities. For instance, Paul was forbidden to preach the word "in Asia." Acts 16:6. He was called from Troas, not to Philippi and Thessalonica, to which cities he actually went, but to "Macedonia." Acts 16:9,10. A reference to Acts 18:5; 19:22; 2 Cor. 1:16; 2:13; 7:5; Phil. 4:15 will disclose that such allusion to the provinces was characteristic of these early evangelists. Speaking of the collection for the saints at Jerusalem, Paul boasted that Achaia was ready a year ago. 2 Cor. 9:2.

From all of this it is plain that in Paul's view the unit to be occupied and reached by the evangelist was the province rather than the city.

Second, Paul's evangelistic pro-

gram for reaching provinces was not to preach in every place in that province himself. It was to establish centers of Christian influence in two or three places of importance, from which the knowledge of the truth might spread out into the country around.

### CHURCHES AS CENTERS OF LIGHT

This is most significant. It reveals that Paul intended his congregations to become at once centers of light. He must have organized and trained his converts for such a program. There is no particular value in attacking a center or establishing a church in an important place unless a church can be established which possesses sufficient life to work on an organized and adequate plan, and become a source of light and life to the whole country around.

It is not enough for a church to be established in a place where many are coming and going, unless those who come and go not only learn the truth, but learn it in such a way that they can and will propagate it. It is not enough that the truth be preached. It must be preached in such a way

\* Extract from talk given to missionaries in Hongkong, January, 1938.

that the convert who receives it understands how to spread it and realizes that it is entrusted to him for that purpose.

When Paul had established the church in two or three centers in a province, he claimed that he had reached the whole province. Ten years after he started out from Antioch, he wrote the Romans that he had "fully preached the gospel of Christ" "from Jerusalem and round about unto Illyricum" (Rom. 15:19), and that he had "no more place in these parts." Verse 23.

In these statements we have the explanation and the justification of Paul's establishment of churches in important centers. When he had entered two or three centers, he had really and effectually occupied the province. He had established evangelizing agencies whose chief work and responsibility was to see to it that the whole province was enlightened with the gospel. He trained these churches in such a way that the burden of evangelization was shifted from himself to his converts.

#### WHAT IS OUR PLAN OF CAMPAIGN?

We often talk of the importance of entering and occupying strategic centers. I believe in this, provided it is done as Paul did it. To talk about occupying strategic points implies that we have a strategy. The question I raise is, What is the strategy? Is it merely to establish headquarters where we concentrate the best preachers we have and load them down with routine tasks?

Paul's strategic centers were centers indeed. Headquarters were placed in them as part of the plan of extending the gospel to the whole province. Churches were thus more than headquarters. They became centers of evangelistic life.

Paul seized strategic points because he had a strategy. The establishment of churches in these strategic points was part of a larger campaign. In his evangelistic program, given him by the Holy Spirit, these churches became sources of strength from which the water of life was spread in every direction. They were centers from which work could be carried on with ever-increasing power.

And the basic, fundamentally essential element in doing this was the training of the churches, and of the individual members of the churches, to be evangelizing agencies.—*Carllyle B. Haynes, in "Living Evangelism," pp. 300-383.*

## Some Inspiring Statistics

FROM the Central European Division *Bulletin* we gather the following inspiring statistics supplied by Elder E. D. Dick, General Conference secretary for the world field:

At the close of 1937 Seventh-day Adventists were conducting denominational work in 385 countries, islands and island groups around the world by 28,029 evangelists and institutional laborers, who were operating in 714 languages and dialects. This is an increase of 65 languages during 1937, or practically one language added every five days of the year.

The membership of our 8,388 churches throughout the world at the close of 1937 was 452,758, a net increase for the year of 14,619. The increase in membership since 1929 has been 153,203, and is equivalent to the entire membership of the denomination as it stood in 1917, seventy-four years after the inception of this movement.

The total tithes received from the church membership in 1937 were \$7,032,921.31, an increase of \$603,127.85 over the receipts of 1936, and a per capita of \$15.53. This sum is the largest ever received in any year except 1920. Offerings contributed to foreign missions for the same period were \$3,603,504, an average for each member of \$7.96. Home missions offerings were \$1,976,763.61, a per capita of \$4.37 and an increase of

\$191,461.62 for the year.

Denominational literature is now circulated in 194 languages, and oral work conducted in 520 other languages,—a total of 714. There are 75 publishing houses, with 1,271 persons occupied in the production of literature and 3,383 engaged as colporteurs for its distribution. The number of periodicals issued is 310.

Sabbath schools throughout the world total 13,320, with a membership of 553,389, and with contributions for 1937 standing at \$1,669,833.86. Youth's Missionary Volunteer Societies number 5,923, with the largest enrolment in their history—130,748.

There have been established by this denomination in the world field 89 sanitariums and 64 treatment rooms, with 6,395 persons concerned in this class of work; 690,072 persons received medical care during the year; and the value of the charity work done by these institutions for the same period was \$383,258.76. Church buildings have increased to 4,124, having a value of \$15,000,000.00 and a seating capacity of 619,933. There are 2,526 primary and 243 advanced schools, a total of 2,769, with 6,104 teachers and an enrolment of 120,118. This enrolment greatly exceeds the figure of any other year. Evangelistic laborers sent out as missionaries to foreign fields during 1937 numbered 137, and this figure brings the total since 1901 to 4,331.

## An Open Letter

*Dear Fellow Workers,*

The purpose of this letter is to call your attention to the work in Tanganyika, Africa. You will soon be promoting in your field the Thirteenth Sabbath offering, which this quarter is to go to Section No. 2 of the Central European Division, whose territory in Africa is Tanganyika.

At the request of the General Conference, I spent the first three months of this year in that field, endeavoring to help especially in plans for aggressive evangelistic work. My first place of call was the Suji Mission, in the Pare Mountains, where I met with the native workers from that section. Elder Srogis, who has charge of the Tanganyika field, and Elder Ludwig and Brother Fenner, of the Suji Mission, were also there.

When I urged the need of more aggressive evangelistic work, they said, "There is no money in the budget for this expense." I agreed with them in that. "With no money," they said, "it cannot be done." And again I agreed.

Then I told them that I was not going to the budget for money for this work, but into their pockets. That was a different matter. They went into their pockets. Each of the native workers gave a month's salary to cover the expenses of the effort. We planned for four efforts to start immediately, and others to be begun when the teachers were free from their school duties. They set goals of 500 to be won to the message this year. At the close of the first four efforts there were more than a hundred, and many more interested.

The next institute was held at the Ikizu Mission, near Lake Victoria. There we assembled the native workers from the Mtimbara, Majita, Ntusu and Likzu Missions, and the European brethren connected with these missions. Here again we stressed the need of evangelism. When that meeting closed a goal had been set of 1000 new Sabbath keepers from those four missions by the end of this year. Earnest work has since been in progress, and I am sure that by the end of the year this goal will be reached.

At the close of the institute the committee held its annual meeting, where it was agreed to take an advance step and open a new mission to the south of Tanganyika, a section that we have never yet touched. Next year we shall open another mission in yet another unentered area.

By placing more responsibility upon the native workers, the committee can release Europeans for the opening of these two new missions, and not add greatly to the repeating expense. Money will be needed, however, for building homes for the workers and also for school and church buildings in each of these places. I hope that when the time comes for the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering, the overflow from which is to go in part to this mission field, you will do your bit in China to give us the help we need in taking these advance steps.

W. H. ANDERSON.

### Committee on Language Study

At the last winter council a permanent committee on language study was appointed. The committee is made up of the division officers, the educational and ministerial association secretaries, the union superintendents, and the president of the Home Study Institute. The purpose of the committee is to review annually the progress of each worker, to give careful study to the peculiar needs of each individual, and to counsel on such matters as have to do with the development of our foreign workers for strong and effective work in the mission field.

At the first meeting of this committee definite standards, which were later approved by the division committee as a whole, were set up. It is now expected that recruits complete the first

year of the five-year course of study in the Chinese language during their first year in the field; the second year should be completed during their second and third years in the field; while the third year should be completed by the close of the first term of service. It was also voted that the fourth and fifth years be completed by the close of the second term of service. The wives of the missionaries are urged, in so far as possible, to reach the same attainments.

At the last meeting of the committee it was voted, in order that the committee may work more intelligently, to send out annually a questionnaire to all foreign workers. Two copies of this questionnaire will be sent to each worker. One is to be returned to your superintendent of language study and the other to the secretary of the committee on language study.

We hope at our next meeting to work out a plan whereby each

*"Begin by denying yourself, and by and by you forget yourself. The kindness which was at first a duty becomes a pleasure and a joy. Self-denial becomes glorified into self-forgetfulness."*

worker will know definitely what is expected of him, in so far as language study is concerned, during 1939; also the amount of appropriation set up in the budget for his language expense for that year. A preliminary study of this question, based on a survey of the whole field, has already been made.

The committee desires to do all in its power to give every possible opportunity for gaining a good command of the language and to assist our workers in every way practicable in their efforts to acquire a fluent command of the vernacular in which they are laboring, so that a strong work may be built up.

We trust that all will cooperate with the committee in these efforts to increase efficiency by promptly filling out the questionnaires. Send one copy to your superintendent of study and one copy to the secretary of the committee on language study.

W. A. SCHARFFENBERG,  
Secretary.

### Why Attend Atlantic Union College?

BEAUTIFUL, historic New England, where first were born American institutions, and where the third angel's message had its genesis, is a most advantageous location in which to spend the furlough year with your family.

Within an hour's drive from Old Boston, with its Bunker Hill, Old South Church and State House; less than thirty miles from Concord and Lexington and their literary and military shrines; and a few hours' drive from denominationally historic spots on Rocky Hill, Connecticut, and Washington, New Hampshire, is situated Atlantic Union College.

Not only are the usual literary, scientific and theological courses offered in this old institution, situated in the atmosphere of pioneer principles and endeavors, but that other important factor in Christian education so frequently stressed by the Lord's servant—industry—stands out in balanced proportion. A well equipped and

carefully organized printing establishment affords splendid vocational and financial-help opportunities to interested students.

Housed in new and modern barns, our herd of over forty Guernsey milk cows, adds interest and enthusiasm to the student interested in both earning and learning in the dairy industry. The College mill employs a comparatively large group in the manufacture of woodenware articles for the New England and New York markets, thus providing a means for student self-help. Farming, clerical work in the offices, dining room service, campus improvement, building maintenance, and other lines of work provide additional opportunities whereby the children of our foreign workers may assist themselves to a Christian education when returning to the homeland for that purpose.

Be assured, the president and the treasurer will be most happy in the privilege of corresponding with our brethren in the foreign fields, relative to their educational problems.

C. E. KELLOGG,  
Business Manager.

## China Training Institute

### Opening of the Institute

BY PAUL E. QUIMBY

ON September seventh, in the temporary quarters established at Shatin, New Territories, the China Training Institute and the South China Training Institute opened their doors once more to the young people of all China. It certainly was a pleasant occasion for our teachers and the workers in the vicinity of Hongkong once more to welcome these young people to another year of school life. The opening address, given by Pastor A. L. Ham, superintendent of the South China Union Mission and acting president of the China Division, was most appropriate and was greatly appreciated.

At this writing, two weeks from the opening of the institute, the matriculation in all grades of these two schools stands at just two hundred. The last year that the China Training Institute operated at Chiaotoutseng, the matriculation was 400. It seems nothing less than a miracle that the Lord has, through this terrible crisis for our young people and the nation at large, preserved and again called together a group of students equal in number to half of this former enrolment.

Another item which should give our entire working force in China much courage is, that thirty-two students are this year preparing for the ministry as compared with forty-two the last year we were at Chiaotoutseng. It is evident that our young people are remaining true to the call of the Lord, in that most of them have returned to finish their training for the sacred work of the ministry. We are glad to report also fifteen taking the teachers' training course and eleven taking the church business course. The number in both junior and senior institute grades is about the same.

We wish to express to all our leaders and workers throughout the China field appreciation for the cooperation that has made possible the attendance this year of this excellent student body. We sincerely trust that the work done this year will make these young people stronger spiritually, intellectually and physically, and that at its close they will return to their home missions better prepared to serve in the great campaign of giving this last message of mercy to China.

## M. V. Department

### Youth's Evangelistic Movement in Yunnan

BY D. E. REBOK

It is said of Jesus that "He went round about the villages, teaching." That brief account by Mark should be a great inspiration to our young people here in China where there are more than a million and a quarter villages. May it be said of our Missionary Volunteers in the records of heaven that "they went round about the villages of China, teaching."

You will notice in the sixth chapter of Mark that nothing is said of "follow-up" work, or "binding off" work, or even of

the Chinese villages. Neither did we have the proper supplies for this campaign. However, we felt that we could experiment along this line. After studying the prospects we decided to ask the Miao students to take along with them our recently completed book in Bible Doctrines, the New Testament, and our song book. As you know, these books are all in their own language. Our plan was this: The students were to go into unentered territory (Miao), visit the villages and conduct meetings in as many as possible, and during these meetings offer the above-mentioned books for sale. The first week in July we sent out six groups. They spent about six weeks in this work. During this time they conducted 146 meetings in 96 different villages with a total attendance of over 3,600, and sold 217 books. Of course, they visited numerous villages where they were unable to hold meetings. Their work



*Students of the North China Training Institute who Participated in the Student Evangelistic Campaign.*

final results. The important part of the whole matter is that Jesus "went round about the villages, teaching."

That is just what some of our young people in the China Division did during the past summer months. You will all be interested in what was done in Yunnan. Here is the report from Pastor C. B. Miller and, as all good reports should do, it makes our "bones fat," or in words of today, it makes us all very happy. On August 15, 1938, Pastor Miller wrote:

"This afternoon I should like to give you a short report of what has been accomplished through our student evangelistic campaign. As our mature students are all tribespeople, we didn't feel it wise to send them out into

covered twelve *hsien*. The total cost of the effort was \$86.00.

"So far I have not had opportunity to study as I should with these students the prospects for opening new work; but all reported numerous places where there is some interest. I believe in the student evangelistic campaign, and feel sure that there are large possibilities in it. We hope to put on a campaign among the Chinese population of this province next year."

When the full report of all the work done by our student volunteer evangelists is made up, I am sure we shall find that they have given the truth to many hundreds of villages and to thousands of people, and have done this at a very low cost. Shall we not now begin to lay plans for the summer of 1939?

## Home Missionary Department

### Inspiring News From the Field

BY E. L. LONGWAY

**WEST CHINA.** From Yunnan comes this word of encouragement: "One of our colporteurs is a tribes boy. He is running away with things. From August 1 to 12 he took 114 subscriptions, besides selling several books. This is his first experience in the colporteur work." This morning's mail brought orders from Yunnan, East Kweichow, and West Szechwan for varying numbers of subscriptions to the *Signs of the Times*. East Kweichow, thus far this year, has taken several hundred more subscriptions than for the whole of last year. Now the question is to keep these far-away tract societies supplied with book stocks.

**NORTH CHINA.** The Harvest Ingathering campaign is on in real earnest in North China. Brother Cossentine reports \$10.00 taken in the first day. This money came as a sort of by-product of regular bill paying. Here's an idea for all of us to use as we meet our monthly bills. Brother Wang Ya-ruh, departmental secretary in the Hopei Mission, is carrying out the North China plan of making a certain number of visits each day during the campaign. His first three days' efforts in Tientsin resulted in securing \$151.50.

**SOUTH CHINA.** The Waichow church reports over \$300 taken in during the first week of the Ingathering campaign in that city. First efforts in Swatow are most encouraging. Brother B. L. Anderson began his Ingathering campaign in that city. Foochow had more than half of its goal some days ago, and we are sure will more than make the full goal. The book work in the Hakka Mission is making steady progress under Brother Lo Hwei-an's earnest efforts. He has set a goal of one hundred subscriptions a week from that field. Brother Wimer is on an extended trip into Kwangai in behalf of the Publishing and Home Missionary departments.

**EAST CHINA.** The efforts of the colporteurs in Shanghai have been greatly blessed. At present the *Signs* subscription list is the

highest it has ever been in that city, and the success of the colporteurs seem to be of the progressive sort. The brethren have launched the Ingathering campaign in Shanghai, and report the work difficult; but they are of good courage.

**CENTRAL CHINA.** The best news that we have to report from Central China is that Kiangsi has again joined the rest of the field in promoting the literature work. It was just a little over a year from the time the last order came from Kiangsi until the first order for this year came to hand. We are glad for the nearly two hundred subscriptions taken in Kian, and for the courageous plans that have been made, looking to bringing the *Signs* list up to a thousand before the end of this year. Good work is being done in Hunan; and in Honan the field secretary, Brother Hou, has demonstrated that the village work being done so efficiently in Manchuria and North China can be done in Honan also.

**NORTHWEST.** A little colporteur work is still being done in both Shensi and Kansu. Pastor Appel and Professor Rebok hope to visit the Northwest in the near future, and we anticipate a revival of all lines of departmental activity at that time.

**MANCHURIA.** Manchuria is setting the whole field a wonderful example of thorough work in the country districts. For the past few months the colporteurs have averaged very nearly 2,500 subscriptions per month. A recent word from Brother Larsen intimates that Manchuria will doubtless reach its goal of 25,000 subscriptions before the close of the year.

### A Dorcas Society in Lanchow, Kansu

BY ESTHER DAHLSTEN

It is well over a year since the Lanchow Dorcas Society was organized. Its beginning was small, but it is now a strong and healthy society. At the first meeting nine ladies were in attendance. Most of these had never heard of a Dorcas Society; but when the purpose was explained to them and they learned what we were planning to do, they were very enthusiastic.

After the revolution in Lanchow last year, many wounded soldiers were left without support; and many, when they were ready to leave the hospital, were

without an article of clothing to wear. The first thing we attempted, therefore, was to gather together some old clothes that we could make over for underwear. It was cold in Lanchow at the time. Then a collection was taken, amounting to \$7.00. I took this money to a merchant in the city and told him for what purpose it had been given, and that in bringing it to him I hoped that he would assist us in helping these soldiers by giving us a good discount on the bill. He was kind enough to give us a roll of cloth at half price. From this roll we made ten Chinese gowns, for which the poor soldiers were indeed grateful. Now they could leave the hospital and go out to work.

The Dorcas Society did not help the poor alone. It was a source of blessing and instruction to the members of the church, and a means, moreover, by which we made the acquaintance of people of the better class who did not like to attend our church services, but had nothing against coming to the Dorcas meeting. Usually during the sewing hour the Bible woman would read aloud from one of Sister White's books—"Spirit of Prophecy" or "Great Controversy." After about two hours of work, we had the report of the last meeting. Then the offering was taken, and we sang a song and had prayer. Then some one would read a portion from the Bible, and either a little talk was given or we had a Bible study. Every one was free to ask questions, and we had a very pleasant, sociable time together. Soon we all felt very well acquainted.

Some of the ladies who attended were much interested in learning how to make bread and to can fruit. This opened another avenue for work, which we tried to use to advantage. One day each week I would accompany the Bible woman to the homes of these people; and always I would give a special invitation to come to our Sabbath meetings. When the time for Harvest Ingathering came, we went together to see some of these friends and gathered over \$30.00.

A year has gone by since then. Mrs. Lind, one of our most faithful church members, is now in charge of the Dorcas meeting. A letter received from her a little time ago says that the work of the society is going on as usual. And we are seeing other results in an increased and regular attendance at church. A recent

word from Lanchow says that each Sabbath the women's side of the church is quite filled up. I am sure that it is the Dorcas Society, to a very large extent, that has held our women members together and has brought in new ones.

Will you not pray for the Dorcas work that it may be carried on with increasing zeal in all our missions. It has an important place in the activities of the church, especially now and in China, where there are so many suffering and in need of help. What we do for the poor we do unto the Lord.

### An Investment That Paid

A PERSONAL letter received from Miss Josephine Holmes, Bible worker in the North China Union, relates a little story of social undertaking that we pass on for the suggestion it may contain. Miss Holmes says:

"Last winter there was a group of girls here in Peiping with nothing to do. To give them something to occupy their time that would be both profitable and entertaining, I suggested that they get together and cook some meals. I paired them off according to temperament and ability and gave each couple two dollars. The point was to see which pair could get the best meal for two dollars. There were eight girls; the experiment cost me eight dollars; but I think I never spent money more profitably.

"The girls developed a fine group spirit, and in the early spring went a step further, deciding to buy a bolt of cloth and each make herself a dress according to regulations. The farther the matter went, the more enthusiasm there was. The third move was the organization of a girls' chorus. Mrs. Holley took charge of this, and the members did really well.

"Next we went to P.U.M.C. for a series of eight lectures on foods, and following this were taken through the X-Ray department of the P.U.M.C., where the one in charge spared no pains to make our visit both profitable and interesting.

"Moreover—and this was best of all—three of the girls from this group with two young men of the North China Union, Y.P.M.V. members, conducted the summer Bible school for the children, and did it most successfully. Twenty-three children received certificates. I was away

from Peiping while the school was in operation, but have been told by many that without exception this summer school was the best—and far the best—that has ever been conducted in Peiping by our mission."

Such contributions as this from our missionary wives and sisters who in their various stations are working in one way and another for social betterment and Christian living will, we hope, come in more and more frequently. There is cheer and incentive and courage to keep going in an exchange of these experiences that is vital to success in a line of endeavor that calls for so much of faith and patient, self-forgetting work.

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## Sabbath School Department

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### Growth in North China

PASTOR C. B. GREEN, Sabbath school secretary for the North China Union, reports that the membership of the Peking Sabbath school has climbed to over 200, including the members of branch Sabbath schools. Sabbath afternoons are given over to branch Sabbath school work. Tsinan reports nearly four times as many Sabbath school members as before the trouble started, and has two branch Sabbath schools, one with 46 members. The total Sabbath school membership for North China for the first quarter of 1938 shows a gain of 313 over that of the fourth quarter for 1937, and the second quarter's figures are still higher. And the second quarter records a home division enrolment of 142—another sign of progress. — *Sabbath School Echoes*.

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### "Canning" Money for Thirteenth Sabbath

"I WANTED to do something to increase our Thirteenth Sabbath Offering. Usually aside from our own offering, we did well if we got \$2.00. I took a quart jar and pasted a label on it which said, 'Thirteenth Sabbath Offering.' I explained to the members that our offerings are often small because we do not plan far enough ahead; so, instead of using this jar for fruit, we were going to can our money for Thirteenth Sabbath. Though only seven

Sabbaths have passed, we have \$8.70 in the jar. The jar is not full yet. We hope it may be before the end of the quarter."

Thus wrote Mrs. C. B. Guild, Sabbath school superintendent in Chungking, West China. Her plan succeeded, as is the way with plans that are born in the spirit of sacrifice and fostered by earnest endeavor. By the end of the quarter one two-quart jar and one one-quart jar had been filled, the results totaling \$23.51.

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### Another Investment Idea

Two faithful colporteurs, brothers, working in North China, wanted to have a part in the Sabbath school investment. They happened to be working in very poor territory, where it seemed it was all they could do to earn a living. However, they decided to give one cent to the investment offering for every subscription taken through the week. That week their sales increased, and they determined to follow the practice regularly, with the result that they had larger sales than the year before, over the very same territory. The Lord works with and for those who make His interests first—*Sabbath School Echoes*.

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### South China Notes

MR. C. E. WIMER is itinerating through the Kwangsai Mission in the interests of the publishing department and Harvest Ingathering promotion.

A telegram from Nanning states that in spite of air raids our workers and properties there are safe.

Pastor J. P. Anderson and Dr. So report very good patronage at the Waichow hospital, the best in the history of the institution.

The church at Waichow has reported over \$300 Harvest Ingathering received.

Pastor B. L. Anderson and Pastor Keh, who are visiting stations in the Swatow Mission, report Harvest Ingathering work in the city of Swatow. Over \$300 was raised in that almost deserted city.

Pastor L. C. Wilcox recently returned from Kulangsu, Amoy, where he has been assisting Pastor G. L. Williams in opening the school there in the absence of Professor McIntyre. Brother Wilcox reports an enrolment of over 200 students.

## China Division Reporter

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### 1939 Reading Courses

THE Missionary Volunteers will all be glad to learn the names of the new English books for the 1939 Reading Courses. This advance notice will enable parents to order them in time to have them here by January 1.

The following books should be ordered through the Signs of the Times Publishing House office at Hongkong:

#### Senior Missionary Volunteer Course

1. "Moonlit Trail in Indian Jungles," by Theodore Flaiz
2. "Bambo and His Battles," by Madge Haines Morrill
3. "Founders of the Message," by Everett Dick
4. "Martha Jean of Idylwild," by Archa Dart
5. "The Colporteur Evangelist," by Ellen G. White

#### Junior Missionary Volunteer Course

1. "Pioneering in the Lion Country," by W. H. Branson
2. "Ideals for the Junior," by C. Lester Bond
3. "The Little Wolf," by Chapman

#### Primary Reading Course

1. "Cheeky," by Josephine Sanger Lau
2. "Stories Jesus Told," by Hazel Witthaus

This looks like a fine array of good books for good young people, and that means every Seventh-day Adventist boy and girl.

D. E. REBOK.

### Announcements

ANOTHER book, "The Sabbath School.—Its History, Organization and Objectives," is off the press. This book has been selected for the 1939 Sabbath School Workers' Reading Course. It comes in two bindings; cloth, at \$1.75, U.S. currency, and in stiff, durable paper cover at \$1.00.

A new volume from the Spirit of Prophecy has recently been compiled, entitled "Counsels on Sabbath School Work." The price has not yet been announced.

### The Annual Offering for Missions

DECEMBER Seventeen is the date set by the General Conference for receiving from our churches in China and throughout the world the annual offering for missions. Every worker and every church member is requested to make as liberal an offering as possible at that time, that work already established may be adequately supported and the triumphs of the third angel's message farther extended.

Never was there a time when the calls for help from heathen lands were so urgent as they are today; never so insistent the demands of the developing cause. And because this is true, never so impelling has been the need for self-denial and generous giving on the part of those who believe in the soon coming of the Saviour and the approaching consummation. December Seventeen. Let us note the date and individually plan ahead for a liberal contribution.

### Baptisms in Kansu

We cull the following from a personal letter from Pastor N. E. Dahlsten relating to the work in Kansu Province:

"I have been out to Ta-hsing-ying over the Sabbath, where we had some good meetings and baptised eleven persons. Three of these were from Ta-hsing-ying and eight from Go-dang-ying, about two miles distant. The work is going well in both these localities; the believers are growing spiritually; and I believe that in a little while we shall have a strong church in each. We hope to have a primary school next year in Ta-hsing-ying.

"In other places also, Liangchow and Suchow, there are persons ready for baptism, and I am planning to visit these cities before the weather grows too cold. In Liangchow the interest is very good indeed. In the month of August \$11.00 were paid in tithe by the native believers alone. They will have a primary school there this year.

"I am thankful that the cause of present truth in Kansu is advancing in spite of the war; for there are so many places in China at present where nothing can be done. We have good workers in this province and are looking for the churches to grow and prosper."

### From Pastor J. E. Frick

WORD has finally reached headquarters from Pastor and Mrs. J. E. Frick, who were stationed in Kiukiang at the time of the taking of that city on July 25, and of whom since that time till the present no word has been received. Now comes a letter, dated August 1 and received mid-September, which reads, in effect:

"Just a word, if I can get this letter to you through the courtesy of the Japanese navy, to let you know that we are still in the land of the living. We thank God that He is still "a very present help in trouble." Kiukiang, as you know, fell July 25. Mrs. Frick and I stayed by the mission property during the siege, though this, you may know, was a nerve-racking experience.

"The damage done to the buildings by machine fire is not serious, and nothing has been taken from our property up to this time. The church is still standing unharmed. At present things are much quieter. There is no bombing and very little gun fire. The cholera is very bad among the Chinese refugees.

"We hope there will soon be some mail service and other means of communication; for as yet we know nothing of what has happened since we were cut off. We have no electric lights, and, naturally, there is nothing to be bought in the town.

"I shall probably not be able to attend the workers' meeting, but shall remember you all in my prayers."

### Division Notes

PASTOR JOHN OSS is spending some time in Shanghai in behalf of publishing house and other mission interests.

MRS. H. H. MORSE, returning from the States, arrived in Hongkong October 6. Mrs. Morse will connect with the Home Study Institute.

WE regret to state that Pastor C. L. Blandford and family, will not, for health reasons, be returning to the China field.

BRETHREN D. E. Rebok and E. L. Longway left Hongkong October 4 for an extended itinerary in the Central, West and Northwest China Unions, where their time will be spent in holding workers' institutes and otherwise strengthening the cause of evangelism in those parts, and in Harvest Ingathering promotion.