

The Eastern Tidings

Vol. 4

July, 1909

No. 7

The Eastern Tidings

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
INTERNATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY
19 Banks Road, - - Lucknow

THE SMALL THINGS OF LIFE

The small things of life are so often
The mainspring that moves the world ;
And Oh! from what small beginnings
The beauties of nature unfold !
As down in the heart of the little green bud
The beautiful rose lies curled,
So down in the depths of the human soul
Lies hidden a glorious life ;
And over and over in common things
Eternal truths are told.

—Selected.

IN THE EAST

I left Calcutta April 18, and arrived in Yokohama, Japan, May 14. We stopped in Singapore one day. I paid Brother Jones and the workers in the Straits Settlements a visit, and had a fine drive over the city by tram and rickshaw. Brother Jones is having a substantial brick church built, which will answer the purpose of a school as well. They have a beautiful location.

I was one day in Hong Kong, and three days in Shanghai. I visited the old walled city of Shanghai, saw a lot of native life, and had a very pleasant visit with the workers located at that station. I got a glimpse of Chinese life and their way of doing things, and altogether had a very profitable time. I spent the Sabbath with Dr. Miller, Professor Cottrell, and other workers, and we exchanged experiences in the Chinese and Indian fields. They are making preparations for a big work in China, and the Lord is certainly blessing them. It seems remarkable to me, the amount of literature

they are getting out in the native languages with the facilities to hand. I wish our Indian workers could see the Chinese Seventh-day Adventist Publishing House, and some of the tough problems they have to meet. They are digging right into the language, both in China and Japan; and from my experience in India, and what I have seen in these two great eastern empires, it is plain that the only way to work is to get hold of the language, and put out literature that the people can understand. Brother Allum, in the province of Hunan, which is about the center of China proper, is going to open a mission in a short time just on the border of Thibet. It will take him six months to get there from Hunan; so you can have some idea of how far removed from civilization he will be.

I wish you could enjoy some of the fine weather I am experiencing; the warmest I have seen has been 77° in the shade. I am stopping at present with Dr. Dunscombe, in Tokio. My first Sabbath here was with the Japanese brethren. There were thirty of the native brethren, and seven or eight Europeans, including Sisters Orr and Haegert and myself. I gave them something of our work in India, and Sister Orr related some of her canvassing experience. Though it is not the custom in Japan to shake hands, every one in the little church came up and gave us a hearty handshake.

There is no nation, comparatively, that is making such strides toward education and general improvement as is Japan; and in some ways it makes it more difficult for the work of evangelization. Tokio has the finest university in the East. The Imperial University will rank well with many of the home

institutions. They have the best of instructors in Japanese, English, German, etc. The school accommodates four thousand students, and its curriculum embraces law, medicine, engineering, science, literature, philosophy, and other studies that go to put the people on an equal footing with other nations, so far as education goes. There are seventeen large brick buildings, besides a score or more of frame buildings, including a hospital, dormitories, etc. Japan has many fine schools, and in Tokio alone there are fifty thousand students.

I visited the Imperial Industrial Exhibition, which has just closed, and it seems that the nation that can put up such an exhibition is considerably above the first mark of civilization. School children are being trained in the use of arms; and they have real guns, too. One soon learns that he is among a people who think they can handle themselves, with no assistance from outsiders. The spirit of war seems to be in the air.

I have visited Yokohama, Kamokura, and Enoshima; and intend if the Lord wills, to go to Karazawa with a number of our workers on June 3. This is a little hill town about ninety miles from here. It has a fine climate and beautiful scenery, including an active volcano. I expect to stop there for a fortnight or so.

Sisters Haegert and Orr were canvassing in Yokohama last week, but I do not know what success they had.

I had a very pleasant voyage from Calcutta, and am feeling much better. I felt very sad at parting from the work and workers in India, and shall not fail to do my best for that field at every opportunity. My heart is with you, and I sometimes feel homesick for the work I have been compelled to lay down.

H. J. JEWELL.

May 27.

EN ROUTE TO HONG KONG

We are travelling first-class, and are very comfortable. It costs us only what we pay for our food, and this has amounted to Rs. 30-10 so far. We have plenty of health foods which we brought from Calcutta and Singapore to last us until we reach Japan, or possibly further. We will require only a little fruit at different ports. The captain was very kind to give his permission to our boarding ourselves, as it is against the rules to have food in the cabins. The Lord influenced him to make an exception in our case. Four Jewesses came as far as Singapore, and twice the elder sister sent us a warm breakfast, a vegetarian one, and some pudding at two other times.

The fare is Rs. 5 a day by special arrangement with the captain; otherwise, Rs. 8. We could never have afforded this. Yet there are two American missionaries, with two children, and one English travelling at this rate. The passage for one person is Rs. 150 to Hong Kong and then the board besides. The large amount spent by missionaries in going home is very evident.

We had about thirty-six hours in Singapore. The Jones's are nice people, and were very kind to us. We spent the night at Mt. Pleasant. We also visited two Chinese ladies with Sister Jones. One of them unbound her child's foot, and allowed us to see how the poor little thing was bent and twisted out of shape. However, we have to talk very softly about these things when corsets and high-heeled shoes are worn by their more enlightened sisters.

I believe the Lord will open up something from Japan on. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped," and he is not a fickle friend.

Kind wishes to all the workers; we shall remember the work in India before the Throne.

ANNA ORR.

Field Reports

GOPALGANJ

Our work moves steadily along. We are continually receiving calls from interested ones in different parts of the field to come and study with them, or from those who desire to come to us to investigate. Two or three have taken their stand. At present, ten, including the workers, are studying for a few days.

In the medical department, 577 treatments were given last month. This branch is proving a powerful ally of the evangelical work; as many of the heathen, who otherwise perhaps would not hear anything of the message are getting some knowledge of it as we talk and study with them and give them our literature. A few have purchased pamphlets.

LATER.—The workers went out again on the 5th instant. But three interested ones from the Khulna district came a few days since, and have been studying with us. One is just leaving Hinduism. He has not been baptized, but desires to be. His joy in his newly-found Saviour seems to be genuine, and I have hopes for him.

We are glad for the prayers of our brethren for the prosperity of the work in East Bengal, and trust they may be continued, while we forget not to remember the other workers in prayer. We are of good courage.

A. G. WATSON.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK

At the recent session of the General Conference Sister White bore a definite message with reference to the importance of medical missionary work. She urged that all our workers receive some training in medical lines in order to do more efficient work. One principle laid down was that we should teach the people by

the simple methods of nature without the use of drugs. I have been under the impression that in India it was necessary to depend to a certain extent on drugs; as our workers are unable to devote the time to treating all the patients that come to us, especially when from fifty to a hundred patients each day attend our dispensaries. But I am confident that the nearer we follow the teachings of the Spirit of Prophecy the more successful will we be in our work. This emphasizes the importance of training native workers to become efficient in applying the treatments. The worker in charge can then direct the treatment, and the assistants can carry out the prescriptions. In this way we shall be educating the people along right lines more positively than we can do by encouraging their desire for drugs.

At present we have three dispensaries where good work is being accomplished. I wish to urge all our workers to send me a systematic report the first of each month. The following are the reports thus far received: Tinnevelly Dispensary, month of April, patients treated, 2,086; May 2,411; June, 2,051; Mussoorie Dispensary, June, 494.

H. C. MENKEL, M. D.

SOUTH INDIA

Because of the press of work, I was unable to send in a report last month, but will send a few lines now. I am glad to say that God's prospering hand has been with us the last two months, and the work is going forward in these parts. He has given us sunshine with the showers, and a golden sunset to follow the day of clouds. Marvelous is this school of life by which God is preparing us now for the life equal in span to his.

The work on our bungalow is fast drawing to a close. I mean "fast" in the eastern acceptation of that term. The roof is on and the inside is plastered

throughout. The plasterers begin on the outside to-morrow, while the carpenters begin hanging the doors and windows. If I mistake not, this is the first building of any consequence erected by mission funds for our work in the Empire. I hope to have a cut made for the TIDINGS, so that all may have a partial view of the results of our efforts. The work has been very tedious and trying from the first, but God has graciously come to our aid in every time of perplexity. We drew our first plans for the work the 29th of February last. By the time you read these lines, if there is no unusual delay, the building will be done. This has taken us through four and one-half months of the hottest weather. Some two weeks after the work was begun I found it necessary to take the personal supervision of the enterprise in order to save ourselves a considerable loss. This compelled me to be constantly going and coming in the sun at all hours of the day, giving orders to bricklayers, carpenters, stone masons, etc., and seeing that no work was slighted. Being thus thrown into a strange work, with a strange language and strange methods of dealing, together with material such as I have never seen used in building, it can be seen at a glance that I have had no small task to deal with.

Our dispensary work continues to grow, and its influence has gone for miles around. The average number of cases treated each month is two thousand. This does not include the outside calls, of which we have many. Two hours a day—8:30 to 10:30 A. M.—are spent in this work. Our working force consists of Miss Shryock, Mrs. James, and a young native woman. When the work is heavy, I lend a hand. All of the outside work has fallen to me thus far. We are establishing a circle of friends among both Christians and Hindus in many of the adjacent villages, and many have urged me to come

and preach the gospel to them. We endeavour to make a free use of our literature, both in Tamil and English, wherever we go. The people seem to highly esteem our work.

The last two months a determined effort has been made by the leaders of the so-called Sabbath-keepers to sever their connection with us and prevent the members of their congregation from hearing our teachings. The last two Sabbaths some sixty men, women, and children, leaving their own church at the time a meeting was in progress, have walked a mile in the hot sun and burning sand to our house to attend service. These people seem starved for the Word of God. Many others are only waiting until we are located in our new home before joining them. God is going out before us here, and we feel to humble ourselves before him, that he may use us to gather much fruit for his kingdom. We have felt the sustaining influence of your prayers and have not forgotten you. Continue to pray for us.

J. S. JAMES.

DARJEELING

Since coming to Darjeeling we have had some interesting experiences. The Lord has opened the way for work without our making special efforts to find those who were hungering for the truth. Coming here as we did to study the language, naturally we did not look about for lines of work that would take our attention from our studies. Still we wanted to do whatever the Lord opened before us.

A lady lives in a room adjoining ours, and for about a month after we arrived we did not even get a glimpse of her. Finally, Mrs. Little mustered up courage to go in uninvited to see what could be the trouble. She found the lady quite ill, and very glad indeed to welcome a visitor. This led to other visits, and then later to Bible readings. Some of these have been very interesting, and as they have gone on the interest has increased. The last lesson brought in the disappointment of 1844, and she seemed very much interested in the leadings of the Lord with his people and the message

then given to the world. We hope that in some way the truth may get hold of this woman's heart. On account of the illness, Mrs. Little has been able to help her in other ways that have been much appreciated. When the Lord was here he not only went about preaching, but the record says he went about doing good and healing the sick.

We came to Darjeeling about the time of the beginning of the disturbance in Turkey, and at that time we had a few talks in a kind of off-hand way with the people from whom we have taken our rooms here. One day the lady came to us and said they would like to have Bible lessons from the book of Daniel, which would bring in the Eastern Question, and some other subjects. She spoke in an appreciative way of work Miss Jewett had done in trying to call her attention to some of these things several years ago.

After first speaking of having readings, it was several days before we heard anything about them again; but finally the lady one day said they had talked the matter over, and it seemed to her that as the Lord had given them the opportunity to have these readings, he would hold them responsible if they did not improve it. So an hour was appointed, and we began with two readings a week, taking up the book of Daniel, chapter by chapter.

These readings kept increasing in interest day by day as they were held, until finally one day a gentleman who has rooms here and attends the studies, asked me if the book "Daniel and Revelation," which I had loaned him to read, could be had in India. I told him it could, and so in a few days he had a copy sent from Lucknow, and has been reading it in connection with the lessons since. Mrs. Little gave the lady a copy of *Life and Health* to read, and there she saw advertised the new books "Man of Valour" and "Manual of Pronunciation," and she ordered these and now has them. We are now having three readings a week.

The other day we loaned them a copy of the monthly *Signs of the Times*, and after reading several articles in it the gentleman asked that it be ordered for him for a year. His order has been sent in. This gentleman has been a Roman

Catholic, and until lately had never read the Bible; but since our readings have begun he has hardly been able to find time enough to read it. Besides the book of Daniel, which we have now finished, we have had studies on the second coming of Christ and the signs which show that it is near at hand. The other day the husband of the lady of the house came home from Calcutta, and he heard his first reading yesterday on the Coming of the Lord, from Matthew 24. During this reading, some extracts were read from "His Glorious Appearing," and he was so much interested that when the reading was over he asked if the little book could be obtained in India; and when I told him I thought it could, he gave his order for a copy. His business calls him away to Calcutta again soon, and he will not be able to hear many readings, but we hope he will get some of the truth from this book that will lead him to investigate further.

We are starting in now on a verse-by-verse study of the book of Revelation. In the course of this, we expect to bring in nearly every point of present truth. Already in the course of our readings some very interesting questions have come up. While on the subject of "Christ's Second Coming," we came to the point of the reward of the saints which is given at that time, and the lady asked, "If that is so, what about the soul at death?" We did not take this question up fully, but will a little later.

Miss Smith seems to be improving healthwise. She has been doing some nursing as the way has opened. Her courage in the Lord seems to be good. If a worker were here who could devote his time to the work, undoubtedly there would be many openings to present the truth.

We ask an interest in the prayers of our people, that the Lord may water the seed sown and cause it to spring forth and grow up into an abundant harvest. We need special wisdom to know how to so present the necessity of obedience to the truth that these people may make their decision on the side of right. We are still pursuing our language study, and making some progress.

MR. AND MRS. J. C. LITTLE.

The Eastern Tidings

LUCKNOW, - - JULY (15TH), 1909

Printed by W. E. Perrin, at the Watchman Press, 19 Banks Road, Lucknow.

—Elder Enoch went last week to Burma to consult with government officials concerning the proposition to open up a school at Meiktila.

—Brother and Sister Cook came over from Burma the first of July and spent Sabbath and Sunday here in Lucknow on their way to Mussoorie to re-cuperate for a time.

—It is planned to have baptismal services at Mussoorie next Sabbath if arrangements can be made, a few candidates being ready for the rite. Altogether, the work there is not unfavorable.

—Many of our readers will learn with surprise that, having decided they can not continue in the work in India, Sisters King and Ayers are returning home, being booked to sail from Bombay to-day.

—The letter from Sister Orr was in reality a personal one written to Sister Quantock, but as there was much in it of general interest, it seemed that it should be shared with the readers of EASTERN TIDINGS.

—Brother Meyers returned from Mussoorie, Friday, June 18. He has not yet quite forgiven himself for not waiting a while longer before coming, as he says he never before felt the change so much in coming from the hills to the plains.

—All will be glad that Brother Evans has been appointed to the general oversight of the work in the Asiatic field. While we can not hope that he will locate in India, yet his presence and help here as occasion demands will be much appreciated.

—We suppose that few of our workers from America celebrated the Fourth in a demonstrative way; with us, and with others of whom we know, it was a day filled with duties not to be put off for some later time. While a riotous demonstration is not in keeping with the original spirit of the day, yet to gather together for pleasant associations and to realize the principles of right and justice upon which America was established and the lesson to be learned from a departure from those principles, can not but be helpful.

—All will regret to learn that Brother Shaw is not able to return to India. His health is in such a condition that it is considered advisable for him to give it his first attention. A month ago he was spending the most of his time in bed, and during the conference was able to be up only a part of the time. Sister Shaw has been advised to return, and will sail the 31st. The leaving of the work in India is the furthest from their desire, and they give it up with sincere regret. All will be sorry to see them go, and earnest prayers will ascend in their behalf. We trust that not infrequently they will remember the workers in India through the columns of EASTERN TIDINGS.

—The latest word from America did not say who would come out to take the superintendency of the work in India. Efforts were being made to find a strong man, but nothing definite had been accomplished. However, although very poorly, Brother Shaw was able to make strong pleas for India, and we understand that Rs. 225,000 in money was promised, and some seventy people, several of whom will be sent this fall if possible. The third angel's message is going to the world faster than can be realized by anyone, and we are glad to know that more help is to be had for the pushing of it here in this dark land.

—As a result either of carelessness or lack of knowledge, many people not infrequently make mistakes in their use of the English language. Thinking it might be of service to those who may desire to improve in this respect, we have decided to call attention to one frequently-made mistake each month; and we trust that some may be materially helped by the suggestions made.

—A slight earth-quake shock was felt a few nights since by those who chanced to be awake at Annfield House.

A Mistake Often Made

The use of "brothers" as the plural of brother in church relationship.

This is a mistake very frequently made, and while perhaps seeming to be only a minor one should be forsaken by those who wish to use good English.

Authority.—The plural of brother is brothers when it denotes members of the same family, but brethren when it denotes members of the same society.—*Bell's Complete Grammar.*