

# Far Eastern Division Outlook

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## The Missionary Must be a Giver

I. H. EVANS



GIVING is practical, demonstrated Christianity. It is the very essence of religion. Without the spirit of giving, a professor of religion becomes cold, calculating, selfish, and develops not into a disciple of Christ, but into a being directly opposite to what one must be to be saved.

The outstanding characteristic of God is His giving. "God so loved...that He gave." Of Christ it is said: "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many." And again: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might become rich."

Above all others, the true missionary must be a cheerful giver. He must continually give, not only of himself, but also of his means; or he will become a mere hireling, serving only for compensation. Such are not missionaries, even if they live and work in another land than that of their birth.

Missionaries have to fight our common foe; to meet and overcome the weaknesses of the flesh as well as to teach others. Some are covetous by nature; they love money, and it is hard for them to part with it. But we know that no covetous person can enter heaven. No selfish man can represent our Lord.

The true missionary, therefore, must lead in self-denial and in personal sacrifice. As Christ's ambassador, he must give as Christ would give. He must not simply point the way to heaven, but lead the way.

Many are the sacrifices made by our people in the homelands to keep the missionaries in the field. From a personal letter received since the General Conference, from a woman who reads the *Review*, I quote:

"There is only one thing that troubles us, and that is this: You say, 'We have never sacrificed yet.' Well, that may be true of you ministering brethren, but it is not true of the supporting sisters of this cause. I know personally scores of them in Michigan, and I guess you do, too, who for thirty, forty, fifty, or sixty years have sacrificed to the limit to keep you going. We love to give; it has got to be a habit with us. Personally, I began to give sixty years ago last September. At that time I began to keep my change to send this blessed truth to others; and now you tell us it will take eighty years more to give it to your Division at the rate we are going.... We have literally kept ourselves poor that you may be rich to take the truth to the ends of the earth. We cannot sacrifice any more without starving. I know one widow now seventy-eight years old who to my certain knowledge and belief hasn't eaten or served to company an egg for the past thirty-two years. They are always piled up in her best room to sell for the cause."

When many people in the homelands make such sacrifices for the cause of God, surely it becomes our duty as workers in mission fields to curtail our wants and to give of our means as the home people give of theirs. Our workers ought to be examples in giving. Of course every one of us could use the last dollar we have on our families. But such a course is not according to the example of our Great Pattern. We must do as He did, and as He would do if He were here to-day. We must be an example to the flock, remembering that the more we give, the more we have to give. That seems to be the way God has of compensating us even in this life.

From some fields our donations look small, when compared with what is done in the homeland. When such supreme effort is made at the home base, to lift the funds and to extend our work, ought we not to do our best here in the mission fields? We must not only give ourselves, but set an example in sacrifice worthy to be followed by our people everywhere.

Washington, D. C., July 26, 1926.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

### The Home Commission

The General Conference some time ago established the Home Commission, of which Professor A. W. Spalding was appointed secretary. In harmony with the general plan for our world endeavor, the work of this Commission has been extended to all our Division fields, and accordingly has been organized for the Far Eastern Division.

At the 1926 Spring Council of the Far Eastern Division Committee the following were appointed as members of the Home Commission for the Far East:

Frederick Griggs (secretary), S. L. Frost, Mrs. I. H. Evans, J. J. Strahle, Dr. H. W. Miller, Mrs. Frederick Griggs, Mrs. K. H. Wood, Mrs. S. E. Jackson, Mrs. V. E. Hendershot, Mrs. Melchior Elauria, Mrs. Ai Fukazawa, Mrs. A. N. Anderson, Mrs. Theodora Wangerin, Mrs. Frederick Lee.

Little has been accomplished by this Commission appointed at that time, and we must not long delay undertaking this important work.

To some of us, the work of the Home Commission is a new undertaking, and we shall have to find our way into what must be a very fruitful field of study and activity. The work of the church depends most directly upon the spiritual temperature of the homes centering in that church. Our homes should be miniature heavens, places which angels love to visit. Jesus loved the home of Lazarus and his sisters, and found rest and comfort there. Likewise may not this sweet atmosphere of a Christian home bring joy to these heavenly visitants. Such homes are the most effective ministers of God's gospel of love: for they are love's doctrine made real. This being true, we as missionaries, those sent by God, are in highest duty bound to maintain such homes. But our duty does not end here. We are to teach our native believers to organize and conduct such homes.

If the home life of our believers in this great Division field is a strong and powerful one, it will stabilize our advancing message as perhaps nothing else can. So it becomes a duty resting upon every missionary to help this Commission in the work which it is endeavoring to carry forward. And to this end we hope that there will be great freedom in the offering of suggestions as to ways and means of prosecuting our important work.

Frederick Griggs.

### Brother Murrin's Return

Upon cabled advices from Vancouver, B. C., concerning the precarious state of Sister Murrin's health, Pastor G. Hugh Murrin, of the East Visayan Mission (P. 1), left Manila per S. S. "Empress of Canada" on August 29, only to learn en route of the death of his wife in a Vancouver hospital. Brother Murrin continued his sad journey to the port of Vancouver, where Mrs. Murrin's people live. Words of sympathy were cabled to him from the Home Board, from the Philippine Union headquarters, and from the Division offices.

During Brother Murrin's absence from his field, Pastor S. E. Jackson, superintendent of the Philippine Union, is serving as much as other duties will permit, in order to keep the evangelistic advance in East Visaya progressing in harmony with plans carefully laid at the time of their last general meeting in Cebu. An average of from fifty to sixty a month are being baptized.

### With Our Workers in Tokyo

Very early in July, while Pastor J. J. Strahle and the writer were passing through Yokohama on our return journey from the General Conference, we had opportunity to visit our associate workers at the Tokyo headquarters. It is ever a pleasure to learn of the progress of the work at union headquarters, and in Tokyo we were not disappointed. God is going before our brethren and sisters there. Pastor Kuniya, in charge of the Tokyo city church, is having some remarkable experiences, as is Brother A. Koch, in getting into touch with those of the higher classes.

Brethren A. B. Cole and A. N. Anderson, in the press, were crowded with work in hand. Brother Anderson has been collaborating with Pastor S. Miyake and others in producing a beautiful bound volume on the prophecies of Daniel, now on the market; and they are at work in preparing a companion volume on the Revelation. Brother Cole and the faithful workmen in the press were turning out many tens of thousands of pages of Japanese literature, and Brother E. J. Kraft told of encouraging sales, which may reach the high total of last year or even exceed it. Brother H. J. Perkins, treasurer, has been assisting in getting things ready for the opening of the training school in its new country location; and Pastor and Mrs. P. A. Webber and Brother and Sister M. E. Powers have spent nearly the entire summer in preparation for the opening day of the school. Pastor A. N. Nelson, the head of the school, is returning with his family from furlough the last of August, and will be living on the school property henceforth. Pastor and Mrs. H. F. Benson were not in Tokyo, having taken up their work in the Hokkaido Mission, over which field he is director. As soon as practicable, Pastor and Mrs. Webber are to be released from their responsibilities in connection with the school, in order that they may re-locate in Kyushu, where Brother Webber is to have charge of that section of the Japan mission work.

In Kobe we had a few precious hours with Pastor T. H. Okohira and family, who continue bearing witness in the populous central portion of the Japanese realm. Lack of time made it impossible for us to meet Brother and Sister Georg Dietrich on this visit. They are living near Kobe, and Brother Dietrich has been given highest honors as leader of his class in the second year of the language course. With the knowledge of the Japanese language thus acquired through diligent application, he is now ready to engage in evangelistic work.

Arrangements are being made for Professor Frederick Griggs to join the workers in Japan shortly in a series of week-end meetings in leading centers there. May the Lord continue to add His blessing to the earnest efforts being put forth by our associates in the Japan Union.

### Returning to the Far East

Among sailings during September from the States, we are pleased to be able to announce that of Brother and Sister H. L. Graham, per S. S. "Tenyo-maru" leaving San Francisco September 14 for China. During his sojourn in the States, Brother Graham completed a collegiate course at the Washington Missionary College.

Pastor L. V. Finster has been returning to the Malaysian Union by way of the European Division.

### Inseparably Linked with the Outer World

Sample copies of some of the Ingathering papers published during 1926 in other lands, have reached our desk, and thus we are once more reminded of our close connection with the outer world. From Great Britain we received a beautiful little paper in pamphlet form, entitled, "An Appeal for World-wide Medical Missions." Sixty thousand of these have been printed at the Stanborough Press, Ltd. (Watford, Herts, England), and considerable use has been made of photographic material from the Far East. The same is true of a well printed Dutch Ingathering paper, published at our Holland headquarters, International Advent Zendinggenootschap, v. Weede v. Dijkveldstraat 77, Den Haag, Holland. Let us keep our cameras and our pens properly employed, that material may be in hand later for the 1927 editions of Ingathering papers in various lands.

### Extending the Influence of Workers at Mission Out-Stations

Brother Leslie H. Davies, in describing a method now followed in the Shantung Provincial Mission to extend the influence of workers at mission out-stations, writes:

"Every evangelist in our field is responsible not only for the town in which his chapel is located, but also for a whole district round about his chapel. Once a month he is to visit each of the surrounding villages, holding meetings and Bible studies. The man at the out-station known as Tung-a, has sixteen places outside Tung-a itself that he visits; and in practically every one of these some one is interested."

Brother Davies plans on spending the closing three months of the year in visiting the various out-stations, in company with Pastor Geo. J. Appel, the superintendent of the North China Union, holding services "in regular camp-meeting style, and concluding with a baptism and the ordinances."

### Addresses of Furloughed Workers

Pastor and Mrs. H. O. Swartout, Okemos, Michigan, U. S. A.

Pastor and Mrs. K. H. Wood, 985 Kansas Ave., Riverside, California, U. S. A.

Pastor and Mrs. E. M. Adams, Hinkley, California, U. S. A.

Professor and Mrs. V. E. Hendershot, Oxford Apartments, Center St., Berkeley, California, U. S. A.

Miss Edith Johnson, in care of Loma Linda Sanitarium, Loma Linda, California, U. S. A.

Miss Ida E. Thompson, Burbank, California, U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Longway, in care of Pastor E. E. Miles, South Lancaster, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mountain, in care of Australasian Union Conference S. D. A., "Mizpah," Wahroonga, New South Wales, Australia.

Miss Helen M. Scott, 210 North Isabel St., Glendale, California, U. S. A.

### From a Former Worker in China

The friends of Brother and Sister E. L. Lutz, formerly connected with our mission in Szechwan, will be pleased to learn that Brother Lutz is gradually regaining strength, and at times has hopes of completely regaining his health. His address is Summit, San Bernardino County, California, U. S. A.



### A New Station—the Bicol Mission

"AT last," writes Mrs. W. B. Rifel from the Bicol language area in the Philippines, "Mr. Rifel and I are in the Bicol field. I believe we have the best field in the Islands. Although we have been kept quite busy since coming, we are trying to get the language." ●

Pastor M. B. Comilang, a worker in Tagalog territory, was the first to begin preaching the message in public tent efforts in the Bicol language area. He was followed by Brother Josue Imperio. Their labors have been blessed, and already the baptized membership is one hundred seven. There were twenty-five baptisms during the second quarter of this year. Now one of the young Tagalog evangelists of Central Luzon Conference, David Hizon, has accepted a call to enter the Bicol territory, where he will learn the dialect preparatory to public preaching.

The Bicol language area is organized under the name of the Southern Luzon Mission. The address of Brother and Sister W. B. Rifel is Box 32, Legaspi, Albay, Philippine Islands.

### No Longer Holden by Bound Feet

LESLIE H. DAVIES

IN one of our outstations we met an elderly Chinese sister with bound feet, who testified in a praise service that before she was baptized her feet were so painful and sore that she could not walk any distance without severe suffering. When she was baptized, she prayed God to heal her, and He did so, and now her heart is filled with gratitude. The last time we visited Tung-a this sister walked twelve *li* (four English miles) to the meetings, and back again, with no pain at all.

*Tsinan, Shantung, China.*

### From Tatsienlu

IN a private letter to a member of our mission, Mrs. Dorothy Spicer Andrews writes from Tatsienlu under date of July 1:

"We are still in the land of the living, and are very well, withal. We are having our rainy season, which is cold, cold, cold. A fire and our sweaters keep us very comfortable, though. Wild strawberries are plentiful, and we are canning them every day, as well as eating all we wish. Really, Tatsienlu is a pleasant place in which to live, if only the work which we came to do can soon show more progress.

"We have just had the pleasure of entertaining three men from Chengtu and Peking. It is quite a change to hear some one but ourselves talk. Across at the C. I. M. there are visitors as well,—Dr. Hardy, of Batang, with his family, which includes four children; so my little folks are having a nice time.

"We wonder when our new family is due. Do so hope they will enjoy it here as we do. Out here there is food and clothing and work and everything to make time fly by."

### In the North China Union

PASTOR GEO. J. APPEL, superintendent of the North China Union, writing from Peking under date of August 27, tells of progress, and of plans for a series of meetings among the churches. To quote:

"We are laying very definite plans for both the Harvest Ingathering campaign and the Anti-narcotics Special. Our committee has voted to use the funds raised this year from Harvest Ingathering, for a chapel building fund. We are planning on using most of the time in September for these two campaigns. Then the remainder of the year it is my plan to spend the most of the time on an itinerating trip through Shantung with Brother Davies. It is planned to hold eight or ten days of meetings in each place. These will be conducted somewhat after the order of the camp-meetings in the homelands. We are also having baptism at the close of each meeting."

### Keeping the Presses Running

A FEW years ago gratitude was expressed in these columns for presses provided our various Far Eastern Division publishing houses; and in this connection a suggestion was made that we so plan our work in the various language areas as to keep our presses running every working day of the year. Special reference was made to one press that had been seen standing idle for two or three days a week while work was slack.

Recently it was our privilege to revisit the office where some years ago the press was usually idle a few days each month. The manager called particular attention to the fact that nowadays this press is running all the while. Great stacks of work lying about in pressroom and bindery bore eloquent witness to the labors of this much-prized press, now running full capacity.

And this may be said to-day of the presses in all our offices, with possibly one single exception; and even in this place of least presswork we recently found their press running overtime to keep up with printing orders in process of execution.

During the 1926 Spring Council of the Far Eastern Division Committee the manager of our Shanghai publishing house reported that their two presses, in operation last year on a two-shift plan, were altogether inadequate to handle the business that had developed through the years; and, failing of securing a third press because of lack of appropriations to cover the cost, "further steps were taken to increase the output of these two presses by putting on a third shift, thus running a full twenty-four hour day." And the factory superintendent of this same plant reported that in addition to the 32,562,000 pages of (Chinese) periodicals printed during the year, it was necessary to run on the presses 690,000 copies of tracts, 24,000 "broadsides," and 56,000 copies of bound books.

Recently the Manila publishing house has added a large Miehle to its former equipment, and their two presses are reported to be running full time. It seems that to-day the words, "keeping the presses running," may be read in the Far Eastern Division as an item of up-to-date news rather than as a suggestion (as in former years) to keep striving after an ideal.

## Shanghai Training School for Nurses

HARRY W. MILLER, M. D.

ON the fifteenth day of September, 1926, the Shanghai Sanitarium started its second class in nursing. Seven of those who began their training one year ago, now enter upon the second year of their training; and a new first-year class, gathered from many sections of the Far Eastern field, were enrolled for the three-year course in nursing. This year's class is made up of eleven members,—one from Japan, two from the Philippine Islands, one each from Manchuria, Fukien, Hupeh, Honan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu provinces, and two from Hongkong. These students are entering upon their work with a marked degree of interest and earnestness.

### Entrance Requirements

The requirements for entrance are that the applicant must be at least nineteen years of age, a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church, and desirous of taking training in order to obtain a fitting up for work in the cause of God in the Far East; and they must have filed with us satisfactory recommendations as to character, religious experience, educational attainments, good health, and an aptitude for the work of nursing. They must have a proper reading and speaking knowledge of the English language, and must fully assure the faculty that there are no ties nor hindrances that would prevent them from remaining throughout the three full years of training. No short-course students are accepted. This year we were able to accept but a small group of students; and each succeeding year there will be a limit to the number of students that are accepted for training.

### The Curriculum, and Expenses

The curriculum of the Training School for Nurses conforms to that found in sanitariums in the homelands, both in its theoretical outline and in practical work. Three full years of fifty weeks each are required for graduation. The practical work includes 2,600 hours each year, all of which is done under the supervision of the Sanitarium head-nurses. We have thus far been able to supply sufficient practical work so that each nurse can get in his full time and also a little overtime; and this is proving to be sufficient to meet the expense of training, and covers board, room, tuition, books, uniforms, laundry, besides tithes. Full work, however, especially during the first year when the class work is exceptionally heavy, is not guaranteed by the management.

### Plans for an Accredited School

Of necessity the class-work must be carried on in the English language, on account of the different nationalities this training school is to serve, and also due to lack of satisfactory texts in any of the Oriental languages, and further to insure registration for this school in the various lands of the Far East, and also to conform to an arrangement entered into at the last General Conference to place this Training School for Nurses on the same accredited basis as our training schools for nurses in the homelands. In the case of children of missionaries from abroad wanting to take one or two years of their nurse-training in the Shanghai Sanitarium, later completing their work in a similar school in one of the homelands, arrangements can be effected for such transfer, with due credit extended for the ground covered. In many ways we feel that the Shanghai Sanitarium is in a position to offer a course in nursing which is the equivalent of that given in our other recognized denominational nurse-training

schools; and this will be all the more possible when we can remove some of our sanitarium work to our new institutional headquarters on the Rubicon site.

### A Balanced and Wholesome Dietary

The problem of mingling the various nationalities in the same training school in our medical institution, is working out very satisfactorily. English is their common language, and all have one common faith, one hope, one purpose. Those in training wear a standard uniform for nurses in attendance at the school; it is required also that the dressing of the hair be in uniform style. As regards diet, Orientals vary much in their likes, and dislikes, and it is manifestly impracticable to make the dietary conform to any one national standard. We have solved this problem by working out an ideal regulation diet such as is possible through preparation of foods readily obtainable in Shanghai markets. A nutritious, hygienic, appetizing, balanced vegetarian diet is held to as standard. The table service is of an international type, and nurses take turns in overseeing this table service, including the setting of the table, and the care of linen, dishes, and supplies. The plan adopted is working very well, and is an essential part of the training.

### Plans and Prospects

At present our dormitory quarters are very cramped, and also our class room space; in fact, we are working at considerable disadvantage in several ways in the relatively small, crowded space at our immediate disposal; but we are thankful for the good spirit that prevails in our Sanitarium family. Our institutional patronage has been excellent this autumn, the rooms at Avenue Joffre running full all the while. We are looking forward to the opening of a small dispensary at the Yangtzepoo compound, in one of the buildings vacated by the Kiangsu school, and this will bring additional medical work and a type of experience needed by nurses who will later be returning to their respective fields.

The teaching faculty of the Shanghai Sanitarium and Hospital includes two doctors, four American graduate nurses, and three Chinese graduate nurses. The practical work includes cooking, the care of rooms, table service, assisting doctors, work in the operating room, the laboratory, the X-ray and electrical departments, general and special nursing, visiting-nurses' work, dispensary work, treatment-room work, obstetrical nursing, and such other duties as may be assigned from time to time.

We have an active Sabbath school and also regular church services at the Sanitarium, besides the daily worship period, the Bible classes, and a weekly prayer and social meeting. These services are held in both the Chinese and the English language. As there are a considerable number of helpers connected with the institution who speak only Chinese, it is still necessary to have either separate Chinese services or translated services.

### A Twofold Purpose

The Shanghai Sanitarium and the Shanghai Training School for nurses are institutions still in their infancy. We hope for larger things in the future. Every effort is being made to give those sent in all possible advantages that should come to those preparing to do the twofold work so much needed here in the Orient,—a sympathetic and intelligent care of the sick, backed by a life the continual influence of which tends to draw to Christ and to instruct in the way of life eternal.

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## Further News from Central China

THE forms had been closed and the OUTLOOK had gone to press, when definite word began to come in from Yencheng, from Sianfu, and from Wuchang through Hankow. Only a portion can be sent out as an extra sheet inserted into the body of the paper. The Yencheng school fire will doubtless ever remain a mystery. Some of our Chinese workers in Honan are having severe ordeals, having been captured and now being held for ransom. Some, including Pastor Dju Dji lh, are suffering maltreatment by those who demand money. Thus far, with the exception of the loss of the school building, nothing has been molested in our Yencheng mission compound or in the Hospital-Dispensary. Medicines and medical supplies are needed. The mission workers are keeping in health. School is in progress at Yencheng with 113 in attendance.

From Chungking, under date of September 28, Pastor M. C. Warren, just in from Tatsienlu, writes: "I thank the Lord for a safe journey. I was glad to find the family and other workers here when I returned. We have not learned anything of conditions below Ichang. . . .

"The work is very encouraging in this field. The Lord is blessing in the Tibetan Mission. Brother and Sister Hughes are throwing their all into the work in West Szechwan Mission. Brother Effenberg is working with all his strength, and is going to have several to baptize as the fruit of his first year's work while at the language study.

"The prospects among the tribes-people in the provinces to the south, grow brighter every day."

The correspondence and epitomized facts as given hereinafter, speak for themselves. May the Lord continue to protect His own, and bring deliverance, and cause light to spring forth, to the saving of a multitude of souls from among China's millions.

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## The Situation in Central China

FREDERICK LEE

HANKOW, the headquarters of the Central China Union, is now the center of a war struggle which radiates out into every province of this vast field. Not one province is escaping the chaos and confusion of war. Our work is facing many difficulties on every hand, and many of our workers both foreign and native are facing grave hardship because of this condition. Nevertheless, the good hand of God is manifestly over His work, and we believe that He will bring deliverance in His good time.

In Sian, Shensi, our workers, Brethren Gillis and Wallace, with their families, have been shut up in a besieged city for over five months. The place has been utterly cut off from communication with the outside world. Armies have sur-

rounded the place since April 18, and we have received only two short notes from these workers in that time. They are not receiving mail or telegrams that have been sent to them. Yesterday's paper reported a telegram having been received by the American Consul-General in Hankow stating that the situation in Sian is grave. In all there are thirty-nine foreigners shut in that city without a possibility of exit. It seems impossible to negotiate with the contending armies for the release of these foreigners.

About the middle of July a letter was written by Brother Wallace stating that they were having to live in the city, but up until that time they had been getting along all right. They were hoping that it would be possible to leave the city soon. We are trusting that the news will come at any time that the siege has broken, and that these brethren and sisters with their children have been released. We know that they are in the Lord's keeping, and that when the efforts of man have failed, He can care for His own.

Another siege is taking place just across the river from us in the city of Wuchang. This city has been surrounded with troops since the first of September. We have been very anxious for our brethren in that city, there being a group of believers, besides eight native workers.

Again, word has been received by telegram that our Yencheng, Honan, school chapel has been burned in some mysterious way. This happened over two weeks ago, and we have been unable to get further word, as the railroad is cut by contending armies. We have had no letter from this province for over one month. According to news reports the situation in Honan is very serious.

It seems that every few days a report comes telling of some new situation that has arisen in some part of our field. Yesterday a letter come from Brother Hamp in Changsha, stating that our large chapel in that city has been occupied by Southern soldiers. They intend to take over the whole place as headquarters of one of their brigades. When a proclamation issued by their own commander-in-chief was pasted on the chapel door stating that soldiers must not occupy mission premises, the soldiers tore it down. They told the evangelist that if he offered any more protestations they would kill him.

These are but glimpses into the news that comes to us from every part of our field. All of our workers are passing through dangerous experiences. The rattle of the machine gun is coming to be a very familiar sound; but the uncertainty of the situation on every hand is testing the courage of every worker.

But for all this we know that God's "hand is stretched out still." Our workers are all of good courage, and are waiting for the first opportunity to push out into the fields. Those who have been isolated from their fields are using every means to get through to them. We believe that this brief report will cause our workers and believers who read it to remember the work in Central China. We desire that the work shall go forward more rapidly than ever before, and we pray that we may find ways and means to carry it forward even in the midst of war and chaos.

These are but signs that the end is near. We are seeing fulfilled that which we have preached. May we unhesitatingly preach the word until the work is finished, and then God grant that we may see a harvest of souls as the result of the faithful ministry of His servants.

## A Calendar of the Siege of Wuchang, Hupeh, China, 1926

FREDERICK LEE

*August 30*—Southern troops approach Wuchang from the direction of Yochow, Hunan.

*September 1*—Northern troops defeated and retire to city. Southern troops set up guns on hills outside city to south. Begin to bombard the city. First real attack begins Sept. 3.

*September 6*—Hanyang and Hankow fall to the Southern troops, who take charge of these cities.

*September 7*—The siege and blockade of Wuchang begins. The post office, however, continues to send mail in and out of the city.

*September 14*—Received a letter from our Chinese brethren in the city stating that they have but a little rice left, and they have no money. They say they can only last out a few days. Want us to try to help them. Seek for some plan.

*September 20*—Complete blockade of Wuchang begins. No mails are now sent. Situation for the people becomes desperate. Can get no word to our people. About thirty foreigners are in the city, mostly of the American Board, with Bishop Gilman at the head.

*September 27*—Man who escaped over the city wall arrived in Hankow. He brought word to our chapel that one of our members by the name of Hsu was acquainted in the Governor's yaman, and had been able to negotiate for a little rice to be supplied our brethren for a few days; but this source of help was soon closed, and since that time our brethren have been having a very hard time, some actually being brought to the point of starvation.

*October 5*—One of our colporteurs, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ came into my office this morning. He looked emaciated and weak. He had escaped yesterday from Wuchang. The gates have been opened this week to permit any who desire to leave to do so. It is reported that the gate will be opened for only five days. But it is a terrible experience to get out of the city according to the report of this colporteur. People wait for hours in the streets leading to the gate. They do not know when it will be opened. The soldiers tell them it will not be opened that day, and some of the people, weak from waiting, return home. Then the soldiers suddenly open the gate just wide enough for one man to leave at a time. There is a rush and a crush. People trample on one another. There is no order. Soldiers beat the people with clubs and swords. The weak fall to the ground. Women with babies in their arms are trampled down. The stronger ones walk over the weaker ones. The first day about 2,500 came out. Yesterday about as many more. Streets filled with the dead. Colporteur had to walk over dead bodies to get out. He was the only one of the party from our chapel who was strong enough to get out. Others had to return to the chapel. He reports that there are over thirty people living in our chapel. They are wholly without rice or food of any kind. All are in a very weakened condition. He says that some cannot live unless they are soon relieved. One man's baby has died. There are in the chapel the following church members and workers:

Pastor Mo Gi Ren and family	6 persons
Mr. Hu Beh Ching, wife and son,	3 persons
Mr. Shang and son,	2 persons
Mr. Sieh, wife and two children,	4 persons
Mr. Lei, wife and one child	3 persons
Mr. Hsu and family	8 persons
Mr. Liu and wife	2 persons
Mr. Loh (old man)	1 person

Conditions in city very bad. Everyone, even soldiers, eating rice gruel. Cats, dogs, and all animals are being eaten.

Delegation of relatives and wives of workers in Wuchang called on me, and with cries asked me to do what I could to help relieve those in Wuchang. I told them I had done all I knew how, but would see what more I could do now.

Professor Williams and I and two Chinese went to Hankow to look up affairs. Called on Mr. Littel of the American Board. He said no one is allowed to go in or out of Wuchang. There are three or four missions who are in the same straits as we, without anyone inside to help their people. In fact, he said, there is no way to help them anyway. They have twenty foreigners in Wuchang, but their people are facing starvation, only having rice gruel for the last ten days. They cannot get food in, and they are not able to help any to get out. All we could do was to write a letter to Bishop Gilman in Wuchang, and trust someone to try and get the letter delivered. We asked him to look up our people and do what he can to relieve them by buying them food if there is any to be had, and that we will stand any expense involved.

*P. M.* On our return from the city we hear that three others of our workers have escaped, Mr. Shang and son being two of them.

*October 11*—It is reported in Shanghai papers, that Wuchang has fallen, some of the Southern army already having entered, and others about to take possession. If this be the case, doubtless relief can be extended our workers and other church members who have had so pitiful a time at the mission chapel.

## A Calendar of the Siege of Sianfu, Shensi, China, 1926

FREDERICK LEE

*April 16*—General Liu Chen Hwa, of General Wu Pei-fu's army, arrives at Sian with his staff to attack the city, which is held by military and civil governors, sympathizers of the defeated Kuominchun.

*April 18*—City bombarded, and siege begins. Governors willing resign, but cannot come to terms with Liu Chen Hwa. West Gate for first few weeks left open so as to permit the defenders to leave. But they are unwilling to leave. And this is the only method for foreigners to leave. They find no possible way of escape; no carts are available.

*May 14*—At approximately this date the West Gate was closed, and the city has been blockaded since that time. Word from our workers states that it was necessary for them to move into the city. They must have gone in about this time. City under heavy bombardment. Last word from our workers there for over two months is dated at this time.

*August 5*—Sent a telegram from Kuling to our mission in Sian, asking them to wire us conditions. We understood that telegrams were going through. The telegram was accepted by the telegraph office, but no reply has ever been received from Sian.

*August 26*—Letters received from Brethren W. E. Gillis and I. O. Wallace, but only a few lines in each, the authorities apparently forbidding more than this. In these brief messages the brethren stated they were in the city with their families, and had sufficient of such food as could be secured inside the walls. Brother Wallace reported the birth of a son on July 13, and that Sister Wallace and the child were doing well.

*August 24*—The China Inland Mission in Hankow received a wire from one of their workers in Sian, Mr. Shorrock, saying, "Situation becoming critical for foreigners."

*October 2*—A telegram was received by American Consul-General in Hankow, from a relief party of two foreign physicians, Drs. Wheeler and Wyatt, who had left Peking in mid-September in the hope of effecting a rescue of the foreigners in Sian who were said to be held as prisoners or hostages. The Doctors had in mind to take the place of any who might be sick. They succeeded in getting within three miles of the walls of Sian, and wired the Consulate: "Sian situation desperate. Thirty-nine foreigners detained within. Please send help immediately." (Nine of these foreigners were members of our two mission families within the walls.)

*October 4*—Pastor Frederick Lee and D. S. Williams called on the American Consul in Hankow to inquire about this telegram, which had appeared in the Hankow papers October 3. They inquired regarding the help that was to be sent. They were informed that the Consulate did not know of any help that could be sent, and were waiting for further word. Then these brethren called on Mr. Warren, of the China Inland Mission, who is as closely in touch with Sian affairs as any one. Mr. Warren said the same as the Consul. He has sent a telegram through the American Consul to the Doctors near Sian, asking for more information as to the situation, and asking them to suggest what help can be given. Brethren Lee and Williams offered their services both to the Consul and Mr. Warren, to join any relief party that might be sent to Sian, or to take any party in for rendering any assistance that might be decided upon.

*October 7*—The following Chinese registered letter was received this morning at our Hankow headquarters from one of our evangelists (whose name is withheld for obvious reasons), written from Da Chen Djen (about 130 *li* northeast of Sian). It was written September 24 (14 days in transit):

"Pastor Lee: Peace. Since the sixth of the Chinese third month (April 17) the city of Sian has been surrounded. Since the sixth of the fourth month (May 17) mail communications have been cut off. We have not received a letter from the outside, neither have we been permitted to send letters outside the city. Since the twenty-ninth of the third month (May 10) our mission compound outside the west suburb has been occupied by the soldiers. We tried in every way to hinder the soldiers from coming into our property, but no matter how we protested, they came in by force. Afterward the Chinese official in the suburb wrote two letters to Pastor Gillis and Mr. Wallace urging them to move into

the city with their families, saying that if they did not do so he would be unable to protect them, because the mission property and surroundings had already become a battle field. Now our mission property has been looted and all furnishings completely destroyed. The winter clothing of Gillis and Wallace, who are now living in the city, has been carried away by the looters. All food will soon be gone. No food or winter clothes can be bought in the city. Besides all this, there is the danger from the bombardment of the city. Please, Pastor, find some way to save their lives. Gillis and Wallace want to leave the city, but the General within the city will not permit them. English, French, Russian, and other foreigners cannot leave the city. They are without a method. I have been appointed to get out of the city at the risk of my life in order to send this letter.

(Signed) -----."

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### American Embassy at Peking Sending Relief Party

*October 4*—(Despatch from Peking) "Communications from missionaries besieged in Sianfu, who now wish to leave there, indicate that the condition of foreigners is really desperate. Accordingly the American Legation is sending the Assistant Military Attache with credentials from the Peking Government to arrange for their release."

*October 7*—(Despatch from Peking) "The American Legation has been authorized by Washington to send one of its junior military attaches to Sianfu to attempt to arrange for the evacuation of American missionaries from the city."

"The Britons, Messrs. Wheeler and Wyatt, who left last month in order to make similar arrangements on behalf of the Britons there, are believed to be due to arrive at Sian."

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### A Further Word from Sianfu

PROFESSOR B. C. CLARK, principal of the Honan Intermediate School, Yencheng, writes that on October 7 "our head Chinese pastor in Yencheng received an express letter from \_\_\_\_\_, a Chinese worker who has been in Sianfu, Shensi. The letter was written about two weeks ago or more from his home town, which is about 120 *li* from Sianfu.

"The worker has escaped from Sianfu so as to get word to us about the condition of our workers there.

"The letter is a plea for help before they starve to death. The soldiers have collected all supplies in the city for their own use. All the heavy clothing, etc., of our people has been taken by the soldiers. The letter stated that help must come in a month or two or it may not be needed.

"We are sending a wire to-day. Please send word if you receive this.

"We are all well here and working hard. The pastor, Dju Dji Ih, of Hsiao Yao, was taken with the *tu fei* when they left. We received this word yesterday. All the others of our workers were released. . . .

"We feel concerned about our folks in Sianfu, but are powerless to help them."

## An Intimate Glimpse of Union and Provincial Treasury Work

EUGENE WOESNER

(Note: The following account of work among local church treasurers, was not written for the readers of this paper, but appeared in "Mizpa," the church paper for Central Luzon, under the title, "Visiting Church Treasurers." It gives so suggestive a method of getting close to the supporters of our growing mission work in the Far East, that we believe the writer will not object if we republish his report, thus giving many an intimate glimpse of a most important part of the work of union and provincial treasurers.—c.)

It was the great privilege of the writer, in company with Brother Emilio R. Brion, secretary-treasurer of the Central Luzon Conference, to make a tour in the province of Tayabas (Philippine Islands) recently. The chief object of our trip was to visit a few of the church treasurers; and we met first at the home of Brother Alejandro Lagabong, treasurer of the church in Lutucan.

Within the past two years a system of accounting has been put into operation in the various churches of the Central Luzon Conference. Brother Brion and I found the local treasurers following this system, and while looking over the records we endeavored to give what assistance and counsel we could that might be helpful in future.

The church treasurer, to my mind, occupies one of the most responsible offices in the church organization. Upon him is placed the sacred responsibility of caring for the Lord's funds. The treasurer not only receives and disburses these funds, but is also expected to make proper record thereof, which becomes a part of the permanent records of the church.

Brother Emiliano Alcala, treasurer of Sariya church, lives in Lutucan, and he brought his books and records to the house of Brother Lagabong; and thus we were able to complete the work for Lutucan and Sariaya before taking the train for Lopez. It gave us great pleasure to meet Brother Carmelo Licas, treasurer of the Lopez church, whose records were in excellent order, enabling us to finish with speed and leave the next morning, after having been royally entertained.

Arriving at Lucena, we left the train and proceeded to Sampaloc, arriving Friday afternoon early enough to complete our work with Brother Alejandro Sasa, treasurer of the church there, before the beginning of the Sabbath. We were glad for the privilege of meeting with the brethren in the Sabbath-school and preaching services. In the afternoon we attended the young people's and missionary society meetings in Lucan, a near-by church; and Saturday night we worked on the church books of Lucan. Brother Maximino Oblias is the present treasurer, and is keeping the church records in a very creditable way.

The following morning we proceeded to Tayabas, and were soon in the home of Brother Potenciano Floresta, again busy with the auditing work. Brother Floresta has been carrying this work for some time, including the entire period during which our new system of accounting has been in vogue. We were pleased to see the neat and accurate records kept by him.

This finished our itinerary, and we returned to our offices in Manila. We enjoyed much our visits with the local treasurers in these various churches, and appreciate the excellent way in which they are filling their offices of trust.

## Rebuking the Devourer for Our Sakes

GEORGE L. WILKINSON

DURING the early part of summer one of our evangelists, who was living in a chapel joining a rice-hulling shop, was pestered with very small insects which came from the rice shop into the chapel and were crawling all over the walls and seats in the church. The insects kept biting the evangelist and the people who attended church, until the evangelist concluded they would have to hunt another location, and he notified the owner of the chapel to that effect.

This evangelist and his wife are faithful tithe-payers. One day an enquirer came to visit them who is also a faithful tithe-payer; and he called their attention to the Lord's promise in Malachi to those who faithfully pay their tithe, and suggested that inasmuch as they all were faithful in that respect, they claim the Lord's promise; and so the three of them prayed.

A certain powder had been recommended by some one as efficacious, so the evangelist went the next day to get that, deciding that it would not be a lack of faith to do all they could themselves to get rid of the pests, and then trust the rest to the Lord. But the evangelist forgot to get the very thing he went to town for.

When the evangelist returned that night to the chapel, he and his associates found that the insects were gone. They lighted the lamp and looked all over the seats, and then the wall, to be sure they were not mistaken. To their great joy, they found that the Lord had driven all the insects out.

Some of the neighbors laughed, saying that they had just been having a couple of days of cool weather, and that the insects would all be back as soon as it warmed up a little. But the summer is gone now, and all through the hottest part of the summer not an insect returned.

The enquirer who united with the evangelist in praying, has since been baptized, and has gone through considerable persecution from his relatives on account of his faith, and has been dismissed by his employer; but he still remains loyal and true, determined to keep the Sabbath and pay a faithful tithe.

How many more blessings would come to all of us if we only had faith to grasp fully all the promises of God and realize that none of His promises will fail.

Wenchow, Chekiang, China, Sept. 15, 1926.

## Institute for Tagalog and Pampangan Evangelists and Bible Workers

R. R. FIGUHR

FOR nearly two weeks the evangelistic workers laboring in the Tagalog and Pampangan language areas were together in meetings, seeking the Lord, and studying how better to labor.

The morning devotional service was followed by papers by various workers, with discussion of topics presented. The eleven o'clock hour was one of general instruction, led by Pastor S. E. Jackson. Of the three hours spent every afternoon in meetings, one period was given to a systematic study of the Tagalog translation of the abridged edition of "The Great Controversy between Christ and Satan."

Pastor Jackson bore the chief burden of the institute, as the writer was ill a portion of the time. With renewed zeal and devotion our workers enter once more their fields of labor.



### From Brother Swartout

FROM Okemos, Michigan, U. S. A., his parental home, Pastor H. O. Swartout writes of a full program before him for the summer and winter months, in preparation for another term of service in the Far East. August was spent at the editorial offices of the Southern Publishing Association, but most of the time is being spent in Michigan. Brother Swartout writes of his work in the Michigan conferences:

"In counsel with Brother Guthrie, the Lake Union President, and with the presidents of the Michigan conferences. I have planned to visit some church in Michigan almost every Sabbath during the year. Several of the visits will be for from two to five days. I have attended two camp-meetings also. Including what has been mentioned above, and addresses to various clubs, societies, and groups of Christian believers, I run from one to four addresses a week. These with some special study that I am doing, will make a full and I trust a profitable year."

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### The Kirin Mission

BERNHARD PETERSEN

THE work in the Kirin Mission has been rather uphill work during the past few years. It has especially been difficult to secure native workers who would carry a real burden for the work and stay by it. Some years ago several students were sent to the school in Shanghai to obtain an education and become workers in that mission. However, these students upon their return did not remain faithful, and some who entered the canvassing work did a good deal of harm, and were a great disappointment to those who had hoped that they would become a strength to the cause. The work has thus moved forward slowly, the workers having now and then been supplied from the Fengtien Mission.

We are glad to hear now that a change for the better has come to the work in that field. Brother Larsen, who has charge of the work in the Kirin Mission, writes very encouragingly after a recent itineracy among the chapels: "We had a very interesting time while on this trip. Six were baptized at Kirin, and there may be still two or three more this fall. There is a very good interest at Kirin City, and we look for a goodly number next year. Well, we went from there on to Hwapichang, and at this place four were baptized. Thursday afternoon we leave for Shwangcheng. Some there are now waiting for baptism, and later there will be some from Changchun. We do hope we can make our goal or even go over it this year. With a worker in every chapel, and by holding efforts in every chapel this fall, we ought to be able with the Lord's help to have a greater harvest of souls."

We rejoice with these brethren that the Lord is giving them souls for their hire. One baptism has already been held in Changchun this year, and eight souls were baptized. Some time ago it was decided that Brother Kovshar take charge of the work in the city of Changchun, and he writes very enthusiastically about the work he is planning to do in that place. Our oldest Manchurian native worker has also been located at Changchun. This brother has been with the work ever since it was started in Manchuria, but because of becoming involved in financial difficulties was obliged to quit for a time. He has again entered the work with his former enthusiasm, and we believe that much good will be accomplished.

### "The Roar of Cannon"

FROM widely separated portions of the China field word comes from time to time of "the roar of cannon;" yet our work continues. To quote from Pastor Geo. J. Appel, who wrote from Peking a few weeks ago while the Northern campaign was on:

"The work of the North China Union is going forward in all lines in spite of the unsettled conditions. The roar of the cannon on the northern battle front can be distinctly heard from the city wall. The battle at Nankow has been in process now for nearly three months, and very little word has come through from our chapel and work at Kalgan or from the colporteurs who went up into that section before the battle line shifted north of Peking. We have the largest force of colporteurs in the field this year that we have ever had, and all but one have stayed by the work in spite of the hardships caused by the soldiers and by bank notes issued by contending armies."

Of chapel work in Kalgan, a center of unrest the past six months, Pastor W. J. Harris, director of the Chihli Mission, writes more in detail:

"Our work in Kalgan is going along nicely, notwithstanding the war. We had planned for a special evangelistic effort in Kalgan this spring, but the next day after my return from my last trip up there, the railway was taken over by one of the military leaders, and no one has been allowed through. The third Asiatic expedition under Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews were compelled to give up their plan of exploration for 1926. I receive letters from our Kalgan evangelist, Brother Yu, although at one time we were cut off from all communication with him for a period of upward of six weeks."

More recently, from Central China, Pastor Frederick Lee, the superintendent, writes:

"On our way back to Hankow from Kikungshan, where we had gone recently to hold a union committee meeting, Brethren E. H. James, D. S. Williams, and I were thirty-six hours on the way (instead of the usual half day), finally having to leave our train and get onto a single engine that was going through with some soldiers. We had to walk to cover the last lap of our journey. When we arrived in Hankow we found Wuchang was being bombarded, and this has continued more and more every day. Last night and this morning have been the heaviest yet. We have a church of our brethren and sisters in Wuchang, and workers are stationed there. These all need our prayers. They could not get out before the trouble came.

"It is only the rattle of the typewriter that shuts out the *rat-tat-tat* of the machine guns, but it cannot shut out the boom of the big guns which are bombarding Wuchang. The city is surrounded, and a big battle is on. We can see the fighting when standing down on the Bund.

"*Later.*—I had planned to go into town to mail this letter, but I cannot get away. Fighting broke out suddenly near our Wang Gia Dun mission compound, and we have been having a hail of stray bullets."

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(Note.—By the time these lines had been gotten into type, many more cannon were sounding; but in every province our workers are doing their best to advance in faith wherever circumstances permit.)

## Correspondence and Miscellany

### Accessions in Borneo

Under date of September 6, Sister Elizabeth Mershon writes from Jesselton, British North Borneo, of work among various nationalities in that mission, and in outlining the present status of the Chinese section of their evangelistic advance, says:

"Mr. Mershon is up at Tenom holding an effort among the Hakkas there. We expect six baptisms as the result of work done in Tenom the past month. I went up there last week to visit the women. . . . We have built a church and a school house at that outstation. Our Chinese church worker can teach the Hakka boys who will attend school there, but we may need to bring in a Malay worker also because of the desire of several Muruts (Dyaks) to attend also.

"As the result of our effort at Kudat this year, we baptized six Chinese. There are about ten or twelve more who are interested and studying the truth. This is a place where some of the brethren at one time feared it might be useless to continue our evangelistic work. We built a school there, and it is filled to overflowing. Mr. Mershon and I were there for a time, and visited the men and women who were working in their gardens from day to day, and then at night met with them in the church, holding public meetings. At the close, six were ready for baptism. These had been studying the truth for some time. Two were Cantonese, one was Hokkien, and three were Hakkas. The Cantonese, a young man and his brother, are fine people. The young man is now teaching in our Kudat mission school, and is doing well.

"At Tuaran we baptized two Foochowese, one of whom is the man who heard the 'voice' telling him to stop working on the Sabbath day. The three others there are a widow and her youngest son and a daughter. The Lord has been with us to enable us to win that woman and her family. It took her some time to step out, but she finally made the stand after our last series of meetings in Tuaran this year.

"We feel the need of a deeper experience in the things of God, that we may be the means in His hands of winning the souls of the Chinese and of these native peoples of Borneo."

### The Philippine Junior College

Professor O. F. Sevrens, president of Philippine Junior College, writing from 239-259 Calle Luna, Pasay, Rizal, P. I., under date of September 13, 1926, reports:

"This school year is quite satisfactory on the whole, though we are terribly crowded here. The enrollment is 300.

"The first few weeks of school I had to reject many students. Still I accepted some whom I could not turn away, and as a result the carpenters were busy making beds and tables for a long time. We bought a mixed-material house near the publishing house, and made it over for a dormitory for some of the older girls. Everything is crowded to its capacity. I wish you could see our diningroom. We are using the cafeteria plan this year and find this on the whole more satisfactory than the old method.

"We held a special meeting a few weeks ago, when Brother Jackson returned, and as a result Pastor W. B. Ammundsen is conducting a baptismal class of about twelve."

### From Japan to the States

From Yokohama Mrs. A. N. Anderson and children, of the Tokyo headquarters, sailed for San Francisco, October 2, where Mrs. Anderson will reside for a time. Pastor Alfonso N. Anderson remains in Tokyo in order to continue his work there, he having responsibilities both as an associate with Pastor S. Miyake in the editorial rooms, and as director of the Tohoku Mission.

### Annual Sabbath School Rally Day

February 5 has been appointed as the day for the annual Sabbath School Rally Day. In accordance with our usual custom, the January number of the *Sabbath School Helper* will contain a suggestive Rally Day Program. There will be much helpful material in this number for those who want to make Rally Day a real success. One of the special features of this number will be a translation in Chinese of the song, "The Boat on Galilee." All who have used this song in the English Sabbath school know how well it always takes with the children. Many will be happy to have this song available in Chinese. It would be well to order sufficient extra copies of the January Rally Day *Helper* in order that all who ought to have a copy of this song may have one. Be sure to place your order early for as many extra copies of this special as you may need. The price is three cents each, Mexican. Order through your tract society, or direct of the Signs of the Times Publishing House, 25 Ningskuo Road, Shanghai, China.

### Keen after Malay Literature

"We find that the Malay workers are very keen in taking the Malay church paper and the *Pertandaan Zaman* (Malay Signs). They are also very much interested in getting our denominational books to read."—*From the Secretary of a Provincial Mission Tract Society*

### The Mariannes, the Carolines, and the Marshalls

In the South Seas are three groups of islands under Japanese mandate. All these lie south of latitude 22 degrees North, and between longitude 130 to 137 degrees East. Their combined area is 960 square miles, their population 52,944. It is said that constant trade winds give a mild climate. The rainy season is from June to August, with much humidity.

The peoples of the Mariannes, the Carolines, and the Marshalls are of the Micronesian type, their language being of Malay-Polynesian chiefly, a variety of dialects making communication somewhat difficult. In the main the people are said to be "good natured and friendly," and proficient in navigation and fishing. Ancestral worship and sun worship prevail. Christianity has been introduced successfully, and a goodly number have already been won to Roman Catholicism and Protestantism.

Little of agriculture has been attempted. The chief products are coconuts, taro, sugar cane, bananas, corn, potatoes. A considerable number of cows, pigs, and fowls are bred. Cotton is grown successfully, and hardwoods abound.

Two steamer lines are maintained from Japan, one running to the eastward extremity of the group, and the other westward and on to Menado, Celebes. It takes about three weeks to reach Menado from Shanghai via Moji and the Marshalls.

### Printed Report of "Convention Proceedings"

Again and again, as for the first time I have had opportunity to leaf through the recently published pamphlet containing the printed report of the proceedings of the "Joint Convention" of the Sabbath School, Educational, and Young People's Departments held in Shanghai, China, in April of last year, the unity of our world-wide work has been impressed anew upon my mind. In the formative stages of our departmental work in the Far East, it is worthy of remark that in general the plans that have been evolved through the years of progress and success in the homeland, are proving equally practicable as they are set into operation in Oriental lands. Whatever the department of endeavor,—whether in the Sabbath school, the day school, or the young people's society,—it seems that what has proven good for one place or situation has been proving equally helpful under like circumstances elsewhere. Surely the guiding hand of the Lord has been shaping the development of our great worldwide departments of church and missionary endeavor. None can fail of receiving helpful suggestions and practical inspiration through reading the proceedings of our departmental Conventions as published in the pamphlet now available.

### Near Neighbors

The Far Eastern Division is next-door neighbor to four world Divisions; namely, European, Southern Asia, Australasian, North American. Beginning with Karufo (Saghalin) along the 75th parallel north latitude, and running along the Amur River, the Argun River, and on and on westward to the Altai Mountains in Central Asia, our frontier on the north touches the European Division for thirty-five hundred miles or more. Our Tibet, Yunnan, and Siam frontiers are the frontiers of the Southern Asia Division for fully three thousand miles. To the southward, some portions are within six hundred miles of the continent of Australia, some three hundred, and at one place (in the southern part of Dutch New Guinea) we come within one hundred fifty miles of the Australian Continent; whereas in New Guinea our eastern frontier actually touches the Australasian Division along a line four hundred fifty miles in length. Thus, on frontiers thousands of miles in extent, we can at any point step right across an imaginary line and be within the borders of a sister Division. As for the North American Division (so called), scarce more than a day's journey by a swift liner brings us from the Kurile Islands (stretching northeastward from Hokkaido) to the Aleutians reaching out a friendly hand from the shores of North America. Thus geographically, as well as in spirit and purpose, we are living in closest juxtaposition to almost all the "homelands" from whence our foreign working forces have come. In a most literal sense, we are "next-door neighbors" to Europe, to Australia, to America, to India.

It is to some of these frontiers that workers are soon to be sent, as the result of special provision made for their support by means of the Midsummer Offering. These workers in various Divisions will be meeting our workers occasionally along the borders of our respective fields; and some day soon the whole earth will have been given the last warning message of mercy, and the work in which we are engaged will have been finished. Blessed hope! Let us gather courage as we see the lines of our working forces advancing to our farthest borders.

**"Health and Longevity"**

The medical volume, "Health and Longevity," prepared and published first in Tagalog and Wenti, has since been translated and published in Cebuano, Panayan-Visayan, Ilocano, Javanese, Malay, Arabic-Malay, Mandarin, Pampangan, Korean, and, in slightly abridged form, in English, in Urdu, in Tamil, in Telugu, and in Burmese,—a total of fourteen distinct languages and dialects. Thus it is made available to nearly all the peoples of the Far East and of India as well.

**"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"**

At our first baptism in Mapalad there was a little boy who wanted to be baptized. I hesitated because he seemed too small. After talking carefully with him and with the brethren, and being assured that he was an unusual boy, I reluctantly baptized him.

Later, at our second baptism in Mapalad, the boy's father, mother, two brothers, and one sister were baptized. This little boy, I was told, had had a great burden for his parents and brothers. Now the whole family are rejoicing together in the truth.

"A little child shall lead them."

R. R. Figuhr.

**A Correspondence Course for First-Grade Students**

Mothers; this is your opportunity. The new Fireside course gives you full instruction enabling you to teach your child or children all the essential studies of the first grade. Textbooks, assignments, the spirit of the teaching, the ground to be covered, are all plainly indicated in the lessons. The mother taking the course is moreover continually in touch with competent and experienced instructors who are ready to help her and her child or children at every point of need. For further particulars address—  
*Fireside Correspondence School  
Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.*

**Church Schools in West Visaya**

Five church schools are being operated this school year by the West Visayan Mission, with a total enrollment of about 220. The various schools, with their teachers, are as follows:

*Jaro (Iloilo):* Teachers, Mr. Pedro Diaz, Mr. Tomas Segundo, Miss Gorgonia Justiniani, *Sido (Antique):* Teacher, Miss Giventa Oquelda.

*Dumangas (Occ. Negros):* Teacher, Mr. Angel Solivio.

*Agusan (Occ. Negros):* Teachers, Mr. Flor-entino, Miss Rosario Ibanes.

*Ilog (Occ. Negros):* Teacher, Mr. Arturo Macaciano.

The school in Jaro carries students to eight grades, inclusive; the others to six grades, inclusive. Soon the West Visayan Mission will have a membership of more than 2,500—in fact, this membership will have been attained prior to the close of the present year. One of the problems before the mission is what to do with its increasingly large number of youth not yet provided with church school privileges.

Here is my work to do, to worry over. My work, I say; but if I can know that it is not my work, but God's, should I not cast away my restlessness, even while I worked on more faithfully and untiringly than ever?—*Phillips Brooks.*

The loving heart which seeks to offer all, even disappointments and vexations which touch the tenderest places, to God, will be more likely to grow in generosity of spirit than one who bears grudgingly what cannot be averted.—*H. L. Sidney Lear.*

**The Baptismal Record in the Philippine Union**

Sabbath, June 27, was a big day for the little church at La Carlota. Seven couples had been married the day before, and Sabbath afternoon thirty-eight were buried in baptism. This baptism is the first-fruits of Brother Same's tent effort. Many are still preparing, and we hope to have another large baptism there soon.

Fifteen were baptized in Isabela recently. Among them was an old man ninety years old who had been baptized about ten years ago by Pastor Wenceslao Rodriguez when Pastor Rodriguez was then a Protestant pastor.

Eight were baptized recently in the barrio of Batad, Balasan. This was the first baptism ever held in this barrio, and our brethren will be interested to know that among the candidates baptized was the son of the local priest.

Our baptisms in West Visayan Mission for the first six months were 296 souls. Our brethren remember we have a goal of 1,000 souls for this year. If each one will bring one more during the last six months of this year, we will more than reach the goal. Pray and work.

In the town of Lipa, Batangas, seven were baptized June 24. These are a part of the fruit of the effort of Brethren Senson, Enriquez, Lagonera, and Arsenia Santos. Two had been baptized before, and we hope that soon some ten more will be ready, making a total of about twenty.

In the barrio of Santa Ana, thirty-two were baptized June 24. These are largely the result of the labors of Brethren Magcalen, Bernardino Nepunoceno, and Sister Fortuna'a Ibiel. The brethren there are planning to build a chapel.

A second baptism has been held in the town of Lucena, Tayabas. Over thirty were baptized. We are glad the Lord is continuing to bless our labors there.

Sabbath, July 17, was a happy day at Mapalad, Pampanga. Twenty brethren there were baptized. One of them was from Sta. Cruz, and nineteen from Mapalad. The brethren there have completed a very nice chapel. It has taken much work and money. One brother alone gave over Pesos 150. Sabbath evening we had the Lord's supper there together. The Lord came near and blessed us richly. If the Lord continues to work by His Spirit there, in six or eight weeks twenty more will doubtless be ready for baptism.

Some time ago word was brought us that there were some Sabbath-keepers in the barrio of Calihon, a place some distance from Lipa. Sister Paciencia Molimbayan was asked to go there and teach these inquirers the truth more fully. She spent some time there. Four have been baptized. After the baptism one of the newly baptized brethren gave over Pesos 100 tithes. We feel sure that this brother has given his whole heart to the Lord.

It was raining and stormy, Sunday, July 18, at San Roque. But eleven people who had given themselves to Christ and had proven their devotion to Him by serving Him several months faithfully, set out for the river where our baptism was to be. It was a simple baptism, but we felt the Lord was with us. These brethren, under the leadership of Brother Pedro Magsalen,

have built a nice little chapel. We accordingly organized a little church there. There are some seven or eight left there who we hope will be ready for baptism in a month or so. So far they have not triumphed completely over their vices. These baptized believers are the fruits of our Kalaba and San Roque efforts, where Pedro Magasalin and Brother Fernando Alcantara have labored.

During a tent-meeting at Consolacion, Sogod, Leyte, Brother Mamerto Yorac and his collaborators were met by severe trials and persecutions. The Protestants and the Catholics united in challenging our workers right in front of the meeting-place, but to no avail. The enemies of our work slashed one side of tent, and stoned the house where our workers are living. In spite of the terrible test these brethren have undergone, when the fury of the enemies reached its climax the Lord was among the workers preserving them and those who had been influenced by the preaching; and the happy sequence is that twenty-six souls were brought to Christ Jesus. Now the brethren at Consolacion have a nice little chapel with a membership of thirty-four baptized believers.

**Following Up A Call**

In a recent issue of "*Echoes of the East Visayan Field*" is given a most heartening little story of God's workings upon human souls. To quote:

"From Mahaplag, one of the remote *barrios* of the town of Baybay, on the island of Leyte, the brethren in our Cebuano Mission headquarters received a pressing call for workers, signed by about fifteen persons. In response, the Mission sent Brother Mamerto Yorac to investigate. Brother Yorac, with four of the brethren from Baybay, went into the interior, passing through wild forests. The following morning they found the fifteen inquirers. With great surprise Brother Yorac learned that these were already keeping the seventh-day Sabbath, and had given up their vices. They had been taught by no minister, but by the Spirit of God. Their hearts were warm with love; and one of their number, formerly the superintendent of a Sunday-school of one of the Protestant churches, told the following story:

"One day while he (the Sunday-school superintendent) was reading the Bible, he chanced to find out that the seventh-day Sabbath is the rest-day commanded by God. He and those who were with him at the time, then asked the minister why they were keeping Sunday, but he was unable to give them a satisfactory answer. Immediately two opinions arose among the church-members; namely, one in favor of the Lord's seventh-day Sabbath; the other in defense of the practice of Sunday-keeping. At last a public debate was arranged between the superintendent and the minister, and as a result of this debate the judgment of the public was in favor of the one who had begun to keep holy the seventh-day Sabbath. Now the people of that *barrio* are giving up their faith in the Protestant teaching. Some are returning to the Roman Catholic Church, and some have begun to observe the seventh-day Sabbath; and still others are undecided, and are waiting until one of our evangelists can give a series of lectures on present truth.

"Let us remember these inquirers in our prayers, that by the grace of God they may be strengthened in the blessed hope!"

(For further details, including total tithes and offerings, see the Statistical Table appearing on pages 10, 11.)

All Values in U. S. Gold

THE FAR EASTERN DIVISION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH - DAY ADVENTISTS

AN ITEMIZED STATISTICAL SUMMARY --- INCLUDING PROVINCIAL MISSIONS --- FOR HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1926

Union Missions and Provincial Missions in the Far Eastern Division	Baptized Membership June 30, 1926	Baptisms January to June, 1926	Net GAIN during six months Minus sign -- LOSS	No. of Ordained Ministers	No. of Licensed Ministers	No. of Licensed Missionaries	No. of Colporteurs	Total Number of Foreign Laborers	Total Number of Native Laborers	Total Number of Laborers, Both Native and Foreign	NATIVE TITHE Receipts January to June, 1926 (gold)	No. of Sabbath Schools	Sabbath School Membership	Total Sabbath School Offerings, January to June, 1926	No. of Church Schools	Enrollment Church Schools	Total Literature Sales -- Books and Periodicals, January to June, 1926	No. of Y. P. M. V. Societies	Membership of Y. P. M. V. Societies	Harvest Ingathering Receipts, January to June, 1926
<b>PHILIPPINE UNION</b>	7058	1017	684	17	31	83	97	28	264	292	\$12211.18	198	6771	\$ 3162.89	24	1058	\$37135.66	57	1515	\$ 26.00
Northern Luzon Mission	1268	235	232	2	4	11	13	37	37	37	1320.27	33	1170	365.14	6	222	4137.18	12	381	
East Visayan Mission	891	253	165	2	3	21	24	2	53	55	2373.24	29	809	387.02	1	43	10414.25	6	98	
West Visayan Mission	2150	296	77	2	6	21	9	2	45	47	2676.28	55	2040	673.78	6	230	2575.25	12	375	
Central Luzon Conference	2542	200	182	6	13	11	43	1	85	86	5682.71	76	2642	1706.49	10	299	16504.64	27	761	
Southern Luzon Mission	107	23	27	1	2	2	7	2	11	13	152.63	5	110	30.46			2914.78			
Union Mission				4	3	17	1	21	33	54					1	304	509.56			26.00
<b>CHOSON UNION</b>	1556	37	-31	14	25	91	34	26	153	179	2305.23	93	4310	1528.77	31	1193	6459.21	27	996	1075.12
West Chosen Mission	664		-53	2	7	21	7		38	38	957.30	40	2150	762.87	16	556	1633.91	16	556	86.39
Central Chosen Mission	414	16	-39	3	4	22	10		34	34	744.00	24	1105	449.02	5	210	1545.06	6	287	25.95
South Chosen Mission	393	21	21	4	6	19	15	4	40	44	417.96	24	802	262.26	7	180	3076.98	5	153	414.68
Union Mission	85			5	8	29	2	22	41	63	185.97	5	253	54.62	3	247	203.96			550.00
<b>JAPAN UNION</b>	482	22	22	9	11	10	11	22	30	52	2587.59	18	564	1239.42	1	40	7812.78	4	76	44.00
Kyushu Mission	50	3	3	1	1	1	2		4	4	225.68	2	39	77.85						
Chugoku Mission	67	2	2	1	2	2	1		6	6	404.08	3	83	211.71						
Kansai Mission	116	1	1	1	3	1	3		8	8	361.24	5	165	282.04						
Kanto Mission	207	15	15	1	1	3			6	6	1289.69	5	253	590.78						
Tohoku Mission	24	1	1	1	1	1			2	2	39.00	1	22	24.83						
Hokkaido Mission	18			1	1	1			3	3	111.30	2	22	52.21						
Union Mission				6	2	4	1	22	1	23	66.60				1	40	7812.78	4	76	44.00
<b>MANCHURIAN UNION</b>	245			4	4	17	10	12	36	48	391.63	12	365	294.85	7	123	1975.01	6	134	168.37
Fengtien Mission	187			1	1	9	7	2	25	27	262.96	8	254	178.72	5	87	1433.36	5	109	164.78
Kirin Mission	58			1	2	5	2	4	9	17	128.67	4	111	116.13	1	25	541.65	1	25	3.59
Union Mission				2	1	3	1	6	2	8				1	11					
<b>CENTRAL CHINA UNION *</b>	1736	6	4	15	31	72	43	39	194	233	1275.12	73	2708	904.77	34	641	2092.86	10	296	14.69
Honan Mission	674	6	5	4	11	25	18	11	73	84	463.47	24	1223	344.47	8	233	744.18	8	210	2.19
Hunan Mission	506		-1	3	8	20	15	5	51	56	409.37	24	700	187.57	8	111	383.04	1	22	
Hupeh Mission	353			3	4	11	4	6	37	43	224.34	14	413	211.25	10	117	716.46	1	64	
Kiangsi Mission	106			2	4	7	6	4	20	24	127.03	7	267	31.95	8	120	249.18			12.50
Shensi Mission	74			1	2	4	4	4	13	17	45.91	4	105	79.53						
Union Mission				2	5	1	9		9	9										
<b>NORTH CHINA UNION</b>	297	21	21	6	9	14	10	13	43	56	401.24	10	492	257.23	7	219	2785.65	3	134	
Shantung Mission	151			1	4	3		3	15	18	293.43	6	225	91.46	2	59	1066.18	1	64	
Chihli Mission	146	21	13	3	3	7	9	3	28	31	197.76	4	267	165.77	3	70	1719.47	2	70	
Union Mission				2	2	4	1	7	7	7					2	90				
<b>SOUTH CHINA UNION</b>	2365	35	-1	15	72	56	16	32	266	298	2231.57	87	3759	1130.13	50	2622	1929.83	7	314	
Cantonese Mission *	429	17	24	5	21	25	6	9	62	71	616.07	16	490	420.34	7	264	938.93	6	239	
Hakka Mission *	178			3	22	2	1	4	40	44	400.00	21	1200	29.00	11	750				
Kwangsi Mission	170	10	8	1	2	13	5	6	34	40	127.30	9	200	95.58	4	260	38.25			
North Fukien Mission	342	3		1	11	2	2	2	39	41	394.44	10	590	146.23	8	295	294.60			
South Fukien Mission	271			4	7	2		4	44	48	393.76	9	600	152.78	7	425	657.05	1	75	
Swatow Mission *	335		-33	1	8	9	1	2	47	49	390.00	22	670	105.20	13	628				

South Fulden Mission	271			-33	4	7	2	2	2	39	41	394.44	10	590	146.23	8	295	294.60					
Swetow Mission*	335				1	8	9	1	2	44	48	393.76	9	600	152.78	7	425	657.05	1		75		
Union Mission					1	1	3	1		5	5	300.00	22	670	105.20	13	628						
WEST CHINA UNION	136	20	10	6	4	14	6	12	19	31	360.40	11	262	275.57	2	53	1461.93						
East Szechwan Mission	76	13		4	1	6	3	4	11	15	207.38	6	128	177.64	1	13	1113.80						
West Szechwan Mission	44	6	-6	1	1	5	2	2	7	9	145.22	3	102	69.67	1	40	348.13						
Tibetan Mission						1	1			2	2	1	3	7.80	1	10	28.26						
Union Mission	16	1	16	1	1	2	1	4		4			1	22									
EAST CHINA UNION	1653	158	140	14	17	59	23	19	156	175	1649.42	78	3318	1239.81	28	898	3638.35	13		527			
Anhui Mission	458	75	79	6	3	14	10	2	48	50	545.52	16	705	374.56	11	304	727.94	10		314			
Kiangsu Mission	863	36	18	5	10	21	8	7	70	77	977.42	32	1728	815.54	13	466	2849.80	2		150			
South Chekiang Mission	332	47	43	1	3	21	4	4	38	42	126.48	30	885	99.71	4	128	60.61	1		63			
Union Mission						2	1	3	1	6													
Division Headquarters					11	3	57	1	63	118	181							2		136			
MALAYSIAN UNION	1666	198	-78	21	34	60	38	52	169	221	7457.00	58	2232	2548.94	23	1263	18329.90	4		195		1108.10	
Batakland Mission					1	1		2	5	7	166.00	5	201	64.99	2	133	69.20	1		35			
British North Borneo	170	12	3	1	2	6		2	11	13	231.00	7	109	141.93	5	117	87.76					96.33	
Celebes Mission	334	43	43	2	-	6	3	2	9	11	544.00	10	410	108.18			914.56						
East Java Mission	232	37	37	2	8	7	10	4	31	35	1638.00	6	239	361.59	3	350	7578.00					84.92	
Malay States Mission	150	6	-56	1	6	4	2	4	15	19	645.00	4	153	233.88	2	75	1389.10						
North Sumatra Mission	47			1	2	3		2	5	7	347.00	4	60	122.87			1432.54						
Siam Mission	86	5	5	1	4	3		4	7	11	349.00	3	121	128.33	2	75	414.80						
Siam Province Mission	272		-10	2	4	3	12	2	22	24	1425.00	6	458	740.26	4	124	2418.31	2		110			
South Sumatra Mission	90	2	2	1	1	3		2	4	6	313.00	2	92	166.68	1	22	379.68					12.05	
West Java Mission	421	88	-82	2	3	10	11	5	29	34	1799.00	11	389	479.72	2	120	3645.95	1		50		626.95	
Union Mission	64		-25	7	4	14		23	31	54				2	247							287.85	
SUNGARI MONGOLIAN MISSION	342	71	8	1	7	24	1	3	24	27	882.57	9	438	754.23	1	65	1647.10	1		47			
DIVISION TOTALS June 30, 1926	17736	1585	729	133	248	557	290	321	1472	1793	\$31752.95	647	25239	\$13386.61	210	8311	\$85268.08	132		4234		\$2437.28	
" " " " 1925	15605	1075	761	123	236	435	277	291	1272	1563	29377.21	583	22112	13254.11	186	7499	76686.26	130		4014		3392.09	
" " " " 1924	13352	1339	507	107	200	393	220	271	1028	1299	23042.99	513	19478	10332.81	156	6220	68768.57	87		3441		6354.99	
" " " " 1923	11662	1116	708	105	187	373	247	283	1037	1320	18635.42	483	17354	8883.54	150	5976	64471.29	81		2738		5921.68	
" " " " 1922	10346	888	606	90	198	321	202	245	996	1241	16853.03	421	15174	8324.78	157	5425	5330.04	41		1396		3753.41	
" " " " 1921	8648	923	943	92	200	343	168	307	887	1194	17049.46	395	12435	9004.29	136	4996	49800.31	21		576		1315.64	
" " " " 1920	7129	759	430	77	180	286	167	248	795	1043	17474.37	375	10763	7048.74	96	3170	62569.93	28		575		1631.79	

\* Because of the war in China, fields starred have been unable to send in full reports, and the figures of the previous quarter are given for membership, etc.

### Statistics—First Six Months, 1926

The general trend of Far Eastern Division statistics continues upward in practically all items listed in the tabulated summary appearing on this page. The report is given in condensed form, both by Unions and by provincial missions. The complete report, by Unions, is given in another table on the following two pages. The rising trend can be observed readily upon an examination of figures at the foot of these tables, showing the status on June 30 through a series of years, on the basis of mid-year totals. All monetary values in the summary appearing in the first table, given above, cover the first six months only of each year mentioned; this is true of baptisms as well.

Our baptized church membership, reported a few years ago as 7,129, has been increased to a total of 17,736 for the entire Far East. During the past six years the net increase totals 10,607. For several years past the baptisms for every half-year have been more than a thousand; and

the first half of the year 1926 saw 1,585 baptized within our borders.

With a baptismal record such as this for the current half-year under review, we regret to announce that the net increase of our church membership during these six months has been only 729. The third column of figures in the summary gives the increase (or decrease) realized in every Union and in every local mission. At a glance it will be observed that in some Unions the accessions have been comparatively large, whereas in other Unions there have been losses. In some places the losses have come largely through the setting aside of names of certain persons who have removed to parts unknown; and it is understood that as rapidly as these have been traced and found faithful, their names will be restored to the list of active members.

The majority of our missions in the Far East have already attained the ideal of keeping in touch with all their members. It is certainly to be hoped that determined and persevering

efforts will be made to shepherd closely, not permitting church elders and church clerks to lose track of members who move away and fail of transferring their membership promptly.

In passing, it should be noted that the number of foreign workers, 321 men and women, is little more than five years ago, when 307 were reported for June 30, 1921. In fact, the third quarter of 1921 brought the foreign workers total up to 319 within two of what we have five years later.

For the first time in our history, the Sabbath-school membership for the Far East has mounted above the 25,000 mark, it now standing at 25,239. During the past five years the membership of our Sabbath schools has doubled, while during the same time the church membership has a little more than doubled. In our Sabbath schools there are 7,503 more members than there are baptized believers in our churches. Here is a field giving promise of an abundant harvest of souls.

The 210 church schools, intermediate schools

and training schools of the Far Eastern Division report 8,311 students in attendance. The 132 young people's societies have a membership of 4,234.

Following the sending out of this statistical table and the one given on the two succeeding pages, there are only two or three months remaining to close up the work of the year 1926. Let us do our best to round out the year by strengthening every department of activity, and by bringing into the fold many of the elect of God's kingdom. If we continue to unite with the Saviour in striving with all diligence to seek and save that which has been lost, we shall be laboring as those who must give an account in the day of Judgment; and incidentally we shall have passed all former records, and can unite in a season of rejoicing over souls won for the Kingdom. For this happy and successful completion of our present year's labors let us continue to pray that God may grant grace to every member of our Far Eastern constituency.

C. C. Crisler.

## Statistical Report of the Far Eastern Division

1 Number of Mission	2 NAME OF MISSION	3 Number of Mission Stations	4 Number of Mission Outstations	5 Number of Organized Churches	6 Baptized Membership of Organized Churches	7 Baptized During Quarter	8		9		10		11 BIBLE WOMEN (not including column 10)		12 Other Foreign Women (Unlicensed)	13 BOOK AND PERIODICAL CANVASSERS	
							Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native		Foreign	Native
							Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native		Foreign	Native
1	Philippine Union	6	146	116	7058	562	7	10	3	28	18	65	23		1	96	
2	Chosen Union	3	32	20	1556	37	4	10	6	19	16	75	4		1	33	
3	Japan Union	1	15	10	482	20	5	4	2	9	4	6	1	11	1	10	
4	Manchurian Union	2	10	8	245		4		2	2	6	11	2	2	1	9	
5	Central China Union*	5	65	25	1736		8	7	11	20	20	52	13		2	41	
6	North China Union	2	10	5	297	21	3	3	3	6	7	7	1	1	1	9	
7	South China Union	7	78	35	2365	35	9	6	3	69	20	36	18		1	15	
8	West China Union	3	7	3	136	2	4	2	2	2	6	8	1		1	5	
9	East China Union	5	66	37	1653	140	7	7	2	15	10	49	1	22	1	22	
10	Division Hdqrs.	1					10	1	3		50	7			1		
11	Malaysian Union	12	26	24	1866	95	18	3	6	28	27	33	1	7	1	38	
12	Sungari-Mongolian Mission	1	9	2	342	71	1		1	6	2	22	1	1		1	
13	TOTALS, 2nd Quarter 1926	48	464	285	17736	983	80	53	44	204	186	371	6	93	11	12	279
14	<i>* Estimated. The totals given below for preceding years reveal the growth year by year.</i>																
15	Totals, 2nd Quarter 1925	46	377	259	15605	829	76	47	41	195	164	271	4	78	9	13	264
16	Totals, 2nd Quarter 1924	42	358	237	13352	925	69	38	41	159	151	242	3	80	8	12	208
17	Totals, 2nd Quarter 1923	46	338	234	11662	838	65	40	48	139	157	216	2	80	11	3	244
18	Totals, 2nd Quarter 1922	43	315	212	10346	593	54	36	50	148	128	193	4	54	23	8	194
25 Number of Mission	26 Average Attendance S. S.	27 S. S. Offerings to Foreign Missions for first twelve Sabbaths	28 Thirteenth Sabbath Offering	29 Total S. S. Offerings for Quarter, including Thirteenth Sabbath Offering	30 Retail Value of Periodical Sales (including Subscriptions)	31 Value of Book Sales (on Basis of Retail Price)	32 Total Retail Value of Book, Tract, and Periodical Sales (All Literature)	33 No. of Church Buildings Owned by Mission	34 Estimated Value	35 Approximate Seating Capacity	36 Number of Church Schools Conducted	37 Enrollment Church Schools	38 Number of Mission				
1	5919	\$ 1382.13	\$ 261.11	\$ 1643.24	\$ 2981.65	\$ 14023.96	\$ 17005.61	106	\$ 30592.00	13910	23	754	1				
2	3460	681.45	108.58	790.03	1079.70	1655.68	2746.15	61	22522.00	6500	30	1058	2				
3	423	457.50	185.01	642.51			4392.18	7	16000.00	900		3					
4	259	121.43	27.98	149.41	1110.79	204.32	1314.81	2	6000.00	275	6	112	4				
5	2159	325.00	96.20	421.20				20	13677.00	2200	31	435	5				
6	434	111.60	20.36	131.96	1494.73	334.38	1829.11	1	1500.00	400	6	169	6				
7	3125	451.53	121.45	572.98	1226.14	562.76	1311.32	18	13775.00	4100	47	2336	7				
8	242	116.60	20.65	137.25	249.95	247.38	506.63	1	3000.00	250	2	53	8				
9	1940	498.62	82.41	581.03	1562.61	303.08	1900.18	9	25100.00	2300	25	753	9				
10											1	6	10				
11	2044	984.06	294.34	1278.40	1888.89	5839.06	8326.59	7	37281.00	1650	22	1220	11				
12	396	329.35	59.22	388.57	70.41	608.61	679.02	1	9000.00	400	1	65	12				
13	20401	\$ 5459.27	\$ 1277.31	\$ 6736.58	\$ 11664.87	\$ 23779.23	\$ 40011.60	233	\$ 178447.00	32885	194	6961	13				
14													14				
15	18304	5651.25	1429.35	7080.60	16555.53	22437.91	43906.91	199	134997.00	25535	170	5690	15				
16	16421	4325.90	1003.92	5329.82	6504.63	18895.79	38130.80	157	97288.00	21395	142	4587	16				
17	14049	3672.74	835.79	4508.53	8495.45	24614.60	41155.05	78	41085.00	8840	133	4114	17				
18	12224	3239.38	704.41	4261.37	9661.11	13032.64	24421.73	78	43825.00	10665	141	3934	18				

# Mission for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1926

All Values in U. S. Gold

14 MEDICAL WORKERS (including those licensed)		15 OTHER WORKERS (not else- where listed)	16 TOTAL LABORERS (net total)		17 TITHE RECEIPTS (U. S. GOLD)			18 Tithe Per Capita	19 Total offerings Foreign Missions Excepting S. S. and Y. P. S., as noted Columns 27, 51	20 Total Contributions Home Mission Work Exclusive of Harvest ingathering, and Sustentation Funds	21 Total Receipts, Harvest Ingathering Work	22 Total Contributions for Local Church Work not included in Columns Nos. 20 and 21	23 Number of Sabbath-Schools	24 Membership Sabbath-Schools		
Foreign	Native		Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Total tithe Receipts (Foreign and Native)									
		1	42	28	264	\$ 400.83	\$ 6797.40	\$ 7198.23					198	6771		
2	5	2	13	26	153	427.63	1184.84	1612.47	\$ 495.64				93	4310		
		3		22	30	440.84	1535.57	1976.41	131.21		\$ 1076.12	\$ 389.64	18	584		
		4	12	12	36	287.45	166.14	453.59	88.78		17.00		12	365		
3	20	5	15	39	194	640.00	580.00	1220.00	12.45	\$ 11.29		28.46	73	2708		
		6	10	13	43	285.25	232.40	517.65	174.03	79.37			10	492		
4	14	7	83	32	266	982.53	1036.34	2018.87	223.73	31.50		5.77	87	3759		
1	1	8	1	12	19	342.99	138.89	481.88	13.76	1.03		12.58	11	262		
		9	14	19	156	711.42	1001.55	1712.97	95.32				78	3318		
12	5	10	110	63	118	2544.69		2544.69								
2	2	11	59	52	169	869.00	3830.00	4699.00	233.35	359.55	640.85	130.48	58	2232		
		12		3	24	295.15	451.71	746.86					9	438		
24	47	13	359	321	1472	\$ 8227.78	\$ 16954.84	\$ 25182.62	\$ 1468.27	\$ 482.74	\$ 1733.97	\$ 566.93	647	25239		
		14														
18	29	15	319	291	1272	8334.66	15572.23	23906.89	1489.57	199.60	1643.15	1107.41	583	22112		
12	29	16	226	271	1028	7294.45	12137.17	19431.62	1613.18	165.80	4205.79	6354.49	513	19478		
13	42	17	238	283	1037	6409.23	9972.64	16381.67	246.40	115.33	1090.23	211.86	483	17354		
14	47	18	275	245	996	4655.04	8595.11	13250.15	207.03	155.75	391.46	834.13	421	15174		
39	40	41	42	43	44 NUMBER OF FOREIGN TEACHERS		45 NUMBER OF NATIVE TEACHERS		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Intermediate Schools	Enrollment of Intermediate Schools	Number of Training Schools	Enrollment of Training Schools	Total Enrollment	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total No. of Teachers	Estimated Value School Buildings and Equipment	Expense of Maintenance of Schools	Number of Young People's Societies	Membership	Y. P. S. Contributions for Foreign Work	Y. P. S. Contributions for Home Mission Work	Y. P. S. Contributions for Local Society Work
		1	304	1058	4	5	12	20	41	\$ 19840.00	\$ 4349.66	57	1515	3.08	\$ 9.53	\$ 89.30
		1	135	1193	2	1	43	6	52	27251.48	4784.90	27	996	\$ .60		1.00
		1	40	40	2	3	2	1	8	3000.00	716.00	4	76			
1	11		123	1	5	3	5	3	9	807.50	284.08	6	134			
3	206		641	3	5	41	5	54	19300.00	1485.00	10	296				
1	50		219	1	2	11	5	19	7470.00	317.34	3	134	4.50			
3	286		2622	4	7	79	25	115	30982.45	3682.25	7	314		36.41		8.28
			53			1	4	5	75.00	36.00						
3	145		898	1	3	44	9	57	3150.00	1030.06	13	527				
		1	130	136	7	4	8	3	22	83000.00	7125.00					
		1	43	1263	4	5	29	17	55	67966.02	4855.79	4	195			8.53
			65			1	3	4	341.67	304.05	1	47		1.70		9.81
11	698	5	652	8311	29	35	276	101	441	\$ 263184.12	\$ 28970.13	132	4234	\$ 9.88	45.94	\$ 116.92
11	795	5	1014	7499	27	36	254	69	386	149797.39	23410.18	130	4014	1.76	75.20	38.99
9	844	5	789	6220	26	30	228	60	344	105853.69	11973.60	87	3441	4.06	16.71	8.87
12	835	5	1047	5976	20	32	212	70	334	92063.55	12929.76	81	2738	18.58	11.39	90.79
11	823	5	744	5425	22	22	204	55	303	99213.08	10637.70	41	1396			39.36

## Opening Exercises of the Far Eastern Academy, Shanghai, September 14, 1926

### An Auspicious, Joyous Hour

ON Tuesday evening, September 14, 1926, a happy group of mission workers and friends met in the Ningkuo Road chapel at Division headquarters to participate in the formal opening of the Far Eastern Academy, an institution established for the benefit of the children of our foreign missionaries in the Far East. The hour spent together was a time of rejoicing. We wish every member of our Far Eastern staff might have been with us.

In the course of the opening exercises, which included special music, and a most earnest and impressive scripture reading and prayer by Pastor J. G. Gjording, remarks were made by several in attendance. A synopsis of these talks has been prepared for publication, that all may share in the general rejoicing of the evening hour marking the formal opening of the Academy.

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### Opening of the Far Eastern Academy

S. L. FROST

IT is surely a pleasure to be here to-night. For several years some of us have been looking forward to the holding of this meeting, and the launching of this school for the children of our missionaries. This may be surprising to some; but it is a fact, nevertheless. For several years there has been placed in our annual budget a request for money with which to start this school. But year after year, because of the many calls from the field for men and money, it has been necessary to eliminate this item from the budget.

But now as we look about our field, we see upwards of a hundred students who are in need of school privileges, and so that makes the starting of this school imperative. We may wonder where the one hundred are. If you will count them up in the different unions, you will find them,—children of school age; and some of them will be coming in this year, and some later.

Last spring the Division Committee gave consideration to this school question, and at that time laid plans to repair the old Shanghai Missionary College buildings for the use of this academy. It was not thought to be the best plan, but because of financial reasons seemed to be the only plan. At the time of the General Conference session in June, consideration was given to our request for money to repair these buildings, and at that time they made an appropriation of \$10,000 gold for the erection of a new building. Work is soon to begin on this building. There will be but few students this first year. We must begin small, but that does not matter; we shall not long stay that way.

I think that Professor Larsen and his faculty have an enviable job in beginning this school and in laying a foundation for its future; for we expect it to grow into a large school.

I believe to-night that Elder Evans would be glad to be with us. If he were here, I am sure he would fill our hearts with enthusiasm for this institution. I am not sure but that he would ask us to show in a material way our interest in and intention of standing by this school.

I have a special pleasure in one sense, as educational secretary of this Division, in welcoming this school into our

midst as an academy. We surely are all pleased that a beginning is being made in providing educational privileges of academic grade for the children of our missionaries. I personally am deeply interested in having a suitable building, efficient teachers, good equipment,—maps, charts, library, laboratory,—and all that is needed to operate an academy here that will be on a par with our best academies in the States. I shall be interested to see all the boys and girls that ought to be here in attendance at this school; and as I go around the field I intend to work for this, and encourage the parents to send their children.

The Mission Board has given \$10,000 to erect a new building. We certainly appreciate this gift. Even with this good appropriation, however, I believe the building committee will find themselves short when it comes to supplying all the needed facilities, as equipment, library, science apparatus, etc., but I believe in some way we shall arrange to get along this year. We shall hope to see more complete equipment and facilities available for next year.

I would like to say a few words of welcome to you who have come here to-night, parents, friends, and patrons of the school. The parents who are sending children here are going to be deeply interested in this school. Those who must part with their boys and girls for a time to send them here will be deeply solicitous, and their prayers will ascend daily in behalf of this school and this faculty. Those whose children are not yet ready for school privileges will be looking to see what kind of benefits are being derived, and just what kind of care is being taken of the boys and girls who are here. I am sure the faculty of this school will endeavor to guide these students in right lines, and strive earnestly to prove faithful and loyal to the parents whose students they teach.

I want to say to the students that I welcome you here, and trust that the school will be a blessing to you as you share its joys and sorrows, its work and its study, its successes and failures. Yours it is to help make the school what it ought to be. You are an important part of the school. The school's success is your success, and your success is the school's success. I pray that God may build you up, and that each of you will become God's man or woman, to be used in His service. May He turn your hearts to Him at all times, and help you to seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

To us in the compound, this is our school, and we ought to put ourselves out, if necessary, in order to make it a success. These young people are our young people. I believe there ought to be men and women in this compound, fathers and mothers in Israel, who will take a deep interest in the success of this school and of each individual student. We in Shanghai are in debt, in many ways, to all the other workers throughout the field. In a special sense because of the establishment of this school here, we are debtors to the parents on behalf of their children. We need to throw around the boys and girls safeguards, and to be real fathers and mothers in Israel to them, that these young people may find a refuge here, and the protection and guidance that is due them. And so, to-night, we welcome you all to the support of this school, and to the guidance and help of these boys and girls.



## A School for the Children of Missionaries in the Far Eastern Division

### Building Solidly for Mission Service

FREDERICK GRIGGS

(Address given at the formal opening of the Far Eastern Academy, Shanghai, Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, 1926.)

A MISSIONARY who is connected with another denomination remarked to me the other day that there was one thing about Seventh-day Adventists that particularly impressed him, and that was that they seemed to build solidly. He was referring, I suppose, especially to the buildings in which we house our people and our work, but it was a statement that to my mind applies to the whole structure of our forward movement.

I believe that one of the great fundamentals in any movement is the education of its young people. A government that makes progress and takes a fit place among the nations of the world, is one which values education, and makes proper provision for the education of its children and youth. They are to be trained into an intelligent citizenry. They are to be qualified to bear the duties and responsibilities of life, and a nation exists but to make possible the fruition of the work of these citizens.

Now this is true likewise of a denomination. If we are to build enduringly, we must recognize the great importance of the education of our children and youth. God has spoken very plainly upon this matter. We have had pointed out again and again in very definite terms our responsibilities. It is stated that the duty that lies next to the members of the church is to care for their children and youth. The duty that lies next to the members of the church is not to care for some distant field, some other country or neighborhood, but it is to care for their own children. Now the life and stability of the church itself depends upon this; and when we think of our great work here in the Orient, these principles apply with peculiar force.

One of the greatest problems that confronts us here in our work is to have a body of workers that is constant. It takes several years to become acquainted with the work that is to be done, with the language, with the customs and manners of the people, and really to make the work a part of one's self. And the constancy of our workers is shared in no small degree by their children; so if we provide for these children, we have laid the foundation upon which the workers may be enabled to remain year after year in the field. But I think that is not the only benefit that comes. These children themselves are to be trained for service in this field; and this is the best foundation for missionaries that we can possibly have.

My mind goes to that great family of missionaries, the Scudders of India. I think five generations of that family have given themselves to India. Representatives of that family are there to-day. One generation died and the children carried forward their work; and when they passed away, their children went on with the work, and so on. This experience is not confined to the Scudder family alone, though it is one of the most remarkable in missionary enterprise; but there is case after case of missionaries who have trained their children to carry forward the work which they are doing. And reasonable and right it is for the children, in the land

where they are reared and acquainted with the language and customs of the people, to enter into an intelligent knowledge of that which ought to make them and will make them under God great workers for Him.

Now this is one great purpose that we must keep in mind, if we propose to build solidly; so I look upon this school which we are opening here to-night as a wonderful providence of God for the stabilizing and for the forwarding of our work in this, perhaps the greatest division of missionary endeavor in the world. It does seem to me that to the last man, we in this field should give this school our heartiest support. It seems to me that it ought to appeal to the parents to the farthest corner of our mission field to put their children here. May I refer again to these Scudders. The first family sent their little boy far away to school when he was eleven years old, but he came back in due time to the mission field. Now we must have that same spirit. We must be consecrated with all the powers of our mind, and we must consecrate our children to the finishing of this work.

We are not here for a passing hour, but we are here to stay until a marked providence of God takes us hence. We should have come here, every one, because of the marked providence of God. The call of God should have been plain and distinct to us in coming here. And when we do once get here we should take deep root, and should see to it that in taking this root our children are rooted with us in this soil, for the finishing of God's work. So this is an auspicious hour that brings us together this evening.

We should have had this school some time ago, but we thank God for it now. We thank God for the movement that is here. We who perhaps are not as directly connected with the school as are the parents, teachers, and students, must however unite daily in seeking God at His throne of grace for a rich, heavenly benediction to rest in every way upon this school, upon the principal and his associates, and upon the students. And above all, we should pray that the spirit of the message we are proclaiming may ever permeate every class and every item of work.

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### Success through Co-operative Effort

H. W. BARROWS

I AM very glad indeed to be present at the opening of Far Eastern Academy. Some of us have looked forward for quite a while to the time when we might have a school in the Far East for the educational interests of the children of our missionaries. For a number of years we have planned for this school, and have endeavored to provide for it. We are glad that the General Conference and our brethren at home have seen the need and have made provision for a suitable building for this institution. It will be necessary, of course, to get along in rather cramped quarters for a few months, until the new building is ready; but I am sure that if all will co-operate and meet conditions as they find them, this will prove to be a good school year from the very beginning.

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## Synopsis of Addresses—Opening Exercises of the Far Eastern Academy

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I am much interested in the development of Far Eastern Academy, and sincerely trust that as a result of its establishment, the children of our foreign missionaries will be benefited, and that this may result in more continued service among all the workers in our field. It has been thought best by some to go home in order to place their children in school. Of course up to the present time most of the children of our workers have been young, and it has not been so necessary to have an advanced grade school; but the necessity is now upon us, and will be increasingly imperative as time goes by and our children grow in years. I trust this may be a good school from the start, and I am sure it will be. Let us all co-operate to help make this new school for the children of our missionaries, a success.

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### An Address by Dr. H. W. Miller

*(On the occasion of the opening of  
the Far Eastern Academy, Shanghai, China,  
Sept. 14, 1926)*

It is indeed a privilege to be present at the opening of a new school in the great Far East,—and particularly of a school that is certain to be far-reaching in its influence over the entire field.

Two things greatly concerned me in coming to the Far East. One was that of assisting in making provision for a place for the care of our workers when they get sick, in order that we might become more and more self-sustaining here in our field. We do not exaggerate in stating that we have perhaps the biggest task assigned us of that of any world Division, and so we should have large resources. We have been very anxious to see established an institution properly fitted up for the care of the health of our workers. But there is a second great need in the Orient, something very near and dear to the hearts of the workers here, of which I wish to-night to speak; namely, the establishment of a school of academic grade wherein may be trained the children of our missionary workers.

Seventh-day Adventists are interested in giving their children every possible advantage. There is no people who give greater attention to the education of their families and the carrying forward of this education into the higher grades, than do our people. We have been taught to do this. Education distinguishes the work of this message wherever it goes; so it is fitting that we should establish such a school as is being opened here to-night. As I presented the matter to the brethren of the General Conference at Washington last spring, they expressed surprise that we have not taken this step before. I was glad a few weeks ago, when at last we came to the time that we were able to announce throughout our field that we are prepared to open an academy for the children of our missionaries, and that we have already secured a principal and a teaching faculty for such a school.

To the students I would say, You have a great privilege in being the first students of this school. I have always noticed and have been especially impressed with the progress and later achievements of certain students that pioneered

the way in some of our nurse-training schools. Although they did not have all the facilities and appliances that were later provided, there was nevertheless something about the training and the work of those connected with an institution struggling in its pioneer stages, that developed in the students qualities that made them strong workers; and when they went out, they usually made their mark.

All lines of endeavor must have their beginnings. Our first training school for China, now located at Chiao Tou Djen, was begun in 1910 with a smaller enrollment than we have to-night at the opening of the Far Eastern Academy; yet within six weeks from the date of its opening, the Chinese training school that had been opened with only a very few, had an enrollment of over sixty.

When taking over the work of the Washington (D. C.) Sanitarium a number of years ago, I found there a less number of patients in the institution than we have students here to-night. But I was not discouraged; for I felt that if an institution can draw one patient, it can draw another, and another; and thus the work grows.

We have been able to welcome some students here for the opening of our new school; and the presence of this small group greatly encourages us to believe that this school will double and treble, and rapidly multiply; for it is planted here to serve this entire Far Eastern field with its many young people isolated here and there throughout the length and breadth of these many lands. I pray that our school may have the whole-hearted interest and support of every one in our mission field, and that each and all will contribute freely of means and of influence to help make this one of the best schools that we have in our denomination.

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### A School of the Lord's Planting

CHAS. LARSEN

ON page 593 of "Patriarchs and Prophets" we read: "The schools of the prophets were founded by Samuel to serve as a barrier against the widespread corruption, to provide for the moral and spiritual welfare of the youth, and to promote the future prosperity of the nation by furnishing it with men qualified to act in the fear of God as leaders and counselors."

The Lord loved the youth of ancient Israel. He foresaw the temptations that they would meet in worldly institutions, therefore He provided schools of His own planting. In these last days of still greater corruption, the youth of modern Israel need the strong moral and spiritual influence of the schools established by God Himself.

We are glad that one of these schools has been established in the Far Eastern Division. We pray that the Lord will lead us every step of the way in conducting His school according to the principles outlined in His Word and the Spirit of Prophecy. Our prayer for the boys and girls is, that, during these closing days of earth's history, they may become leaders and counselors in Israel.

## Synopsis of Addresses—Opening Exercises of the Far Eastern Academy

### Registration Day

C. C. CRISLER

TO-DAY has been registration day for students who are entering the Far Eastern Academy as charter-pupils in this institution, and several names have been written down in the new record books of the school, with certain facts regarding the work you have already covered in your school life and the studies you are to pursue during the first semester upon which we are now entering. All this is of interest. I am interested in the studies my daughter is taking, and others are interested in the studies their sons and daughters plan on pursuing.

It is not of these school books of record, however, that I am primarily thinking this evening, but rather of heavenly books of record in which all our names have been plainly inscribed.

Children, it is a happy day for us when we learn that we have a loving heavenly Father who is interested in everything that we do and are. We are spoken of and thought of by our heavenly Father as His sons and daughters. And every one who chooses may have this relationship continued. Our heavenly Father has created us for His glory. By our careful conduct day by day we may honor His name, and bring to Him great joy. I believe it is your purpose so to do. As I look into your faces, I see this determination expressed. All your life long, during the years you have been with us over here in the Far East, you have been choosing to do right things. Remember that when we turn from wrong, and choose the right, our God who made us and loves us and knows all about us, declares, "I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters." 2 Cor. 6:17, 18.

Children, young people, parents, and all, we have a loving God. And He is more deeply interested in what we are doing, than we can possibly imagine. He will do anything and everything essential to help you and to help me to make good. He will help us in the study of our lessons. He will help us in the classroom. He will help us in the hour when we are having our drills. He will help us on the playground to play fair and unselfishly. He will help you, young men, to be manly and pure and true. He will help you, young women, to be gentle and patient and kind. He will help you one and all to make the work of the teachers a joy. He will kindle in your hearts a longing to help your fellow men.

23:26.

"Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father, and attend to know understanding." "Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ways be established. Turn not to the right hand nor to the left: remove thy foot from evil." Proverbs 4:1, 25-27. "And I will receive you," saith the Lord, "and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty." 2 Cor. 6:17, 18.

Wondrous privilege! Let us on this opening day of the Far Eastern Academy unite in pledging anew to our heavenly Father unflinching loyalty and obedience. Thus our names that to-day have been registered on the school books of record will surely be found written also in the Book of Life in Heaven above.

### The Personnel of the Faculty

HARRY W. MILLER, M. D.

*(Remarks by Dr. H. W. Miller, Chairman of the Board of Managers of Far Eastern Academy, regarding teachers carrying the work of the school.)*

SOMETHING besides students is necessary to make an academy. We must have good teachers. We are very glad that the General Conference could find a man and his wife to come out to this field on short notice to take charge of this school, with experience and training and special fitness, such as we have in Professor Charles Larsen and Mrs. Larsen. Brother and Sister Larsen have been engaged in academic teaching for the past eight years. I was pleased to have the privilege of coming across the Pacific Ocean with them, and of learning from them of their burden for this work. We are indeed fortunate to have them with us here to carry responsibilities in connection with the administration of this academy.

When I arrived at Washington, D. C., last spring, I asked the brethren in the educational department why they had not found us a teacher for the grades last fall; for you will remember they had planned on sending one out at that time. They replied that they had not wanted to send an ordinary teacher; they desired to send one of the very best. And they assured me further that now they had a teacher who is one of the very best; and so we have been waiting for her, and now she has arrived and is with us to-night, ready to carry much of the work in the elementary grades, and an academic subject or two, besides responsibility as the preceptress. We are very glad to welcome Miss Elva Zachrisson as a member of the faculty of our academy.

We are most fortunate in having a number of teachers here among us who have had considerable experience in schools. We are glad for their willingness to respond to our call that they take up work. Mrs. Frederick Griggs, who has had long experience in language work, will teach Latin. Mrs. Crisler, who has taught in our schools in years past, will carry the English work, and will assist in the Bible instruction. Mrs. Frost, who for many years has headed the department of music in our Chinese college, will have charge of the same department in our academy. Mrs. Larsen, in addition to serving as matron, will instruct in nursing and in geometry. Others will be assisting from time to time as circumstances may require.

We have a good faculty; and we gladly announce to the field that we have been able to arrange for the teaching of academic students, and pupils in all the lower grades; for doubtless many will come to us for instruction in grammar grades.

As we go forward from this day in the development and maintenance of Far Eastern Academy, we believe that this institution will have the prayers of our people throughout the Division. We invoke God's special blessing on the efforts of the teachers in behalf of all the students, who we earnestly hope may quickly be prepared to act their part in God's great mission field.

## Far Eastern Division Outlook

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### The Statistical Reports—2nd Qr., 1926

Four pages of this issue are devoted to a presentation of statistical reports. The two central pages give a summary by provinces as well as by Unions. Thus at a glance the status of any portion of the field on June 30, 1926, may be learned. An analysis of the report, which covers the first six months of the current year, is given at the foot of the statistical table. The following two pages are for the *second quarter only*, and give items more in detail for various Unions.

Since these tables were completed, a report has been received from the Central China Union, which, had it been received in time, would have increased the totals by forty for the baptized church membership, making it 1,776 for Central China, and 17,776 for the entire Division. During the second quarter there were 51 baptisms in Central China, which bring the total baptismal record for the second quarter of this year to 1,031, and for the half year to 1,631. Our actual net gain during the half year is also thus increased by an additional forty.

### Latest Word from Inland China

Eight of China's eighteen provinces are largely cut off from postal communication at the time we go to press, no parcels and little of printed matter being received for forwarding. Some believe the situation will clear up quickly; others believe otherwise.

No further word has been received from Brethren Gillis and Wallace and their families, shut within the walls of Sianfu, Shensi.

In the city of Chungking, Szechwan, are stationed Brethren M. C. Warren, John Effenberg, and C. A. Woolsey, and their families. No word of their present situation has come through.

In Yencheng, Honan, our intermediate school has been burned, the origin of the fire not being known. The families in Yencheng are three in number; namely, Dr. L. H. Butka, Prof. B. C. Clark, and Malcolm Knowles. Pastor W. E. Strickland and family are still in Hankow, cut off from their Yencheng station because of war conditions. Pastor and Mrs. E. H. James and Brother and Sister A. N. Bierkle are in Kiukiang, Kiangsi. At last accounts conditions in Chengtu, Szechwan, where Pastor and Mrs. Alton Hughes are stationed, were comparatively normal.

On September 24, Brethren C. H. Davis, W. I. Hilliard, T. A. Shaw, and A. J. Wearer came down from Kikungshan to Hankow with their families on the second available train, having been shut off from the Central China Union headquarters and their various stations by war conditions for nearly a month. Upon their arrival, Sister Wearer was taken at once to the hospital, having contracted typhoid fever.

In the city of Wuchang, Hupeh's fair capital, there are many Chinese brethren and sisters of our faith who were unable to flee from the city before it was invested by a besieging army that has cut off all food supplies.

Hankow, the headquarters of the China Union, is a center of conflicting forces, and Pastor Frederick Lee and family are there, with Brother and Sister Williams and others who have recently come in. Our only foreign family at present in Changsha, Hunan, is Brother G. C. Hamp, soon to be joined by Pastor and Mrs. C. H. Davis.

## A Cablegram from the Australasian Union

On September 28 our hearts were touched and cheered by the receipt of a reassuring cablegram from Wahroonga, New South Wales, Australia, where the brethren and sisters of the Australasian Union Conference are in session. Their message was addressed to our working forces in the Far East, and reads as follows: "*Australasian Union session praying for work and workers in China's dark hour.*"

### Tamils in the Malay States

From Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S., Pastor Geo. C. Leedy, director of the Malay States Mission, writes:

"We now have a convert among the Tamil people who will leave his government position to take up work for the Lord in January, 1927. He is a splendid man, fine spirited, thoroughly converted, and well indoctrinated. Just lately he held some meetings, and another Tamil began to observe the truth, and twice asked his employer for the Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. Then he was told that he need not work,—just come to the office and sit and read, but not work. He is a man of greater faith than some, and this scheme of the devil's did not entice him. His immediate superior gave him Sabbath leave for about ten weeks, then refused it. Our brother appealed to a higher officer, who granted oral permission, but later repudiated his word. Then the brother petitioned to the general manager. Again the petition was refused, with instruction that he must work on the Sabbath or leave his work. Then he did a queer thing, but perhaps the Lord is in this, too. He appealed to the Board of Doctors who pass on the retirement of superannuated men, and although he is only thirty-one years old, they retired him with a pension. I understand that no man has ever been retired before by this corporation under fifty-five years of age, unless suffering from some disability. Now he is going to return to Ceylon to labor for the salvation of the lost.

"We are sorry to lose our Tamil people, but most of them do leave and return to their homeland when they get old or have to live on a pension. We can hardly find fault with them for this. I suppose most of us would do the same. But it is a great hindrance to our building up the work in our own local mission. We have actually fewer Tamil people coming to our Tamil meetings now than when Brother Thompson left several years ago. But we try to put the fields to which they go, in touch with them, and hope and pray that they will prove loyal and true to God and to their brethren."

### Errata

In our July issue, page 5, column 1, it is stated that two good brethren walked nine miles to a colporteur institute at Nanning, whereas the "nine miles" should have read "nine days."

In the issue bearing date of August-September, the daughter of Pastor and Mrs. W. E. Gillis of Sianfu is spoken of as "Miss Florence," whereas her name is "Miss Berenice." No further word has been received from the families in Shensi since their last letter dated July 24. Presumably they are still in Sianfu, which has been besieged by a determined army for nearly six months.

### In Language Schools

Brother and Sister R. H. Hartwell and Brother and Sister Le Clare E. Reed are now beginning the study of Mandarin in the Nanking Language School; and Brother and Sister Cleon B. Green, recently arrived from the Atlantic Union Conference, are being placed in the Peking Language School for a year of study there. Brother and Sister Ralph Pearson are studying Korean in Seoul, Chosen.

## Cheering News from the Tibetan Border

(Extract from a letter from Pastor M. C. Warren)

"Tatsienlu,  
August 23, 1926.

"Dear Brother Crisler,—

"Your letter of July 15 and the one written on the way across from Japan reached me here in Tatsienlu. We are glad to know that some new workers are sure for this year. This word brings courage to the workers here.

"I cannot take time to write more than a note to you this morning. Dr. Andrews and I are waiting for 'wu-la' (pack-animals) to arrive. We are leaving for a trip to Hokow.

"Perhaps I wrote you some months ago of a Tibetan who received at the dispensary a tract on the second advent, and after reading it returned to ask the Doctor to tell him more about the second coming of Christ. He was the first Tibetan to manifest such an interest. Dr. Andrews had a long study with him, and supplied him with more tracts, but saw no more of him till the day I arrived here. He received attention at the dispensary, and was invited to the preaching service in the evening. He came early for the meeting, but when the company gathered we noticed that he and his Tibetan companions were not present. However, the meeting-room was full (mostly of Chinese), and we had a good service. After the meeting we talked with the learners who are getting ready for baptism, and then went back to the house for the night. About nine o'clock one of the helpers came over and told us that the interested Tibetan had returned with his company, and was very anxious to hear a sermon. They had gone to their inn for supper, thinking they would be back in time. They wanted to know if we could hold another service. We were only too glad to do so.

"This man had brought about fifteen other Tibetans with him—all from his neighborhood, about a day and a half's journey from here. Dr. Andrews offered prayer in Tibetan, but I spoke in Chinese without an interpreter into the Tibetan, as the Tibetan leader and several of the company with him understood Chinese. At the close of my talk, the Tibetan leader arose, and repeated in the Tibetan language my study on the second coming of Christ. If you could have seen his face as he told of Christ and His coming to those eager listeners, you would have recognized the work of the Holy Spirit, and would with us have praised God with all your heart.

"This experience is a wonderful encouragement to Doctor and Sister Andrews, who have labored on for years here in the face of almost overwhelming discouragements. They feel that the Lord is beginning to answer their prayers. Their one desire is to see a company of these great, sturdy Tibetans gathered out and prepared to meet Christ.

"We get back from this trip to Hokow next week. Then after some more meetings here, we start for Yu-tun to follow up the interest among the Tibetans that I have just outlined. Continue to pray for this work, Brother Crisler. The Lord's arm is not shortened that He cannot save these Tibetans.

"After I get back to Chungking I plan to remain there but a few days, and then go into Kweichow to remain until in January. My heart is of good courage; for the Lord is blessing His work in West China.

"The pack animals have arrived. I must close.

"Sincerely your brother,  
(Signed) M. C. Warren."