

Far Eastern Division Outlook

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This Closing Year



THE year 1933 has not yet ended, but it soon will. One-twelfth of it remains. But as the last sands of the hour glass seem to fall most quickly, so will these remaining hours of the year speed very rapidly away. Now, while it is true that the last days of 1933 are no more important than any other past days, nor than any of 1934, yet, somehow it seems fitting to clear up all of the year's records, so that the New Year may be started right,—for this next year must be better than any past year of our lives. "Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves." In the rapidly-closing hours of a year now grown old, it is most proper that we should give serious heed to this inspired injunction. We are not directed to prove others, but "your own selves." By what are we to examine ourselves? By others? No, nor are we to seek to prove others, but rather ourselves. Our standard of examination is the Word of God, His law. By it we are to know whether "ye be reprobates" or whether "Jesus Christ is in you." We are not naturally inclined to thus measure ourselves by God's measuring rod, His law. It must be an inward measurement of the heart,—not of our accomplishments, but of our motives in these accomplishments. The purer our motives the greater our work for God. It is our privilege to rejoice in what we have wrought for God during this past year. We are to be happy in growth in righteousness and the works of righteousness. But we are to be so mindful of our weaknesses and shortcomings that during 1934, more than ever in the past, we shall be "looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith." Our accounts of business are now to be closed and budgets and plans laid for the coming year. Likewise let us close our spiritual accounts and lay good plans for great advance this coming year. But it must be remembered that these plans for personal spiritual advance are not made solely for our own spiritual welfare. We are to live pure lives that they may be a blessing to others. In the Far Eastern Division the year 1933 has witnessed an advance in soul-gathering over that of last year. Let us plan for a greater progress in 1934. And the first item of this plan is growth in personal Christian experience.

FREDERICK GRIGGS.

MESSAGES FROM UNION DEPARTMENTAL LEADERS

WHAT OUR LAYMEN ARE DOING

By W. H. BERGHERM

Union Home Missionary Secretary

As we look over the results which the lay brethren are obtaining in the Philippines in bringing this truth to others, there is much for which to praise God. Humble though they be, many of them with little education in the schools of the land, our brethren carry in their hearts a deep love for souls. Our records show that during the last five years our church members have directly assisted in bringing into the truth approximately 4,582. This is nearly a thousand souls a year. If you desired to meet them and to shake their hands at the rate of one a minute; and, if it were so arranged that each individual passed before you at one given spot, it would take you seven and a half days of ten hours each to shake hands with all.

Far down in Mindanao lives a brother whose work is typical of many. His name is Pedro Salapan. Brother Pedro is a traveling merchant, buying chickens and eggs here and selling them there. But wherever he goes he witnesses for God and is bringing many into the truth. There are souls scattered all over that district who will tell you it was Pedro Salapan who first brought the truth to them. The accompanying picture shows this brother and one family recently converted by him. The man is the teniente of his barrio. Only eternity will reveal the full results of the labors of this humble brother.

Down on the island of Negros we have another earnest member who for years has sold patajong (a certain kind of dress), going from home to home with his goods. But a jewel greater than rubies and diamonds is concealed in that bundle of cloths, and often with tactful words he is able to unfold this Book before the people. By his persistent, kind ways he has been able to create interests that have later developed into churches. Many

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Brother Pedro Salapan and the Family He Won

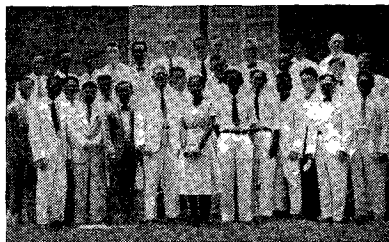
COLPORTEUR WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

By F. A. MOTE

Acting Union Field Missionary Secretary

The colporteur work has had an important place in the advancement of the third angel's message in the Philippine Islands from the very beginning of the work. Thousands of volumes containing the truth for this time have been carried by our army of colporteurs into every province, and it can safely be said that these books have been responsible to a large degree for our rapidly increasing church membership which has now passed the 16,000 mark. It is indeed encouraging to hear our bookmen relate their experiences during an institute or at the time of a general meeting. They tell of their joys, sorrows, trials, and of providential leadings; and best of all they tell of souls won and churches raised up through their labors.

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Philippine Union Colporteur Leaders

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

By J. L. CUMMINS

Union Educational Secretary

Christian education is gaining ground in the Philippines. Nearly fifty elementary schools are now scattered from the far north of Luzon to the south coast of Mindanao. Many of these schools, especially in the East Visayan Mission, are maintained under real sacrifice; for the brethren suffer for lack of sufficient food to eat. Yet the teachers, with no money paid them except the little from the mission office, share in the sacrifices of the brethren to keep the school open. But a more cheery picture is seen in some of the schools in other missions. Here, where money is a little more plentiful, schools are being built up to meet definite standards in equipment, teacher qualifications, and buildings. We can see with encouraging interest the efforts of the brethren to make their schools the best possible.

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WHAT THE SABBATH SCHOOL MEANS TO THE PHILIPPINES

By MRS. R. R. FIGUHR

Union Sabbath School Secretary



Mrs. FIGUHR

The Sabbath school occupies a uniquely important position in the Philippines. The majority of our members come to us direct from Catholicism, where they have had no voice or interest in church government, and where they have not been taught to do independent thinking or studying. What they know of the Bible they know only as it is interpreted by the priest. What they do in the church they do only as ordered by the priest to whom they have been subservient in both mind and body. The Sabbath school gives them their first lessons in organization and leadership. They learn how to organize and conduct the school, plan for it week by week, and to lead out in all its activities.

Important as this is, the most important thing that the Sabbath school does for the Philippines is to teach our brethren to study the Word of God in a systematic way, and to know it for themselves as the "sword of the Spirit." The Philippines has a record in daily study of the Sabbath school lessons of which we are justly proud; I doubt whether it can be duplicated anywhere else in the world. The standard we have set for our "A" banner schools is, eighty-five per cent of the members studying their lessons every day. Many have reached this goal. Our lowest goal, that of the "C" banner, is seventy-five per cent of the membership; while in some places outside of the Philippines the goal is only fifty per cent of the members studying their lessons every day.

The Sabbath school also teaches our brethren to take their eyes off the narrow confines of their own country and to look upon the world field that is ripe, ready to harvest. The Catholic church has never taught true missionary giving. The idea of giving without getting something in return is, to many, a new philosophy. But the Sabbath school care, and it teaches that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." In some places where the brethren are extremely poor and do not have money to give, the workers are teaching them to bring produce.

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FAR EASTERN DIVISION OUTLOOK



Growth of the Philippine Union Mission

By H. W. KLASER, *Secretary-Treasurer*



H. W. KLASER

United States, roads have been built and all transportation facilities increased. Nearly every village has its free public school. These have all contributed much towards raising the standard of literacy among the people, and have brought about an intercourse among the more than eighty tribes that is making for unity.

Elder G. A. Irwin was the first official representative of the General Conference to visit these Islands, stopping off here in 1904. In 1905, R. A. Caldwell arrived. Elder and Mrs. J. L. McElhany came in 1907, and Elder and Mrs. L. V. Finster in 1908. In 1910 we listed our first membership of thirty. By 1920 the membership had grown to 2,177. In 1930 it was 13,537; and at the close of the second quarter of 1933 the membership stood at 16,243. What a wonderful work! "What hath God wrought!"

This large constituency is scattered among 266 churches which make up six local missions. Interests are found everywhere, and the laymen as well as the 151 workers are busy garnering precious souls. With reduced appropriations and tithe income, due to the depression, there has come, not the problem of arousing the interest of the people, but rather that of having sufficient workers to stay with the new believers long enough to properly indoctrinate and stabilize them.

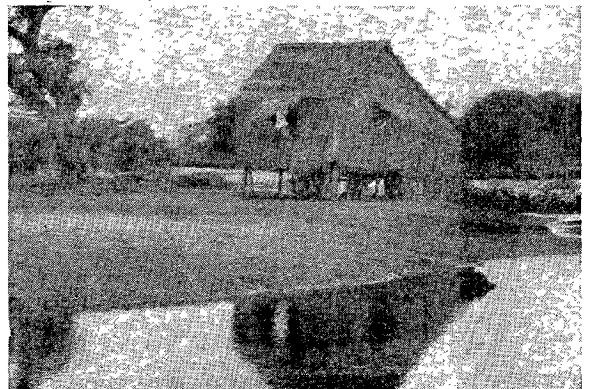
Soon after the arrival of Elder Finster a small hand press was received in the Islands, which marked the beginning of our publishing work. It was not long after this little press was put in operation that it was working day and night, and soon it could not supply the demands of the field. At the present time we have a modernly equipped publishing house printing in nine different languages and dialects, and more than two million pesos worth of literature has been scattered throughout the territory.

In 1917 the Philippine Academy was founded, and it has grown both in size and in respect to grades offered. Now known as the Philippine Union College, it is favorably located on a plot of land consisting of twenty-six hectares. The administration building, girls' and boys' dormitories, dining room, normal building, science building, industrial building, and a number of teachers' cottages have been

built, of adobe stone and stucco. We in the Philippines are proud of the beautiful location, and of the beautiful buildings housing this institution. The government has recognized the courses taught, including the full college course. The majority of the Filipino workers have attended this school, and a number have been sent to other fields as foreign missionaries.

In 1928 Dr. H. A. Hall arrived to take charge of the medical work, and it was not long before the Manila Sanitarium and Hospital was under construction. This institution has been a success from the very beginning. Several persons have taken their stand for the truth as a result of contacts made through our medical work; and in traveling about over the Islands, we find that people of prominence are acquainted with and speak highly of the Manila Sanitarium and Hospital.

We recognize the Saviour as the great Leader in all branches of the work. The heads of institutions and of the various organizations sincerely desire to conduct the work under His direction so as to please Him. All of the workers in this union are laboring for long hours and have but one goal,—the finishing of the work in this part of the vineyard. The large stretches of unentered sections of this great island field make this a difficult task. There are more than 200,000 people living among the mountains of northern Luzon who are pagans, and who, a few years ago, practiced head-hunting. On the island of Mindanao there are 500,000 Moro people who adhere to the Mohammedan religion. Also there are more than 100,000 Chinese scattered over the Islands. As yet very little has been done for these peoples. Our faith is strong, and we believe that the Lord is able to finish that which He has started. We earnestly beseech an interest in your prayers for the continued success of this mighty work in the Philippine Islands.



MEDICAL, PUBLISHING, AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

MANILA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

By DR. H. A. ERICKSON
Acting Medical Superintendent

"Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." These are the words of our Saviour, spoken as He cured a man sick of the palsy. While He was on earth, three-fourths of His time was spent in ministering to the sick. While healing the body, Christ always remembered the souls of men.

Almost from the very beginning of the movement, the medical work has had a very important place among us. We have sanitariums, hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries scattered all over the earth. And these institutions have been established for one purpose—and one purpose only; and that is, to carry the gospel to a dying world.

In 1928, Dr. H. A. Hall came to the Philippines and started the medical work. It commenced in a humble way in a small building. Gradually the work grew under his untiring efforts and under the blessing of the Lord. Today we have a very well-equipped institution.

In 1930, the nurses' training school was opened, and a few months ago ten nurses were graduated, to carry the gospel of healing to the sick. Full government recognition was obtained, so that our nurses can take the examinations and receive their degree of R. N.

The work of the hospital continues on and on in a great stream of healing. Thousands have come to the place of healing and today are rejoicing in good health. No one is ever turned from its doors. While the patients are in the hospital, their minds are carried to the Great Healer by song and the spirit of prayer. Thus the plan and example of our Saviour are being followed.

The loyal support given this institution by the workers in the field is greatly appreciated. Through their help and loyal support, health and healing have been brought to many sufferers. It is the earnest wish of every worker in this institution that this work may continue and reach out farther and farther.

In the very near future, the work will close. Now is the harvest time for souls. Let us work and pray while it is still day and before the eternal night comes. The Manila Sanitarium and Hospital joins with her sister institutions in going forward to finish the work of the Master quickly. Remember us in your prayers.

MEDICAL WORK IN THE PROVINCES

By MRS. H. B. SEVERNS
Manager of the Manila Sanitarium

One of the primary purposes of the School of Nursing of the Manila Sanitarium has been to train young people to go out into the far away places where the people are without medical help of any kind. In spite of the great need of medical help in the provinces, most of the doctors and nurses in the Philippines remain in cities where the remuneration for their services is greater than in the country places.

Long before any of our nurses were graduated, we had received many calls from the fields for medical help. Mark Balaoas, who had his training in Shanghai, was the first one of our young people to start dispensary work in the Philippines. He is himself an Igorot; and, putting aside all thought of personal ambition or remuneration, has gone back to his own people in the mountains of northern Luzon, who

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THE PHILIPPINE PUBLISHING HOUSE

By E. A. MOON
Manager and Editor

Our literature has played an important part in the development of our denominational work in the Philippines from the very beginning. Some of our first missionaries were men who devoted their full time to colporteur work, using books in English and Spanish. One of the first lines of endeavor undertaken by those who began the work in this field was to employ translators to translate some of our leading tracts into the Tagalog language. These tracts were printed by a firm of commercial printers in the City of Manila and were distributed by the small group of believers and workers.

The first printing equipment owned by our denomination in the Philippines was a small second-hand job press, which was brought to Manila about twenty years ago. Other equipment was added as the work grew, until, at the present time, we have one of the best-equipped printing establishments in the Philippine Islands. The present equipment consists of two Miehle cylinder presses, two Linotype machines, two job presses, a power paper cutter, and other items of smaller equipment.

The Philippine Publishing House employs about twenty-five workers. These are all Filipino brethren and sisters, with the exception of the manager, who at present is also acting

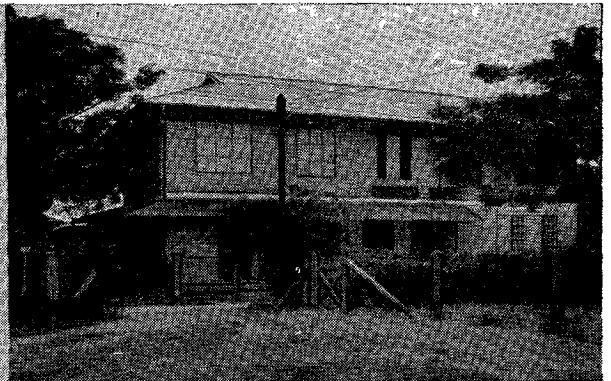
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E. A. MOON



Manila Sanitarium Staff and Nurses in Training



Philippine Publishing House

PHILIPPINE UNION COLLEGE

By Prof. L. M. STUMP
President

Wherever the third angel's message is carried, it is sure to be followed by Christian schools. This gospel message had hardly gained a foothold in the Philippines before the Philippine Seventh-day Adventist Academy was established.

During the year 1915, Elder L. V. Finster, in council with the brethren, bought two hectares of land in what is now known as the town of Pasay. Upon this ground the Press was erected that fall. In 1917 a two-story building was erected, which served as the boys' dormitory, kitchen and classrooms. The girls lived in an old nipa house which was on the place when it was purchased. In these quarters the Philippine Academy opened its doors.

A little later another two-story building was erected for the girls' dormitory, the kitchen, and the dining room. The nipa house was used for the elementary school. Not long afterward an industrial building was erected.

Under the administration of Professors Steinel, Severns, and Ammundsen, the school continued to prosper and grow. As it increased, additions were made—first in one place, and then in another; until there was not sufficient room for additions on the land at Pasay.

In 1927, twenty-six hectares of land located in Baesa, Caloocan, Rizal, were purchased as a new school site. But because of the shortage of funds it was not possible to immediately move the school. The new site is high and well drained, and affords ample space for all of the buildings and school activities. Although the shortage of funds has made impossible the completion of the buildings, they are far enough along so that the work of the school is not greatly handicapped.

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THE NORTHERN LUZON ACADEMY

By MRS. E. N. LUGENBEAL
Principal

A more beautiful spot could hardly be found than that chosen for the erection of the Northern Luzon Academy. The mountains speak; and the heart is drawn out to God. The river sings on its way, and the heart echos its praise. The quiet freedom from worldly distractions calls the mind to rest and trust in the Creator of all things.

To such a favored spot has God called the youth of Northern Luzon. Although the school is located in a secluded quiet spot, yet it has the advantage of accessibility, being on the



Northern Luzon Academy Glee Club

main highway from Manila to Baguio,—the playground of the Philippines. Two bus lines pass the academy entrance at regular intervals, quickly connecting one with any part of the province.

The Northern Luzon Academy began as the Artacho Church School about seven years ago. In 1931 the first year of high school was added. The following year an entirely new plant was laid out. A beautiful stone and concrete administration building was partly finished and two temporary dormitories built. During the vacation of 1933 more work was done on the buildings.

The school is now carrying the primary work, and government-ap-

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GLIMPSES OF THE WEST VISAYAN ACADEMY

By MRS. W. J. BLAKE
Principal

"Where is the West Visayan Academy," did you say? It is located on the little isle of Guimaras not far from Iloilo in the West Visayan Mission.

The five main buildings of the school are nestled among the beautiful, towering coconut palms which at once attract one's attention as he enters the grounds. These palms are not just "a thing of beauty," but quite a joy to teachers and students as, occasionally, the refreshing draughts from the nuts are passed around. The yield has been large this year, and we are glad to be able to sell 25,500 coconuts for the making of copra.

The girls' dormitory, under the supervision of Miss Mondejar, is filled quite to its capacity, and the girls are learning to be quiet, orderly, and industrious. One mother who came to take her daughter home because of finances said, "When I saw the order of the place and the way the students were taught to work, I just couldn't take her away."

The boys' dormitory, supervised by Mr. Ponce, the preceptor, is the home of a group of boys who know what it means to engage in hard work and thus support themselves partially or entirely while they are in school. The combination of study and work keeps them well.

The students are always happy when the bell rings, calling them to the dining room. This is under the careful management of Mrs. Jornada who supplies the table with good food, especially the fresh vegetables from the school garden.

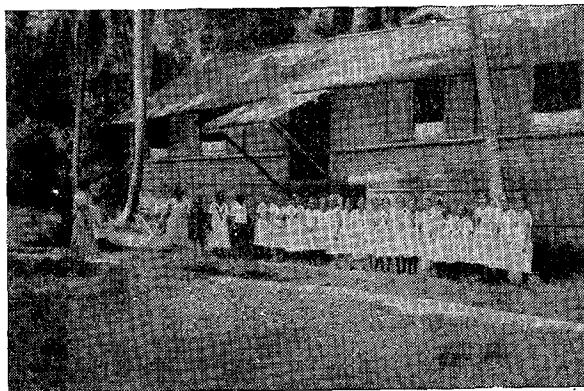
The elementary teachers are doing faithful work in their crowded class rooms. It is hoped that in the near future a suitable building can be erected to adequately accommodate these grades.

The administration building is continually changing in its appearance as

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Philippine Union College Faculty



Girls' Dormitory, West Visayan Academy

And the Word of God Increased

By R. R. FIGUHR

Superintendent of the Philippine Union Mission



Pastor FIGUHR

Not many years ago the Philippines was a closed land. Catholicism was here, firmly entrenched and determined to stay. The free preaching of the gospel was strictly forbidden. The Bible was banned. A few

courageous souls who endeavored to bring in the Word of God came to disastrous ends. Among those who tried were Lallave and Castells. "Burning to serve their Lord they determined to try to introduce the Bible into the Philippines. With a stock of complete Bibles in Spanish, and of the Four Gospels and Acts which Lallave had translated into Pangasinan, they reached Manila, in March, 1888. Nine Bibles they adroitly smuggled through, but the rest of the books were detained in the Manila Customs House. The two men were treated kindly by apparently friendly friars, who secured a boy to aid them at their headquarters in the Hotel Oriente. Both fell violently ill within a week, with symptoms of poisoning. Father Lallave died. Castells fortunately became the patient of an English physician who saved his life by the use of antidotes."—F. C. Laubach, *The People of the Philippines*.

Despite the active opposition of the church and its determined effort to keep God's Word from the people, occasional copies were smuggled in.

"... Señor Paulino Zamora, . . . secured a copy of the Bible from a

sea captain, and soon became a Protestant with all the fire of his earnest soul. Knowing that he could not read his Bible in Manila in safety, he went to the province . . . He invited his neighbors to study the book with him. The vigilant friars learned of this; and one evening the police surrounded Zamora's home, placed him under arrest, took him to Manila and threw him into Bilibid."—*Id.*

The isles which had waited so long for God's law were suddenly thrown open in 1898 for the free entrance of the gospel light. In Singapore, Bibles in Philippine dialects had long been held in readiness for this opportunity. Grown yellow now with age, but containing the undimmed light of truth, they were rushed in. "On September 6, 1898, the unlocked Bible made its triumphal entry into the Philippines. Choking with emotion as he (the Bible Secretary) thought of the four hundred years during which the most priceless record in the world had been kept from the Filipino people, Mr. Randall opened his books before the customs officials, and heard them say 'OK.' 'Gentlemen,' said Mr. Randall as the unrestrained tears flowed down his cheeks, 'that is the first time those words have been uttered by customs officials over the Holy Bible since these Islands were created!'" Eagerly the people received the erstwhile forbidden book. ". . . The colporteurs had to take refuge in a building and pass the books out through grated windows to avoid being overrun."—*Id.*

Such an eagerness on the part of the people for truth soon brought over our own workers. Early in the movement tents were pitched and public efforts conducted. The attendances were large and the work fruitful. Steadily the work has grown and today this union is among the largest in the world in membership. One of our chief problems today is that of shepherding this great membership with but a handful of workers. It is not uncommon for remote churches to see no worker for a whole year at a time. More distant churches occasionally cannot be visited for longer periods than that.

Recent reductions in appropriations have made necessary the laying off of many workers. This has been difficult to do when laborers are already far too few. Yet, despite reduced budgets and loss of workers, God has especially blessed the work this year—showing again that it is not by human might nor wisdom that His work is advanced, but rather by the power of His Spirit. Up to the end of September of this year, we were actually able to report fifty more baptisms than for the corresponding period of last year. We are greatly heartened as we see the earnestness with which workers, colporteurs, church members, and all are endeavoring to carry the light of truth to every nook and corner of this island field.

The work of preaching the Word in the Philippines is not unaccompanied by determined opposition and persecution. While religious liberty is guaranteed, the enemy finds a thousand ways of opposing the work. Stonings are common experiences of workers. Many have been struck by stones. But the Lord has saved them from serious physical injury. Opposing relatives frequently make it very difficult for interested ones to accept the faith. But the Lord gives grace, and on every hand we see frail humanity, strengthened, and sustained, and standing victorious.

In the Philippines we have a loyal and devoted band of laborers. They are united in their purpose to speedily finish the work in this field. We join with our sister unions of this division and with our brethren and sisters throughout the world field in praying and working for the soon coming of the kingdom of God.



Pastor Raphael Pilar's Tent, Showing Stones Thrown

SOUTH-CENTRAL LUZON MISSION

By FLAVIANO DALISAY

Director

The South-Central Luzon Mission was formerly part of the Central Luzon Conference. The territory embraces five provinces and a few small islands with a population of approximately two and a half million, all speaking Tagalog. We have forty-nine churches and nineteen small companies with a membership of over two thousand. They are missionary agencies; and every year many of them have candidates for baptism.

Last year a company of five believers in the small barrio of Morong earned the reputation of multiplying its membership sevenfold. They began their work by distributing tracts. After a few months they had five ready for baptism. The interest was followed with Bible studies in the homes and in a few months seven more were baptized, thus increasing their membership to seventeen. Encouraged by this success they opened an evangelistic effort in a barrio about two kilometers away. The meetings were held every night and many attended. After three months seventeen joined the baptismal class. With the help of a Bible worker these dear souls were led to a decision and were all baptized. After baptism the entire company was organized into a church of thirty-four members. They have just closed another series of meetings and have some candidates for baptism.

The experience of this company diffused an earnest spirit of lay evangelism throughout the mission, and God does lead out in a mighty way in this lay evangelistic movement. In one place the preacher of a certain church started a nightly tirade against us. Some friends of the truth asked our members to open meetings to answer the attacks. Meetings were opened and an interest was created. After a few months nineteen were baptized,

four of whom were old members of the church who had returned to their vices and continued in them for nearly ten years.

In another place a middle-aged woman had dreams in which God the Father told her that the seventh day is the Sabbath. She began to keep it, and asked her husband, mother and sisters to join her—which they did. She was again told in a dream by God the Father to

town, but who were dropped some five years ago, were invited one Sabbath, and there renewed their vows to be true to their faith. They reported this interest to the elder of the church in the town, and meetings were started. Fourteen were baptized, but the woman died before the meetings were opened.

These experiences are to us a definite sign that God has opened the door of opportunity, and one by one

our churches are pushing

1. The present financial depression releases, as it were, to a very great extent the missionary energies of our people, as evidenced by their interesting experiences in soul-winning work. The assistant elder of the San Pablo church, due to financial difficulties, moved with his family about seven kilometers from town to the barrio of San Cristobal at the foot of the mountain of the same name, where they have a piece of land planted with coconuts. Here they decided to raise up a company with whom they could meet every Sabbath. So one day our brother asked the "teniente del barrio" for permission to hold public religious meetings. The "teniente" not only granted his request but even gave him the free use of the basement of his house and one electric light. The meetings were encouraging from the start, attended by nearly all the people in the barrio, and there were nights when many from the surrounding barrios attended the service. His earnest activities in the evangelistic work plus his daily toil was more than his stock of energy could stand. One night, while standing to deliver his sermon, he fainted from exhaustion. However, God gave him a little

more strength to continue the service and to finish his sermon.

The literature ministry is bringing results. During this year as many as six different interests created by our books were found and developed by these self-supporting workers. One group of sixteen was organized into a Sabbath school by two colporteurs, and

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Philippine Union Mission, Showing Churches and Larger Companies

abstain from eating abominable foods, and she obeyed. Later she invited people to her home to pray in the morning and in the afternoon. Ignorant of the Bible, she could not teach her friends about the Word of God, but everyone felt that she was divinely called to teach them about God. Three families who were formerly members of our church in the

MORE FROM THE MISSION DIRECTORS

WEST VISAYAN MISSION

By E. M. ADAMS
Director

In the West Visayan Mission, with a population of a little over a million and a half, we had about twenty-five definite calls for tent meetings this season, and most of them were from places where an interest on the part of many is already awakened. It is so different from the condition in former days, when earnest effort had to be put forth to first arouse an interest.

Last August revival work was carried on among the churches in a certain district, which resulted not only in improving the condition of the members, but in awakening a number of interests in the neighboring barrios. In one church the brethren began doing missionary work on Sabbath afternoons, resulting in a call for cottage meetings in four places.

One of our workers, Brother Juanillo, has just written to the office:

"When I visited the church at Quezon the brethren were very happy, and as I greeted them they said, 'Thanks



Pastor and Mrs. ADAMS

that you have come; you can preach in our tent.' I was surprised to hear them speak of a tent and immediately asked them where they got a tent. They answered that it was not one of the mission tents but a motor tent of Brother Abdon Capobres. The elder of the church said that they now have fifteen studying the truth in that tent." Of the meeting at which Brother Juanillo spoke that night he said, "There were many in attendance notwithstanding the hard rain."

The church school is having its part in preparing people to meet their God. During the last Week of Prayer I was in attendance at one of our churches for several meetings. I noticed a boy,

about ten years of age, bearing his testimony with the older ones, and the next day there were others. Later when we divided the company for prayer there were several boys ready to form a prayer band, and their teacher quickly joined them in an earnest season of prayer. It was a beautiful sight, indeed, to see the young turning to God, and their teacher leading them on in the good way.

Our church schools are a great blessing to the churches in other ways besides merely teaching the children. Last Sabbath afternoon our house girl attended a cottage meeting conducted by the La Paz church. She said many outsiders were present, especially children. I asked who spoke, and she answered, "the church school teacher." May our church schools multiply and prosper.

We are fortunate in having one of our own Christian doctors in our field,—Dr. C. Chay Vizcarra. He did not get his training at Loma Linda. All the technical training he had in our schools was his pre-medical work in Pacific Union College. For financial reasons he took his medical course in Shanghai, and then spent two years with Dr. Hall in the Manila Sanitarium. The earnest Christian spirit that characterized Dr. Vizcarra's life in the years immediately following his conversion has not been smothered by the development of his professional life. God is blessing his work. His practice in Iloilo has grown so that many of his well-to-do patients are urging him to start a hospital of his own. He is seriously considering renting a building where he can receive a few patients. Although in private practice and starting in with a good-sized debt, he has examined the mission workers free and has taken care of their needs at a slight charge. He has been ready to give health talks in churches and tent meetings and, without charge to the mission, to examine our church school children. As a good member of the church his tithes and offerings help in the support of the gospel ministry.



Workers of the West Visayan Mission

CENTRAL LUZON MISSION

By F. A. PRATT
Director

The Central Luzon Mission was organized in 1931, formerly having been a part of the Central Luzon Conference. It includes eight provinces, and Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

The work in the Philippines was started within the territory of this mission, and from the very beginning of our work Central Luzon has been a fruitful field of labor. It is recognized by all how remarkably God has blessed through the years.

Located within this territory we have the following union institutions: the Philippine Publishing House, the Philippine Union College, and the Manila Sanitarium. We much appreciate having these institutions in our midst for they have helped greatly in the building up of the work.

In the Philippines, probably as in no other section of the Far East, there has been a wonderful turning toward this truth on the part of the people. We usually have several unanswered calls for tent meetings and find ourselves terribly handicapped because of the lack of workers. It is becoming increasingly difficult to carry on strong evangelistic work and also to shepherd about three thousand members.

Our methods of work are interesting and, I believe, sound. Last year one of our young evangelists came to me and said, "Brother Pratt, I must have a new tent. My old one is so badly torn that it will hardly hold together." Because of the lack of funds I had to tell him that we were unable to buy him a new tent, and suggested that he do the best he could with the old one. He patched it and made a bamboo frame to support it for it could not support its own weight. After it was up I visited him. The tent did not look very nice, yet after his effort I baptized twelve souls. He took his tent down and pitched it in another place, and this time we baptized nineteen, and later a few more. Some weeks ago, we organized a church of thirty-two members there. God has wonderfully blessed this place and now we have a nice church where a year ago there was not a Sabbath keeper.

The colporteurs of this mission have done much to stir up interests in many places. Recently, in a little barrio not far from Manila, our colporteur leader, Brother Castillo, held a tent effort and eighteen were baptized. Our colporteurs are really evangelistic colpor-

teurs, true to their name. We thank God for our loyal colporteurs and are very grateful for the work which they are doing. Space will not permit the telling of other experiences. Our courage is good, and we believe that He who started the work in Central Luzon will also help to finish it.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTHERN LUZON MISSION

By JOSE B. EMRALINO
Director

The Southern Luzon Mission, which has been called for several years the baby mission, is rapidly growing up. I am sure that its progress is due, first of all, to the guidance and blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ; and secondly, to the good cooperation and willing support given by the workers and members of the churches. The Lord does not allow Satan to put a stumbling block in our way.

During the preceding year the number of churches was fifteen, but now we have twenty-three organized churches and seven companies with a total membership of 627. During the past nine months of this year we have taken into the fold ninety-three souls; and we are hopeful that before 1933 ends we will have been able to baptize more than one hundred people.

The tithes and offerings to the Lord show a larger increase than in former years. The members are zealous and enthusiastic in missionary work, especially in the Harvest Ingathering, so that we have successfully passed the goal set by the Philippine Union Mission.

All the departments of the mission are working cooperatively. The colporteur work is very successful. There are colporteurs in this mission who have been able to get two hundred orders in one month's canvassing. It has been my privilege to be with the colporteurs while canvassing and delivering their orders to the respective purchasers. I enjoyed accompanying them for I obtained many worthwhile experiences which strengthened me. I think that it has given the colporteurs an inspiration, and as a result they try to do their best to sell more books.



Southern Luzon General Meeting

The fruit of our literature ministry is the creation of various interests in the mission. Before October ends I am going to baptize two men who received the light from reading our pamphlets and books. Many people are requesting us to have tent efforts and to send them workers who can help enlighten them further as regards what they read in the books that they bought from our colporteurs. Because of our lack of workers here, it seems probable that I myself will have to conduct a tent effort in order to satisfy the demands of the people for more light. I am hoping and praying that the Lord may open the way so that we may be able to bring more souls who are in darkness to the source of all light,—Christ Jesus.

NORTHERN LUZON MISSION

By E. N. LUGENBEAL
Director

Comprehended within the territory of the Northern Luzon Mission are nine whole provinces and parts of two others. These reach from within ninety miles of Manila on the south to the Batanes Isles on the north, within sight of Formosa. Six of our provinces have been entered.

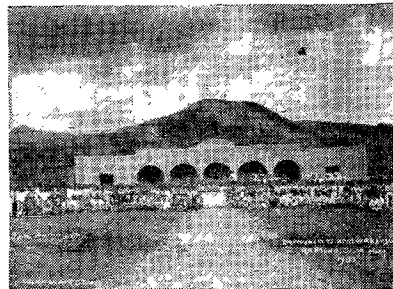
The principal dialect spoken is the Ilocano. In this language practically all of our work is conducted at present. In the mission are also the Pangasinan-speaking people numbering about 400,000. Evangelistic work among them is proving successful, and before the close of the year we expect to organize four churches. Smaller groups speaking various other dialects are scattered up and down the Cagayan valley for whom nothing has been done yet.

In addition to these Christian Filipinos there are eight or ten non-Christian groups scattered over the mountains. They number between three and four hundred thousand. It was while working for these people that our colporteur, the late Felipe Corcoro, met his death. The government and other mission organizations have done considerable to bring the privileges of education and enlightenment to these people. Some have resisted all efforts at education. At present we have two young men who are conducting school and medical work among them. A school of more than thirty students is being carried on. A number are turning toward the gospel, and in time a harvest will surely come. A few young mountain boys are in training in our other schools for service among their fellow-mountaineers.

In spite of greatly depleted funds and laboring forces we are thankful that our soul-winning program is going forward successfully. Nearly three hundred have already been baptized this

year. This is considerably in excess of the number baptized during former years. Our workers are pressing on with vigor. A spirit of soul-winning is actuating our churches more and more.

The various departments of the work seem to be making progress. We have over thirty colporteurs at work now. While the sales are less than in 1932, our peak year, nevertheless the colporteurs are exercising real heroism and missionary zeal. One has just written in that six candidates have been prepared for baptism by him in a province where as yet we have no regular work.



Northern Luzon General Meeting

In the educational work, during the past two years, the burden of support has had to be shifted almost entirely to the churches. Real struggles have been made by the churches to bear this load, yet the number of schools and the number of children in attendance have more than doubled during this time.

The junior academy at Artacho, which has developed during the past two years, is proving a real city of refuge to our youth. Its influence is extending to every part of the mission. Altogether we have more than four hundred children and youth in our church schools, academy, and college, and to these we look for future leaders.

With ten churches and companies for every evangelist to care for in addition to his evangelistic work, one of the greatest problems is the proper shepherding and training of our church members. Here we must depend largely upon that great builder and strengthener of the flock—the Sabbath school. A few figures of its growth are interesting:

	Sabbath School Membership	Average Attendance
2nd quarter of 1931	1,697	1,063
2nd quarter of 1933	2,373	1,942

As I write these lines I am in the Harvest Ingathering campaign in the
(Continued on page 12)

What Our Laymen . . .

(Continued from page 2)

are the souls now rejoicing in the truth because of his work.

Our people are eager to learn more about the science of soul-winning. Hundreds are enrolled in the Bible Training classes. Lay-preachers are conducting public meetings and Bible studies. In one case a baptism of twenty-seven came as the result of a lay-preacher's effort. The picture represents a soul-winning convention down in Leyte held by the writer. There are no roads nor trucks in this part of the island. Yet our brethren came from great distances, walking two and three days over the mountains, that they might study better plans for more fruitful soul-winning labors.

No picture of our laymen's work would be complete without including Ingathering in it. In 1926 reports showed that, though considerable funds had been brought in yearly, our members had really never taken part. The first year in which our lay-brethren participated was 1929, when the Manila Sanitarium building project was featured. The results of their work were gratifying. Each succeeding year more and more of the brethren have taken part. This work has prospered and has become increasingly fruitful in the winning of souls and in bringing our work before the public. Reports of 1932 show that some seventy-five souls were interested in the truth and many baptized as a direct result of the Ingathering.



Training Class for Laymen, Leyte

Colporteur Work . . .

(Continued from page 2)

Recently one of our faithful colporteurs was endeavoring to deliver a book to a Catholic priest, but the man insisted that he had no money. While he was walking back and forth across the floor a five-peso bill fell from the priest's clothing. Our brother picked it up and handed the priest his change and gave him the book. The colporteur told him that the Lord had caused him to drop the money so that he could have the book.

Many of these self-supporting workers hike over dangerous mountain trails for hundreds of kilometers each month, in order that the truth may

be taken to those who sit in darkness. It was on such a trail as this that Felipe Corcoro was killed by head-hunters this year, while canvassing in the mountains of Northern Luzon. He realized that he was in a dangerous territory, but he felt it his duty to carry the banner of righteousness into that darkened land. He was faithful unto death; and surely his blood which was sprinkled in those hills will bring forth a harvest of souls.

Although the world is passing through a time of financial stringency, yet a multitude of perplexities are calling the attention of earth's inhabitants to search for God and truth. These same conditions are calling to our consecrated, successful church members to leave their shops, farms, and business to join the "Bookman Army." One of our brethren recently resigned as a successful government employe and wrote to me, "Please permit me, Brother Mote, to go out by September, for I have already sold my house, my chickens, goats and other things, prepared to offer my services in canvassing."

A very important literature ministry council was just held in Manila, in order that all of the directors and field missionary secretaries, together with their assistants and other bookmen leaders, might counsel together and make new plans for the advancement of this branch of the Lord's work. We have great faith in the following statement, . . . and in a large degree through our publishing houses is to be accomplished the work of that other angel who comes down from heaven with great power and who lightens the earth with his glory."—Vol. 7, p. 138.

We thank God for our dear colporteurs, and we face the future with courage, for the promise is that, . . . the same ministry of angles attends the books that contain the truth as attends the work of the minister."—Colporteur Evangelist, p. 9.

Christian Education

(Continued from page 2)

The three academies—one in the Northern Luzon Mission, laid against the hills of Baguio; one on the island of Guimaras, across from the city of Iloilo; and one in the city of Cebu—all have met severe difficulties through the demands of government recognition. But we rejoice and are encouraged in the way the Lord has led through these trying days. Today the Northern Luzon and West Visayan Academies operate the elementary grades and years one and two of the high school, these grades being fully approved by the Department of Public Instruction of the Philippines. The East Visayan Academy in Cebu is operating only the elementary grades, approved by the



School at Tiking, in Northern Luzon Mountains

government. But we look forward to the time when this school shall take its full place as an academy.

It is now possible for our students of the elementary grades in our church schools to pass unimpeded into the high school grades of our academies, their work fully recognized by the government. This fact is adding to the interest in our educational system. The past year the West Visayan Academy installed an electric light and water pumping plant. This is a great improvement over the old lighting system, especially for the students in the dormitories. The Northern Luzon Academy looks forward to having the same facilities as soon as funds are available. Recently steps were taken for the purchasing and planting of a large number of fruit trees at the Northern Luzon Academy. This school is a typical farm school and is doing strong agricultural work.

We are pleased at the attitude taken by the outside people toward our schools. One man said recently that he knew of no other school to which he would rather send children of his own than to one of our schools. The government officials look with favor upon our work. We pray that the Educational Department will do its full share in preparing the Filipino youth for service.

What the Sabbath School . . .

(Continued from page 2)

In such places as this the Investment Plan is gaining in favor, and there are many who have dedicated their Sabbath eggs, a row of corn, some squash blossoms, vegetables, chickens, fruit trees, a certain proportion of what they earn every day, and various other things to the Investment Fund. One brother gave a lanzone tree. It bore one crop, blossomed and bore a second crop, and then a third crop—a thing unheard of before. One elderly sister is doing without two meals on Sabbath and giving the equivalent in order to increase her Sabbath school offerings. Some of the students of the Philippine Union College make

pudding of agar-agar and sell it for investment. The students of the Northern Luzon Academy are planting vegetables, and making and selling cakes.

Our Sabbath schools are also soul-winning agencies. A whole barrio was won in one instance by our zealous Sabbath school members. In one mission a young lady attended an Investment program, became interested, and was later baptized.

We thank God for the influence of the Sabbath schools in the Philippines. Without them we would see the structure of our whole work crumble and disintegrate; but with our schools occupying the place they should, we shall see our people built up and established in the truth and prepared for the coming of Jesus.

Medical Work . . .

(Continued from page 4)

"sit in darkness and in the shadow of death".

Before graduation day two of the nurses from our training school had already answered calls to do field work. Francisco Cabansag, as soon as he had finished his state board examinations, started for the Southern Islands—the opposite direction from his home. Perhaps to quote from a letter recently received from Brother Cabansag would best give an idea of his work. In writing about a very sick woman for whom they had prayed and whom they had then treated, he says:

"The husband tried to give me fifty centavos in gratitude for my services, but I did not accept this because they were very poor, and I told him to spend it for his children and for his wife. I understood afterward that this family was antagonistic to the truth, but now they have a changed attitude. Such is the source of my joy in my work by seeing people saved, not only from physical death, but also from eternal death."

Brother Cabansag has truly caught the spirit of real service. He has had some very hard experiences. Like Paul, he was shipwrecked and lost not only all his precious medical supplies but his own clothing as well.

Miss Vergara is doing pioneer nursing work in the Central Luzon and Southern Luzon Missions. In this country where girls are sheltered and protected, it is only a girl with a brave heart and great courage who would go about from place to place, treating the ailments of the poor and suffering. Miss Vergara has not only been treating the sick, but she has been giving many lectures on health and diet.

Many of the poor people have beriberi and other diseases because they are ignorant of the fact that a diet of polished rice and fish is not sufficient to keep them in health.

Let us who live in pleasant surroundings frequently remember in prayer this group of pioneer nurses who toil in hard places.



Doctor Vizcarra at Work, Iloilo

The Philippine Publishing . . .

(Continued from page 4)

as editor. Several of these workers have been connected with our publishing work for almost twenty years; others for from ten to fifteen years. These loyal workers have dedicated themselves to the work of preparing and printing literature carrying the message for this time.

Our publications at the present time are being issued in nine of the dialects of the Islands: namely, Ilocano, Ibanag, Pangasinan, Pampangan, Tagalog, Bicol, Panayan, Cebuan, and Samareño. Our colporteurs are selling subscription books in eight of these dialects. In addition to literature in the dialects of the Filipino people, considerable quantities of imported literature in English, Spanish, Japanese, and Chinese are distributed every year. Since our mission work began in the Philippines, about two million pesos worth of Seventh-day Adventist literature has been distributed in the Islands.

The church paper, "Mizpa" is printed twice every month in Tagalog, Ilocano, Cebuan, and Panayan. A monthly magazine is also published—"Ang Tanglaw" in Tagalog, and "Ti Damag ti Pagarian" in Ilocano. Sabbath school lesson quarterlies are printed regularly in our four leading languages. In addition to subscription books which are sold by colporteurs, some progress is being made on the

preparation and publication of literature intended primarily for our own believers,—such as the writings of Mrs. White and other publications which will upbuild and strengthen our church members.

Our literature has produced remarkable results in interesting people in the third angel's message. Hundreds,—doubtless thousands—of persons have had their attention first called to our message through one of our denominational publications.

We take much courage from the statement written years ago by the servant of the Lord, which says: "As long as probation continues, there will be opportunity for the canvasser to work."—C. E. p. 99.

Philippine Union College

(Continued from page 5)

In 1927, the school was raised to Junior College standing. But during 1928, because of the various hardships that were encountered, government recognition of the school was discontinued. This fact caused the enrollment to drop considerably.

About this time the nurses' training school was opened at the sanitarium, and, as the law requires that those taking the government examinations for nurses must have completed high school in a government-recognized institution, it was considered necessary that the college be recognized by the government again.

The educational laws of the Philippines require that all high school teachers be college graduates from a government-recognized college. As this means that we must close our high schools here, or train our teachers in the schools of the world, or prepare the Philippine Junior College to give the necessary senior college work, it was decided to offer enough advanced work to provide for the preparation of our own teachers. The college is now working on this program.

The present year finds us with a large enrollment. The faculty consists of one Chinese, ten American, and twelve Filipino teachers. So far, this is the best year that the College has enjoyed.

The students and faculty took hold of the 1933 Harvest Ingathering Campaign with a spirit of prayer and enthusiasm, and in about two weeks reached and passed their goal of ₱1,200 (\$600). The campaign has been a blessing to everyone. All feel that the remarkable success was a direct answer to prayer.

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W. P. Bradley *Editor*
Dorothy J. Wheeler *Associate Editor*

NEWS NOTES

According to the Union colporteur report, there were 202 colporteurs in the Philippines at the end of May. This is the largest number we have ever had at work at one time.

Pastor Armstrong sends word that he is starting on a trip during which two new churches, at Moji and Kagoshima, will be dedicated. A third church, at Yokohama, should be ready about the middle of December.

Professor and Mrs. V. E. Hendershot and daughter recently passed through Hongkong enroute to America on furlough, thus closing a second term of service in Malaya. Their address will be, Care of School of Education, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, at which place Professor Hendershot will study.

South-Central Luzon . . .

(Continued from page 7)

the people are now happy in their new-found faith.

The work expands very fast and, with only three evangelists and two women Bible workers, it is impossible to answer the many calls. We are glad that God is pouring forth His Spirit upon the churches, leading our members to active missionary endeavors. The same Spirit of God is also moving powerfully upon human hearts in many places, making them susceptible to the reception of the truth. Thus only the spark of human contact is necessary to kindle the truth which the Spirit of God has set in the human heart. God is finishing His work, and we pray that we may be suitable instruments for His use.

Northern Luzon Mission

(Continued from page 9)

Cagayan valley. We are stopping with our colporteurs. They tell of many places where people are anxious to be instructed in the truth.

We are praying that God will quickly raise up means and men so that the Northern Luzon membership of over 2,200 may soon swell into many times that number, and every province and town be reached. To this end we dedicate our lives.

The Northern Luzon Academy

(Continued from page 5)

proved courses in the intermediate and first two years of high school. The faculty is composed of eight qualified, earnest teachers, whose daily burden is that the group of active young people under their care shall develop into men and women of God. Each year a large number of young people join the baptismal class. Thus the training of the head, the heart, and the hand is carried on simultaneously, resulting in the type of well-rounded individual who proves a blessing, not only in his home church, but also in wider fields of usefulness.

There are about fourteen acres of land in the school premises, most of which are under cultivation. Many kinds of native and foreign vegetables in addition to rice and corn, are raised by the students under the direction of an efficient farm manager. A number of students are thus afforded an opportunity to work their way through school, and at the same time receive a valuable training in agriculture. This year about two hundred fruit trees are being set out. Other industries are fostered, among them a sewing department specializing in the making of mosquito nets.

The library is composed of more than twelve hundred volumes. This is proving of great benefit to the students as is also the well equipped science room.

An effort is made to create an atmosphere of pleasant home life for our boys and girls in the school homes. The spirit of happy contentment which one finds among the students will testify to the measure of success in this endeavor.

Surely our schools are places of refuge for our young people. Let us thank God for their establishment. Let us pray and work for their success.

Glimpses of the West . . .

(Continued from page 5)

improvements are being made. Recently a clock for the chapel and a large class bell came as much needed gifts to the school.

Mrs. Mote, the music teacher, has a fine class of pupils who keep the building resounding with music, driving some of the dull care away. A music room is needed to properly develop this department.

The students appreciate having a nurse in the school to care for their many bumps and bruises. Frequently the nurse is called out into the surrounding country to attend the sick,

and is usually quite successful. One man whom she was asked to treat was very sick; but under her careful nursing he so improved that he was able to get up from his bed to attend his own wedding. Later she returned to find her patient seriously ill, and the family applying their own treatment of beating and bleeding. Death ended a brief married life.

The baptismal class, which is the largest in the history of the school, meets every Sabbath afternoon for the study of God's work; and we believe that some from this group of students will have a part in teaching the gospel message to their own people.

ENROLL

The first enrollment for the 1934 Reading Course of the Ministerial Association comes from Mr. E. A. Moon of Manila. Some time ago Brother Moon completed his 1933 Reading Course. He has already this year read some thirty-five or forty good-sized books in addition to those of the Reading Course. His goal is fifty books for the year. This is an illustration of what can be done by a busy man. Brother Moon is not only treasurer and manager of the Philippine Publishing House, but he is also editor of the different papers put out by the Philippine Union, and at the same time is serving as acting treasurer of the division in the absence of Brother Eugene Woesner on furlough. There is small excuse for any of us in failing to read, not only all the books of the Ministerial Reading Course, but many other good books beside.

About a week after Brother Moon's enrollment arrived we received the enrollments of Pastor and Mrs. L. B. Mershon of Cagayan, Oriental Misamis, Philippine Islands. In his letter of enrollment Pastor Mershon says:

"You can enroll Mrs. Mershon and myself as usual for the Ministerial Reading Course. It has become a habit with us. I wish it were something that was catching so that others who do not finish might be persuaded to continue and enjoy the books as we enjoy them."

One of our good wishes for every evangelical worker in the Far Eastern Division is that he may do his full part toward a one hundred per cent Ministerial Association membership for 1934. This includes completing our valuable Reading Course.

FREDERICK GRIGGS.