

Thirteenth Sabbath Offering

March 27, 1915

The Malay Missions



**\$14,600 Needed to Support
the Work for One Year**

ISSUED BY THE

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT
GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS
TAKOMA PARK STATION · · WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

February 20

"The Official Notice."

Read "Thirteenth Sabbath Offering Envelopes,"
page 29.

Distribute Thirteenth Sabbath Envelopes.*

February 27

"The Malay Missions."

Locate places on the map.

Display large drawing, "The Dollars Start for
Malaysia."

March 6

"Sumatra."

"Batavia, Java, etc."

Locate territory on map.

"Malaysia's Plea." This may be sung as a solo
or a duet, the school joining in the chorus.

March 13

"Our Mission School."

"Some Facts about Borneo."

Continue the map exercise.

March 20

"Selling Our Malay Paper."

"Bible Work in the Malay Missions."

March 27

"Experiences."

"Malaysia's Plea."

Take the Offering.

Prayer for the Malay Missions.

*The Thirteenth Sabbath Envelopes may be ordered
through the tract societies. The prices are as follows:—

1000.....	\$2.00
500.....	1.50
100.....	.35
25.....	.10

The Official Notice

Jan. 1, 1915.

MRS. L. FLORA PLUMMER,

Secretary Sabbath School Department—

DEAR SISTER PLUMMER: At the time the General Conference Committee took action asking the Sabbath schools to come to the relief of the African missions of the European Division on the last Sabbath of 1914, it was agreed that the object set before the schools for the first quarter of 1915 should be the Malay Missions.

Therefore I write this word to give you formal notice that the committee is looking to the first Thirteenth Sabbath Offering of 1915 to bring in the amount needed to operate the entire Malaysian field for the coming year. The amount required, according to the appropriations voted at the recent autumn council, is about \$14,600. This is the amount the General Conference Committee looks to the Sabbath schools to raise on the day appointed. And if the amount can be made to exceed this figure, it is sure that it will all be needed in populous Malaysia.

In a letter just received from Elder F. A. Detamore, of Singapore, the superintendent of the Malay Missions, he makes an earnest appeal for at least three more workers to go out to that field in 1915. He had lately taken a trip into Battakland, and found the way open at last to send in a worker. He adds:—

“We feel that the situation demands immediate attention, and that a worker should be sent at the earliest possible moment. Immanuel has done good work in agitating the truth.

A good interest is aroused all over that country. Some are keeping the Sabbath. Many are convinced, and defend the truth in talking to others."

Then he tells of their needs, and adds:—

"You will think I am a regular beggar, I fear; but if you had been with me on this last trip among the millions and millions who know not of the saving grace of God, but who are in the darkness of that terrible Mohammedan religion, I feel confident you would not blame me for putting in this pitiful plea."

On account of the emergency situation created in the European Division by the great war, the General Conference Committee felt bound to postpone the offering for Malaysia, and to give first place to the relief of the African missions. Now, confident that the schools on the last Sabbath of 1914 have supplied what is needed for the mission fields of the European Division, the General Conference Committee lays the burden of Malaysia's great need before the Sabbath schools.

Nearly every letter reaching us from the East Indies tells of agitation among the people over the great struggle in Europe, and of an awakening interest to hear the message for the time. Many are turning to our workers to know what the Word of God has to say concerning conditions in the world. Our missionaries in that populous field feel that now is the time to work, and they will rejoice to know that the next Thirteenth Sabbath Offering is to go to strengthen their hands in the service.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. SPICER, *Sec. Mission Board.*

THE MALAY MISSIONS

F. A. DETAMORE

IN many ways the Malay Missions are very difficult and expensive ones to operate. The territory is comprised mostly of islands, and they are spread out over such a large space that it takes much time and money to visit all the various missions. There are many languages spoken in each locality, so that one is handicapped in teaching, unless he knows several of these. The population of about fifty million people is made up of many nationalities, all differing in their manner of living, customs, habits, religious persuasions, etc. The vast majority are unable to read, and must be reached largely through personal contact. The missions extend nearly ten degrees each side of the equator, and so are tropical, and constantly hot. Foreigners find it very hard to live in this territory without taking frequent vacations, and going away on furlough about every five years. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion. But these are among the "all nations" to whom this closing message must go before our Lord can return for his people.

For ten or twelve years our representatives have been pushing out into the various portions of this section, and now we have a few loyal Sabbath keepers in each place where work has been started. All of the first workers who came to this field, and the majority of the later workers, have had to leave on account of failing health, but others have come to the front and pushed the conflict a little farther. We now

have foreign workers at Batavia and Soerabaja in Java, at Pedang in Sumatra, at Sandakan in British North Borneo, at Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States, and at Singapore in the Straits Settlements. Battakland, in northern Sumatra, has a native whose love for the truth and his people has forced him, against severe difficulties, to carry the message into that region, and as a result of his efforts quite a number have begun to keep the Sabbath. They are pleading earnestly for a foreign family to be sent there to develop the work more fully. Our great need is efficient men for these fields, but we are not able to get the men because we do not have the money with which to support them. We know of several who have offered their services, but we cannot ask them to come until we can get more means, for they must have good food and comfortable surroundings in this trying climate.

We have not yet entered the Celebes, yet God is urging us into that section. A native over there got hold of some of our Malay publications and became interested. He sent to us for more like them to sell, and we shipped them to him. He has ordered a number of shipments, and has sold them and sent the money to us. We tremble lest there shall soon come a call for a man for that field, because we know not what to do. We should strengthen the missions we are now operating before we begin new ones, for some of the workers now in the field must have a furlough, or they will lay down their lives where they now labor. It seems sad to

think of allowing faithful men and women to die for want of assistance, when their lives could be spared if they only had sufficient help



Baptism at Kuala Lumpur

so that they could take a month of rest each year, and then go for a furlough when it becomes necessary.

Borneo has but recently been entered, and that only in the northern part, but the returns have been more than gratifying. Some twenty have already been baptized, and others are believing as fast as the truth can be unfolded to them. But what is one man in such a large island?

Then there is Java, with 35,000,000 people. What are we doing for them? True, we have

two missions there, one in the east and one in the west end, but these are crippled for lack of help. Sister Tunheim has worked alone in Batavia for a number of years, till her health is well-nigh broken. She has some help at present, but she is trying to do the aggressive work, while at the same time she is editing the Malay paper and selling the greater part of the copies printed. There is a demand for a regular paper in this language, and we need an editor to take up the work. We should also have a printing plant, so that we can do our own printing. As it is, we are dependent upon others to do this work, and it is very unsatisfactory. My soul is stirred within me as I think of the terrible need, and then remember that there are 60,000 Seventh-day Adventists in the home country, many of whom are rich in houses and lands. Could the real conditions be known, it seems to me they would appeal to the most hardened backslider, and he would find something tugging away at his heart that would loosen the strings of his pocketbook, and leave his soul in a more healthful condition before his God and a dying world.

We are now planning to open a school in which to train native missionaries, so that they can go to their own people and intelligently teach them the truth. We shall have to start this school in rented quarters, but that will not be satisfactory very long. We shall have to erect a small school building in time. Those who give promise of making workers must be supported in school till they can be trained,

for few of them have sufficient means with which to educate themselves. This will be the most economical way of giving the truth to the native people, for the salary of one foreign worker will support six or more natives, and, too, the native can get access to his own people more readily than can a foreigner.

In all our field there is but one church building; there is need for at least five more. We have one dwelling house, and it is in bad repair. The health of our foreign workers demands good foreign houses in which to live, but it is nearly impossible to get these in most places on account of high rent. We have access to the hills from nearly all the stations, and we should have houses where the workers may go for rest and recuperation at least one month out of each year. This is the nearest to a change of climate that we can hope to have, for the temperature stands about the same here the year around, and up in the hills it is always cool.

We feel that we have great reason for gratitude for the way our people have supported their missions in all the world, and I am sure they will not leave us without help in this time of need. When the real conditions are known, there will be a hearty response, and both men and means will be forthcoming. It is God's work, and it must be finished in this generation. We cannot see how it can be done, but God has promised, and his promises never fail.

12 Dhoby Ghaut, Singapore.

SUMATRA

J. S. YATES

KNOWING that something about our work in Sumatra would be of interest to our people everywhere, I gladly speak of conditions as we have found them here.

A beginning has been made toward warning the three million persons on this island of the soon-coming end, and to gather out such as shall be saved. At present we have a small church organization here at Pedang. Most of the members are natives, and some of these at least seem as earnest and devoted as you find in the States. One lady and her little girl walk about eight miles each Sabbath to attend services. This means much, for this is one of the hottest places on earth, and the heat is continuous the year round. Emmanuel Siregar, our native worker in Battakland, reports a good interest, and quite a number keeping the Sabbath.

The efforts that have been put forth have been to reach the native Chinese and Battak people, and as far as I am able to learn, very little if anything has been done for the Malays, who form the majority of the population. One reason the work has made such little progress in Sumatra is because each of the three families who preceded us as laborers were forced, on account of failing health, to leave before any one was ready to take their place. I firmly believe that the time has come to organize an aggressive movement in this dark land, but to do this we must have men and means.

Our mission is in a beautiful location, about one hundred yards from the sea, but the building is old and ant-eaten, and liable to fall in a severe earthquake shock, which we have very



A Sumatra Group

often. Thus you can see a new mission home is another imperative need.

My prayer is that God will impress his people individually with the great need of this difficult field, and lead those who have funds, to supply them, and also that strong young men and women may be found willing to come over and help us finish the Lord's work in Sumatra.

Padang, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies.

BATAVIA, JAVA, DUTCH EAST INDIES

J. VAN DE GROEP

OUR work in this capital of the Dutch East Indies is moving onward. Soon we expect our superintendent, Elder Detamore, to officiate at the baptism of nine dear people who will bury the "old man" in the Java Sea. We all hope and pray that the Lord will greatly manifest the power of the resurrection in the lives of these dear Chinese people. We have a difficult place to work, because the natives, being Mohammedans, feel too proud to receive religious teaching from the "Christian dog." The Chinese, who are here in great numbers, are too eagerly seeking for those things which will not stand the test of the fire of the last day. The Dutch people, who number about eighty thousand, are scattered over all the islands, and join the Chinese in their worldly pursuits.

A Cause of Thankfulness

It is a cause of much thankfulness on our part that the Lord has so greatly blessed our work here, and now a company of about forty, who have been called out by the mighty voices of the three angels' messages, are walking in the precious light shining forth from the sanctuary above, illuminating their hearts and showing them the dangers on the road to eternal happiness.

Our Gathering Place

One of the greatest difficulties we have to face is to find a suitable place for the meetings. Up to the present time we have held them in our

home, but our numbers are growing, and we need a chapel badly. This would also show the people that Seventh-day Adventists are going to stay in Batavia until the time of translation.

Need of Dwelling Houses

Although there are plenty of houses in Batavia, it is difficult to secure a good one because of the high rent, and the best houses are all in the healthy quarters of the town. Sister Tunheim, and the writer with wife and two children, and the church, rent the present mission quarters, but this is too crowded for a place like this, where one ought to live in large, healthful rooms, thus saving the expense of unnecessary sickness and furloughs. Sometimes we have to sleep in small rooms with many persons, which is not hygienic, especially in hot, moist climates, and often we are close to native quarters, where we awaken in the night because of the bad smells. This is one of the causes of malaria. We rise in the morning with an unrefreshed feeling. We earnestly hope and pray that our dear people at home will see the need of supplying the funds for the erection of suitable houses, as the money spent in that way will mean a great saving to the cause.

Need of Workers

One or two well-educated Chinese workers, who will be able to give the truth in their own language, are greatly needed here. We hope that some of the young people in this church will be enabled to receive a training in the school that we trust will soon be established.

"Oetoesan Kabanaran"

The above heading is the title of the Malay-
sian *Messenger of Truth*, edited by Sister Petra
Tunheim, the director of the West Java Mission.
This paper has at present a circulation of 2,500
copies quarterly, and is doing good work in spread-
ing the principles of present truth. On account of
a dearth of laborers, we print it only quarterly,
and by an outside press. When the training
school is established, we hope that some ear-
nest, God-fearing brother or sister will furnish
the funds to buy us a printing press, with type,
so that the students may have work and help
to pay their training expenses.

Out in the Country

Some small lights have been kindled in sev-
eral places in the country. At one place called
Indramajoe, a bright, young Chinese school-
teacher has accepted the truth through read-
ing and receiving a few Bible studies from
Sister Tunheim. As soon as he saw our teach-
ing on health reform, he at once gave up tea
and coffee, smoking, drinking, and meat eating.
Out of this raw material the Lord is indeed able
to make glorious vessels to his honor. This
young man now goes out almost every day in
his spare moments to teach his relatives and
friends what he has learned.

Java.

OUR MISSION SCHOOL

LAURENCE FOX

THE mission school in Sumatra was established about three years ago. Up to the beginning of this year it has had the support of the conference. Now, however, it is worked on a self-supporting basis. It is a source of encouragement to me to know that it has been able to support itself. Moreover, I feel confident that were better premises provided, more pupils could be obtained, and the school would prove a help financially to the work here. The school is at present conducted in what was intended for the storerooms and servants' quarters, the principal classroom being about 12 x 20 feet. This was not its original dimensions; in order to facilitate matters, a partition between two rooms was taken down. Still there is not sufficient space for all, so the younger pupils recite under the porch, which makes it rather inconvenient for them when it rains. It is the ambition of all who come to school to know English, and so we thought we could turn this desire to good use by beginning the day with a few of our hymns, telling a simple Bible story, and having prayer.

We have forty-two pupils. Among the numerous questions that occur to my mind are these: Are they obedient?—Experience has answered that question to my sorrow. Are they truthful?—Never have I seen children prevaricate with greater equanimity. Do they know that Jesus died for them?—Ah! that old,

old story of One who laid aside heavenly glories to come to this sin-cursed earth to labor for man, and to finally die an ignominious death at the hands of ungrateful humanity, sounds to them new, strange, and almost incredible. They must be heathen, you say; Brethren, these are the offspring of a thousand years of heathenism. You ask again, How, then, do you hope to inculcate in them principles of obedience, truth, and faith in God?—Just by teaching them “precept upon precept; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little;” and at all times living before them the consistent, exemplary life of a disciple of the great Master Teacher.

In connection with the regular school work, I have some who come for private lessons. Most of these are Chinese young men, who see the value of a better education and especially a knowledge of English. This being the case, these young men are not as particular in the observance of the traditions of their ancestors as they have been taught to be. I always endeavor to point out that the essential preparation does not consist in merely trying to be more efficient in discharging worldly responsibilities, but in being able to meet without fear the great and soon-coming crisis of the ages.

The reason for establishing a mission school was because the workers saw how satisfied the older people were in their religion; they were not at all desirous of adopting a new one. Now, as this message has to go to all, we have made the school work our method of reaching the young people and children. Have we forgotten

that the Saviour once said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of



Mission School in Borneo—Brother Wood and Wife in Doorway

such is the kingdom of God"? We are working so that some of these heathen children may be heard answering to their names when the roll is called up yonder. Our Sabbath school consists mainly of these heathen boys and girls. A class has now been organized composed chiefly of the young men who take private

studies. This class meets every Sabbath night, and Pastor Yates speaks to them in English on some Bible subject.

It is clear to us that our work, or the greater part of it, will be with the young people. We still pray that the light of God's great love may penetrate the darkness that enshrouds the minds of those who are advanced in years. This is God's work. We as workers and you as members of the cause believe that whatever has been spoken in the fear of the Lord will not have been uttered in vain. But, dear brethren, the workers look to those who are at home to hold the ropes. Will you not encourage us by your cooperation? If it be by your prayers, may the Father in heaven grant an answer in his own good time; and if it be by your means, the Lord of the harvest will bless and use to the greatest advantage what sincere hearts have given as a token of their interest in the outposts of this closing work.

Sumatra.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BORNEO

R. P. MONTGOMERY

BORNEO is the third largest island in the world, having an area of 288,136 square miles. It is located in the midst of the East Indian group. Borneo is pretty equally divided by the equator, and is intensely tropical. The English have taken possession of the northern part and the Dutch of the southern part. While formerly there was much fighting, piracy, head-hunting,

and endless trouble, now you may find peace and safety wherever you go. The island is sparsely settled, having a population of about two million. However, there are about thirty different languages spoken. Most of the nations are heathen and are very susceptible to gospel teaching. We have had a mission in Sandakan about a year, and the work is starting nicely.

Do you ask what we need? At present we need above anything else more trained native workers. But this requires a school, so we hope to get a school begun in Singapore to train young men and women for this field. When you give for missions, remember that the people of Borneo are waiting for the gospel truth, and can appreciate it as much as any people.

Sandakan, Borneo.

SELLING OUR MALAY PAPER

A. A. WOOD

FOR some time we have felt the need of having a Malay paper, and at last we are glad that this need has been supplied. We have now a paper called "Oetoesan Kabanaran." It comes out once in three months. We have just got the first number for 1914. After selling all we could in Soerabaja, we turned our attention to the neighboring towns in Java, the government having granted us free passes so we could go without incurring much expense.

The first place we visited was Kertoson. Here we had an interesting time with the wife of Timothy Tay, one of our former workers. He

was not at home, but she was very glad to see us and solicited our prayers for herself and the children and for her husband, that he may come back to the truth that he once loved. It was very touching to hear the testimony and prayer of this poor lonely soul, who, without any of the privileges we enjoy in the way of meetings and helpful associations, is clinging to God as best she can in her helplessness and need. After a little visit with her and a few hours among the Chinese, in which we got a number of subscriptions for our paper, we went on to Kediri, thinking to spend the evening there, but as it was raining we decided to go on further to a sugar mill, where we have an acquaintance with one of the employees who is showing a good interest in the truth. An hour's ride through woods we could not see for the darkness, brought us to the home of our friend. His wife was not at home, but he was glad to see us, and had many questions to ask, which led to a Bible study. I first met this man in Soerabaja, when he and his wife were mourning the loss of a child. As he spoke of the little one being in heaven, I could not refrain from telling him that it was quietly sleeping till the Life-giver shall come. He became much interested. Later we had opportunity to have a couple of readings together, and they attended a couple of meetings when in Soerabaja. He subscribed for the Dutch *Signs*, and he lends these papers to others. As a result, another man at the same mill has become interested, and has bought a Bible. This man desired to meet us the evening we were

there, but was sick, so he sent an order for several books and the Dutch *Signs*. Perhaps the Lord can speak to him better through these books than through us. Brother and Sister Brower also spent one evening with them in the course of their canvassing. They had a reading at this man's house, and a family was present of whom the wife was a Catholic and the man an atheist. We now hear that the wife has given up her faith in Catholicism, and the man is also studying the Bible with her, to find the truth.

By six o'clock next morning we were on the road. At Blitar the people were very ready to subscribe to our paper. Here we stayed overnight with some Chinese people that we had met some years ago. We had a Bible reading with them in the evening. Next morning we went to Kediri. Here the Lord blessed us. From seven in the morning till seven in the evening, with a nice rest at the riverside for dinner, we got over forty orders. In the evening we visited the Misses Ball, two dear Christians just on the verge of the grave from old age. They were glad to see us, and we read and prayed together. We also visited a Christian Javanese woman. It was late, and she had already retired for the night, but she rose and made us welcome. She is over seventy, but very bright and cheerful. She told of how the Lord cares for her. She pointed to her mat and pillow on the floor, and said how much more she had than Christ, who had nowhere to lay his head. Not one word of murmuring es-

caped her lips, but all the time she was praising God.

Friday morning we took the train for Soerabaja, our hearts filled with gratitude for the privilege of carrying the papers, while the Lord influences people to subscribe. We had together one hundred subscriptions for the Malay paper, and also some for the Chinese and Dutch papers.

The following Tuesday we left Soerabaja, returning on Thursday evening in time for our weekly prayer meeting. This time we returned with over one hundred orders, and with new courage as we saw how the Lord was going before us. We have placed literature in the most unlikely places, and the trains have run so much to suit us that one might think they were arranged for us. In one place we made a mistake in the time and got to the station one hour too soon. We both felt sorry, for we thought perhaps we might have found some more Chinese where we were, but now we believe the Lord arranged that, for by this means we got a paper, two tracts, and "Christ Our Saviour" in the hands of the regent, the highest Javanese official. His house was near the station, and I went in, thinking it was a European house and hoping to get a drink of water. Having this man's name in my book will help me in getting more orders from the Javanese, for they do not take the paper readily, as it is a Christian paper, but some take it, saying, "True, it is not our religion, but it has some good things in it."

One old Chinese woman took the paper, and, like a drowning man grasping for something to save him, she asked if it would help her children to love her. She is not the only one I have heard ask this question. As new ideas are coming in among the Chinese, the old slavish fear of their ancestors is wearing away, and without the love of God in the heart they become reckless and indifferent to the wishes of the parents. This condition is dawning on the poor old people, and their hearts are filled with sorrow and a dread that when they die no one will keep up the usual round of worship.

A Chinaman who attended our prayer meeting that night came the next morning to see us and to buy a Bible. He then related the following story: Some months ago he was in a shop where I was giving a reading to the owner. That evening he could not sleep. This he thought very strange, seeing he was not sick, but he kept thinking about the man he had seen in the shop, and when it was one o'clock and he had not yet slept, he got up and lit his Joss sticks and prayed to God, asking him why he could not sleep, and if there was something he wanted him to do, and if the man he had met in the shop had some light for him. After this prayer he went to bed, fell asleep, and slept till morning. This made a great impression on his mind, and he determined to look us up when he had opportunity.

It is a great joy to find some seeking after God, and I know you will go on praying for Java. Personally, I never was of better courage in the Lord than now. I know this work is his,

and that it will triumph, and I want to triumph with it. I am so thankful to be able to do something in the cause that is dear to me.

Java.

MALAYSIA'S PLEA

H. F. SHARP

(Tune: "There 's Sunlight on the Hilltop")

WHEN the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering
For Malaysia's needy fields
Is collected in the homeland,
And in all the mission fields,
Let us seek the Saviour's blessing
By donating cheerfully
To a cause we know is pressing
In the islands of the sea.

← CHORUS ↘

Come, brethren, what is our answer
To Malaysia's earnest plea?
Shall we send our sons and daughters
And our dollars o'er the sea?

These are islands full of heathen
Who have not the gospel heard,
And who do not know of Jesus,
Nor of God's most precious Word.
And so we must help to teach them
How he died their souls to win,
Of the love that he has for them,
How he 'll turn their hearts from sin.

Here is Java with its millions,
And Sumatra close at hand,
Where the light of truth is shining,
Guiding to the promised land.
And there 's Borneo just entered,
Also Singapore is bright.
Of Malaysia's thousand islands,
These are all that have the light.

And the light needs to be strengthened
To enlighten all these isles,
For the darkness is the densest,
And extends so many miles.
O, more lamps are needed quickly,
And more oil to keep them bright!
Brethren, here 's Malaysia's order,
"Send more lamps and oil for light."

Hark! The Celebes ~~are~~ calling!
Can't you hear the distant cry?
They are calling for the message;
Help them ere this day goes by,
O, how can we sit in comfort
While these brothers go astray
For the want of our donations
* On this thirteenth Sabbath day?

CHORUS TO LAST VERSE—

O brethren, this is our answer
To Malaysia's earnest plea,
"We *will* send our sons and daughters
And our dollars o'er the sea!"

Java.

EXPERIENCES

F. A. DETAMORE

A TAMIL who was recently baptized lost his position as printer when he first began to keep the Sabbath. His wife is a Catholic, and she complained much because they had so little food and clothing. The children often cried for food, and they had little else than a cloth to wind about them for a scanty covering. It was pathetic to see them, and hear the brother tell his trials, but we tried to encourage him to hold on to the strong arm of God, and assured him

that God would turn his trials into victory. He struggled along for months in poverty after having borrowed money to purchase machinery for a printing plant. Finally he began to get more work, and it continued to increase until he was able to move to a more favorable location, and his business became established. Then a friend from whom he had borrowed \$200 asked for its payment. He felt that he must pay this money, and promised to do so, though he knew not where it was to come from. He took the matter to the Lord in prayer, and in only a day or two he received a large job that netted him just about the amount he needed for his debt. Joyfully he thanked God, for he knew he had sent him the money. This gives him more faith in the Lord, and he is witnessing for the truth not only by his life of obedience, but by his lips, as the way opens.

A young man, a native, became convinced of the truth of the Sabbath and other doctrines we hold, and he felt that he should obey, but he was a bookkeeper for the government, and unable to do other kinds of work. He gave up his job without trying to get the Sabbath off, but found nothing else to do, and, becoming discouraged, returned to his work. He was convicted of sin for working on God's holy day, but he tried to shift the responsibility by saying that the Lord would find a position for him if he wanted him to keep the Sabbath. All this time he was teaching the truth to others, and two accepted it and called for baptism.

After this had gone on for a year or more, he

became very much agitated, and went to the Lord in earnest prayer, which soon took the form of wrestling and pleading. It must have been something like the experience of Jacob; for he gained a victory this time such as he had never experienced before. It was victory over self first, with the Lord next, and then over his enemies. He decided that he would keep the Sabbath at all hazards, and with this in mind asked to be excused from work on that day, stating his reasons. The lower officials said it would be impossible, but he pressed the request on to the higher ones, still praying the Lord to direct in the matter. One higher official said he thought they could arrange his work so that he could do it on Sunday, and in the face of the opposition of the others, rendered a decision in favor of our brother. Since that time he has gone on with his work, resting on God's day, and working on Sunday.

In telling me his experience he said he was so glad the mission had not taken him to support, as he had felt that they should do, for then he would have missed all this grand experience, and would not have known the power of God to help in time of need. His face shone with joy as he went into the watery grave in baptism. It means more for these dear souls to embrace the truth than for many of our people at home. Let us pray for them.

12 Dhoby Ghaut, Singapore.

BIBLE WORK IN THE MALAY MISSIONS

ROY MERSHON

OUR Bible studies with the people are certainly blessed experiences. Soon after we arrived here people inquired about the truth, and we commenced to study with them. These have brought others, until we have from five to eight studies at the mission house every week. We do not have to go out and search for students; the Lord sends them to us before we have time to get settled and look around. These men are intelligent, and ask questions that require thought to answer. Their questions show that they grasp an idea quickly, and go ahead of us in our study and see the point that we are trying to make before we get to it. We have to hold them in check, and tell them that we have studied long enough for one time, and they must go home and come again another day. There are two Catholics studying with us; one is a Tamil, the other a Chinese teacher in the Catholic school. Two young Mohammedan Tamils come as often as we give them permission. We have a large class of Chinese, about ten, who are coming out of raw heathenism, with whom we study every week. While we are strangers here, the Lord is bringing the people to us and helping us to give this message in such a way that their hearts are being touched, and we hope that we shall see fruits of our labors in the kingdom of God.

Last night in our study with the Mohammedans they asked what is the difference between

Catholics, Protestants, and Missionaries (we are the missionaries). They can see that there is a difference between us, and they wonder about it. They said, "The Bible says not to worship images, and the Catholics worship their images; the Bible says that the Lord is coming soon, and the Protestants do not preach that, so they are not right; you teach all these things, so you must be right." When they were ready to leave they asked if we would not class them as missionaries, meaning that they wanted to become members of our church. Of course they have not been brought to the testing truth of the Sabbath, but these things show the way their hearts are turning.

Singapore, Straits Settlements.

THIRTEENTH SABBATH OFFERING ENVELOPES

SPECIAL envelopes have been provided for the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering. The design on the envelope for this offering shows the native Malaysian bound by the chains of paganism and calling for deliverance in the words of the song:—

"They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain."

No one should be confused by the date on the envelope. They are to be used for the offering March 27, 1915. These envelopes were printed before the plan was made of deferring the offering for the Malaysian field to March 27, and

thus allowing the gift on December 26, to be used as an emergency offering on account of the war.

Extracts From Letters

How the envelopes are appreciated is revealed in the few extracts from letters which our space permits:—

One secretary writes: "I must tell you of one Thirteenth Sabbath Offering that has come in already from an aged, isolated sister who has always been faithful to send in her small offerings. This time her offering was a draft for \$50 to go to the Training School in China. I am sure this was because of the little Thirteenth Sabbath Offering envelope that I sent her. Some other good offerings have also come in. One of \$2.50 for the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering. This is also an isolated sister who has never responded before to my letters or Home Department appeals."

Another says: "One sister here who had no Thirteenth Sabbath Offering to give, took several of the envelopes and went to the Chinese quarters of the city, and in a very short time collected \$8.50. Some of the children did very well in collecting from outsiders. The mites go a long way toward making up the full amount."

Still another: "We used the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering envelopes and I feel that they are a real success. They were sent out early in the last month of the quarter and almost by return mail we received replies with \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 enclosed, from our isolated members."

From Bemuda comes this message: "You will see by the enclosed report that our Thirteenth Sabbath Offering exceeded any previous one, and I think it is due to the little envelopes, as all the children had them, and they must have saved up their pennies for days. There were many loose coins in each envelope."

The Hawaiian secretary writes: "Our dear children worked very hard trying to save a dollar for the Thirteenth Sabbath. Some of them handed their Thirteenth Sabbath envelopes around and got a nice offering from their little friends, and others helped them also. Then they earned money by various ways to have a dollar for that day. Some of them are too poor to have all they want to eat, yet had loyally saved for the Lord's work."

BLACKBOARD ACROSTIC

Malaysia is a dark heathen land,
A place where 50,000,000 know not God.
Lack of means delays our work,
And many are calling for the truth.
You now have a chance to help,
So deny self and give liberally.
It is a blessed privilege to give.
As you give, pray for the work in Malaysia.

THE DOLLARS START FOR MALAYSIA

