

MISSIONS QUARTERLY

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One of China's Millions

TOPIC: MANCHURIA
EAST AND WEST CHINA

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM

November 20

“The Manchuria Mission.”

Distribute Thirteenth Sabbath Envelopes.*

November 27

“Our New and Promising Mission.”

December 4

“West China Mission.”

“Our Far Western Mission.”

December 11

“The East China Mission.”

Locate on the map. See page 32.

December 18

“An Earnest Seeker.”

December 25

“The Heathen Donate for the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering.”

Offering.

Prayer for our work in China.

*These envelopes are furnished without cost to the schools. A supply has been sent to each tract society.

The Manchurian Mission

BERNHARD PETERSEN

OUR hearts were thrilled with joy when we received a letter from Sister Plummer announcing that our mission field would be remembered in the last Sabbath school offering in 1915. It surely is an inspiration to the missionary out in heathen lands to hear that he is remembered by those in the homeland, not only in their prayers, but also by their means as well. How loyal and faithful our brethren and sisters in the homeland have stood by the work, not alone by sacrificing their sons and daughters, but also by providing means for the furtherance of the gospel in all parts of the world! On the other hand, there are those who have not done as much as they could have done, had they appreciated more fully the needs of the mission fields. Surely now is the time to come to the help of the Lord to speedily finish the work.

It can truly be said that it is in the "eleventh hour" that we have entered upon the task of bringing the last warning message to the many millions of Manchuria. According to the latest statistics, it is estimated that there are between sixteen and twenty millions of people in this great field. It is difficult to secure an accurate census, as the population varies so on account of the influx of the overpopulous provinces of China, who come to Manchuria early in the spring, many of them leaving again before the hard winter sets in.

What is to be done here must be done quickly in order to finish the work before our Lord's return. We have only been in this field a very short time. Last year in October, my



Brother and Sister Bernhard Petersen and Brother and Sister O. J. Grundset

wife and I, together with Brother and Sister Grundset, bade farewell to the dear workers in Shanghai, whose pleasant associations we had enjoyed for one year. It was with great joy that we set out on our journey to this field to which we for so long a time had looked forward to bringing the last warning message of the soon coming Saviour, and now as we have entered the field, and we look out over the vast territory about us, which in many

respects reminds us of the great prairies in the West, we can truly say we have a great task before us.

Manchuria seems to be ripe for the message. Many have lost confidence in their former idol worship and have forsaken their temples, which now stand empty. We can see how the Lord has gone before us and prepared the way for quickly carrying the message here. But here we are, only two couples to warn these millions. Our hearts often feel sad when we see how few workers we have here compared with the Presbyterians, who have been in this field for many years. They have at least forty foreign workers connected with their work here in Mukden. How far more important is the message which God has intrusted to us as a people!

When we first arrived at this place, we thought to take up the work in a very small way to begin with, as we were still not fully acquainted with the language or the people. But the people began to come and inquire about the message, and as we did not desire to let any opportunity pass by without doing what we could to enlighten them about the glad tidings of the soon coming Saviour, we opened up a little chapel in our compound shortly afterward. This, however, proved to be too small, and by the consent of the owner of the building, the wall that separated this from a hallway, was taken down, thus making our chapel more than twice as large. It has done our hearts good to see how some of these people have been drinking in the truths

presented. As we have been here only a few months, we can of course not say yet how our meetings will turn out, but some have al-



Three of the First Converts in Manchuria

ready begun keeping the Sabbath of the Lord, and we have good hope of others following their example.

Now other calls come to us both from the south and the north to bring them the message. We have not as yet been able to answer the call that has been coming to us for a long time from the north. Some time ago a man by the name of Djang, through reading, became acquainted with our teachings, and started out to carry the glad tidings to others. We have never seen the man, but

are in hopes that we may be able to send him some assistance in the near future, as well as others whom he says are interested in that vicinity. He has already sold several hundred of our Chinese magazine. From another place in the vicinity of Harbin, we have also had a call, where, I was told only a short time ago, a place stands ready for us to conduct meetings if we will only come. But here we are with only a Chinese colporteur to assist us in the work. How can we shut our ears to these pleas when we know we have the bread of life to feed these hungry souls?

We are indeed glad that we can have a part in finishing the Lord's work in this great field. When we hear how liberal our brethren and sisters have been in the past in giving to other mission fields, we know that we will not be forgotten at this place. We desire the co-operation of our brethren and sisters in quickly finishing the work. When this is accomplished, then our dear Saviour will come, and we can all go home.

Mukden, Manchuria.

“A NEED, a need known, and the power to meet that need, constitute a call.”

UNSELFISH liberality threw the early church into a transport of joy; for the believers knew that their efforts were helping to send the gospel message to those in darkness.—“*The Acts of the Apostles.*”

Our New and Promising Mission

A. G. DANIELLS

OUR people throughout the world have been made to rejoice because of our missionary advance into the province of Manchuria. Brother Bernhard Petersen and wife and Brother O. J. Grundset and wife located in this province in October, 1914. They are the first American missionaries who have entered upon permanent work in Manchuria. After spending a year in Shanghai in language study, they went on to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, and began their first real work in a foreign mission field.

In company with Pastors Porter and Fulton I visited these workers in their new station during the month of April, 1915. We found them in good health and of the best of courage. They had secured a good compound for temporary occupation, but they should not be left in this place long. It is not at all suitable for their work. On account of the water holes and deep mud in the streets around their compound, the vehicle that took us from the station to their place had to stop three or four blocks from the house, leaving us to pick our way the best we could through the mud. We saw delivery carts sunk in the mud holes up to the axles in different streets around the compound. This makes it difficult for people to attend their meetings even in the daylight, and almost impossible to do so at night. But this is the best, if not about the only, habitable compound they could secure in the city.



**Brother and Sister Grundset in Front of the Mission
Building in Mukden, Manchuria**

An interest has already been awakened in our message in this new field. Between twenty and thirty men and women are attending the meetings regularly. Some of these have asked for baptism. We had the privilege of meeting these people, and felt greatly encouraged by the deep interest they manifested in our message and the warm welcome they gave us. Among those who have begun to keep the Sabbath is a very nice family of good education and standing among the people. We believe this family will be a distinct help to our workers.

Somehow reports of the arrival of our missionaries in Mukden, and of the message we preach, have gone to distant parts of Manchuria, and the way is opening to give the message in different places. Word has come to the brethren from near Harbin, expressing a desire to hear the message, and telling them that a place stands ready in which to conduct public meetings whenever they can go there. They are meeting with encouragement in the circulation of our literature. The new believers have begun to sell our Chinese magazine and other literature. When we were there they had sold 11,000 copies of the magazines, 1,000 calendars, 3,000 tracts, and a number of books. It is remarkable how fast our work moves in these days in this part of the world. Everything bears evidence that the Spirit of God is doing a marvelous work in the hearts of the people, preparing them to receive the last message of warning and invitation to a perishing world.

No doubt this work will move faster and faster until people will be moved to take their stand as they did on the day of Pentecost. How important it is that the people of God who know the truth should move with the work as its speed increases.

If we had pushed on into Manchuria at the same time we entered Korea, we would no doubt have made good progress, and might now have had in Manchuria a work similar to that in Korea. Now that we are starting late, we should hasten our work as fast as possible. Manchuria is a great agricultural country. The soil is very fertile. Farmers plan to gather two or three crops a year from the same ground. The population is said to be between sixteen and twenty millions. Mukden, the largest city in the dependency, has a population of 300,000. The people live in villages and cultivate the soil. If we can establish good churches among these farmers, they will be able to render financial help to the cause.

As we have entered Manchuria to stay and grow, we should lose no time in providing homes for our missionaries, and a place for carrying on evangelistic meetings to advantage.

Thus we are continually being forced along. We all felt that we must enter Manchuria. That was self-evident. Our first step was to select Brethren Petersen and Grundset for the field. These young people, just in the prime of life, accepted the call. They went to

China and got command of the language in a short time. Then they pushed on to this remote spot. They are working earnestly and intelligently. Already they have some good fruit. A large work is to be done. They are here for life, if necessary. But they must have suitable homes in which to live, and a place to carry on public meetings to advantage. These last items were involved in the first step taken to enter that field. Surely our people will provide the funds.

Takoma Park, D. C.

West China Mission

FRANK ALLUM

THE West China Mission includes the provinces of Szechuan, Kweichow, and Yun-nan, with a total area of 432,433 square miles. Thus in area it is larger than the following States combined: Nebraska, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, Indiana, Illinois, and Maryland.

This mission has a total population of 88,000,000, almost as many as you will find in the entire United States, including Alaska. In the province of Szechuan alone there are 68,000,000 people. That is more than the entire population of the German Empire.

In order that the members of the Sabbath school may become familiar with Szechuan, we quote the following description of this province from a well-known author:—

“This province is not only of very great extent, of exceeding beauty, of salubrious climate, but prolific also in its productions, and the home of a large population.

“The province is largely made up of mountains, but they are of such a character as to afford ample slopes for cultivation. The humidity of the Szechuan climate is such that where there is but a few inches of soil, good crops may be obtained in ordinary years. Rains are frequent, and heavy clouds cover the heavens three fourths of the year.”

“Taken as a whole, Szechuan may be called a beautiful province. Its numerous rivers and small streams and the ever-changing form of mountain and hill lend dignity and grace to its scenery, despite its sober sky. In the great variety of its productions it excels all other provinces. There is scarcely an article grown in China which is not found here in great abundance. Rice is a staple product, and in good years the ample supply allows it to be exported to the East. Wheat is grown everywhere, and is of the best quality; barley, peas, Indian corn, and millet grow in vast quantities. Sugar cane and sorghum are produced in sufficient abundance for home consumption, and some cotton is grown. It produces more silk than any other province, as well as hemp in large quantities. Its salt wells are celebrated all over China, and their products find their way to several contiguous provinces and to the table-lands of Central Asia.

“There seems to be a higher appreciation of art here than elsewhere: the houses are in

better taste, and the graves better decorated; stone monuments, such as commemorate arches and bridges, are of superior design and more perfectly executed; the work in iron, steel, copper, and brass is much superior to that found in the East; and as a whole the people evince much more artistic taste and genius than in other provinces.

“In short, Szechuan is a wonderful section of the empire,—an empire in itself, independent in a great measure of outside help. There is no very great concentration of wealth, as the largest cities are not equal in population or trade to many of the eastern and northern cities; neither do we find as much poverty as in other sections of China. There is perhaps a more even distribution of wealth, as some travelers have stated; many millions are engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, yet the larger portion of the population is engaged in the petty agriculture so generally practiced in China.

“Mighty evils are to be eradicated, which now, as leprous spots or ugly ulcers, are poisoning the life of each generation as it arises. Such evils as few nations are weighted with rise up before the vision of the intelligent Christian; among them are the universal customs of foot binding, infanticide, and slavery, besides many revolting social festers, with which the people themselves are unable to deal.

“Self-sacrifice is written on every feature of Christian labor which may be carried on in that distant field of Szechuan. The very

character of the province and its people calls for heroism. It is distant from other mission centers and the encouragement and indirect aid afforded by semi-Christian communities, such as exist at Shanghai and Hankow: the



Photo taken by F. A. Allum

**Chinese Junk on the Upper Yangtse-kiang River
Similar to the One that M. C. Warren and
F. A. Allum Traveled On**

missionaries are called upon to meet all difficulties and brave all dangers incident to any field, without having the support granted workers in many more favorable localities."

Our Work

It will rejoice the members of the Sabbath schools to know that a small beginning has been made in this vast field. After a journey of three weeks in a Chinese house boat Brother M. C. Warren and the writer arrived at Chung-king, the commercial center of West China, on April 14, 1914. But we had to remain a further three weeks on our house boat,



Workers and Some of Those Studying
(1) M. C. Warren, (2) Mrs. Warren, (3) Mrs. Allu



the Message in Chung-king, Szechuan

(4) F. A. Allum, (5) F. A. Allum's two children

under the frowning walls of that ancient city, which looked so forbidding to us, as day after day went by, and we still failed to secure a suitable building for our chapel. But finally, in answer to earnest prayer, we were led in a remarkable way to secure a suitable building near the Tung Yüen gate, which is the most important gate on the land side of the city. This gate opens to one of the largest and most interesting highways found in China. It is wide, well-paved, and busy. It leads from Chung-king, over mountains and through valleys, to the capital of the province, Cheng-tu, which is about 500 miles distant. Any one coming into Chung-king from this highway necessarily passes by our chapel door.

The principal work conducted at this station is evangelistic. We have also a small dispensary, and a night school was conducted for several months during the summer. Although we have been at work here only a few months, the results are encouraging. We have an organized Sabbath school, which has grown till now we have five regular classes, with an attendance of about forty.

On Jan. 2, 1915, the Chung-king church was fully organized, and ten persons celebrated the ordinances of the Lord's house. A small class of candidates for baptism are meeting twice a week for instruction, and we hope to see some of this class shortly go forward and join the church.

We are earnestly pushing the colporteur work. Although we have only one colporteur and two Chinese evangelists, up to the be-

ginning of February we have secured 400 yearly subscriptions to our Chinese paper; 2,250 single copies of the paper have been sold, 200 small books and pamphlets have been sold, and also 3,000 Sabbath calendars. We have posted over 2,000 papers to the post-office officials in all the large towns of Szechuan. In our work among the villages, and also in Chung-king, we have distributed over 7,500 folder tracts. Thus the gospel seed is being sown, and some day we will reap a rich harvest.

But while we rejoice at what has been accomplished, the needs of this great field are appalling, for it is without doubt the most needy field that Seventh-day Adventists have as yet occupied. It is officially reported that there are over 3,000 towns and villages in Szechuan alone that have never been occupied by any Christian society. In the province of Kweichow only one missionary society is at present working. It is practically virgin territory. In the province of Yun-nan, but three societies have begun work. And in the official report of these societies it is stated that only a few cities of this province are occupied by missions, the greater part of this large province lying yet untouched. But when we think that in this vast field, with its 88,000,000 people, the third angel's message is represented by only two ministerial workers, surely here is a call that should touch the hearts of God's people. It is as though all the ministerial brethren in the United States could be withdrawn, except two. Let us earnestly

pray to the Lord of the harvest that he will quickly send more workers into this great and needy field.

“Still our General, who never makes a mistake, says to us, Advance. Enter new territory. Lift up the standard in every land. Our watchword is to be, Onward, ever onward. The angels of God will go before us to prepare the way. Our burden for the regions beyond can never be laid down till the whole earth shall be lightened with the glory of the Lord.

“Not all are called to personal labor in foreign fields, but all can do something by their prayers and their gifts to aid the missionary work.

“An American business man, who was an earnest Christian, in conversation with a fellow worker, remarked that he himself worked for Christ twenty-four hours of the day. ‘In all my business relations,’ he said, ‘I try to represent my Master. As I have opportunity, I try to win others to him. All day I am working for Christ. And at night, while I sleep, I have a man working for him in China.’

“In explanation he added: ‘In my youth I determined to go as a missionary to the heathen. But on the death of my father I had to take up his business in order to provide for the family. Now, instead of going myself, I support a missionary. In such a town of such a province of China, my worker is stationed. And so, even while I sleep, I am,

through my representative, still working for Christ.'

"Why should not the members of a church or of several small churches unite to sustain a missionary in foreign fields? If they will deny themselves of selfish indulgences, dispense with needless and hurtful things, they can do this. Brethren and sisters, will you not help in this work? I beseech you to do *something* for Christ, *and to do it now*. Through the teacher whom your money shall sustain in the field, souls may be saved from ruin, to shine as stars in the Redeemer's crown."—"*Testimonies for the Church*," Vol. VI, pages 29, 30.

West China Mission.

Our Far Western Mission

A. G. DANIELLS

No report was listened to with deeper interest at the recent conference in Shanghai, China, than the one read by Pastor F. A. Allum, superintendent of the West China Mission.

This mission was opened in April, 1914, by Brethren Allum and Warren. The territory comprises the most western provinces of China. These provinces lie along the eastern boundary of Tibet. Thus we have pushed our missionary front to the western boundary of the Chinese Empire.

Brethren Allum and Warren thought best to begin their work in this western division in the city of Chung-king. This city is located on the Yangtse-kiang River, and is the commercial center of the West. It has a population of 620,000. It is 1,500 miles inland from Shanghai, and is reached by boats. The first section of this long journey from Shanghai to Hankow—600 miles—is made in fine large steamers. At Hankow a change is made to smaller boats which run to I-chang, a distance of 500 miles. Here passengers must change to house boats. It takes from two to three weeks to travel the 400 miles from I-chang to Chung-king. At places these house boats must go through rapids which make the journey very dangerous. But our missionaries take their little children and brave these perils in order that they may live among the millions in that remote place and give them the last message of invitation and warning from him who died for them.

One of the most thrilling features of Pastor Allum's report was the bold proposal to hurry on to Cheng-tu, the capital of the province of Azechwan, and then still on to the border of Tibet. It is 500 miles from Chung-king to Cheng-tu, and several hundred miles farther on to Tibet. As the western part of Szechuan once belonged to Tibet, many of the people are Tibetans. Brother Allum's ambition is to establish a mission at a Tibetan town called Tachienlu, where he can work for Tibetans. In this way he hopes to raise up a church of Tibetans and then send some of them as

missionaries over the line into Tibet where Europeans cannot go at present.

This is a great, bold program, but it will go through; it is a part of that great missionary movement that is pushing us on to every part of the world. But in order to carry out this splendid enterprise, we must send three or four more couples into the West China Mission. This ought to be done soon. The offering to be made now in behalf of this and the other two missions should help us to double our forces in that great mission in the extreme western part of China. May it be so.

Takoma Park, D. C.

The East China Mission

ORRIN A. HALL

WE should be glad indeed to take the Sabbath school members on a tour through the four provinces comprising the East China Mission, and give you the opportunity of meeting our dear Chinese brethren and sisters and becoming acquainted with them. We should be glad, too, to have you see what our Chinese workers are doing in the stations in leading souls from darkness to the glorious light of the closing message.

We feel, too, that if we could lead you to the unworked parts of our territory and point out to you the cities, villages, and almost innumerable country folk who have not yet so

much as heard that there is a Saviour, your hearts would be touched with a longing desire to see this gospel go more quickly and more powerfully into every unworked portion of this needy field. But this privilege of a personal visit will not be enjoyed by many of you. We can only in this article carry your minds briefly over the field, and then hope that without exception you will all visit us soon by your representatives—the \$\$\$\$.

We will first take a general view of our field. It is located in the eastern part of China, therefore known as the East China Mission. It is comprised of four provinces, —Shan-tung in the north, Kiang-su in the east, An-hwei in the west, and Che-kiang in the south. These four provinces have a total area of 186,000 square miles, being a little larger than the State of California and a little smaller than Texas,—only a small field in size, and might be quickly compassed if this were all; but look now inside its borders and we understand the real problem. How many people are there to whom this message must be carried? We see before us, waiting in darkness, 87,500,000, or, in other words, a number equal to ninety-five per cent of the population of the United States. Very, very few of this immense population have ever been approached with this truth. We cannot help but ask, “When will it be done?” By faith, only, we can reply, “In this generation, and by this people.”

Now since the Sabbath schools have accepted the responsibility, on this thirteenth

bench to lie on, and is full of vermin and filth. These brethren were kept in the inner prison until the rebels entered the city, October 23.

It is the custom in Haiti for the government to kill all prisoners just before it falls, and orders were given for all of the prisoners to be shot at midnight. The day before, which was the Sabbath, a little company of believers in Cape Haitien had a special season of prayer in behalf of these brethren; for we knew that our only help, and their only help, was in God, who had promised to deliver his people. When the rebel chief notified the authorities that they were coming in, the outgoing government officials gave orders that all the foreigners and all the prisoners should be killed. The captain of the gunboat, hearing of this, sent 120 marines on shore to protect all foreigners. It so happened that one of the machine guns was placed in a position where it faced the prison. When the government officials started up to the prison, they saw the American marines and became frightened and ran away. The jailer then released the prisoners in the outer prison. But our brethren were in the inner prison, and there seemed to be no way of escape. The brethren were praying earnestly that they would be released, if it were the Lord's will. If not, they were willing to die for their faith. Just as the jailer was leaving the prison, he thought of these brethren and opened the door, and they walked out. At midnight, after the excitement had died down in the city, these brethren knocked at the gate of the mission house, and we gladly wel-

comed them and listened to the story of their deliverance.

The Needs of the Haitien Mission

We need a mission home. The country is full of filth and dirt, and diseases of all kinds reign supreme. The workers need a home apart from the city, where they can keep well, and will not be forced to return to the States every two years.

The only schools are those taught by the nuns and priests, and they teach nothing except the geography of Haiti, the history of Haiti and France, and the Catholic Catechism. A number of the influential people here have urged us to start a school, but we cannot do so because of lack of funds and workers. Teachers could be obtained if the means was provided.

Haiti, W. I.

The First Sabbath Keeper in Haiti

HENRY WILLIAMS

My wife and I came to this country in 1877. We were Roman Catholics, but became dissatisfied with their custom here, and joined the Wesleyans. In 1880 a Royal Mail steamer came here from Southampton, and the captain left some Seventh-day Adventist literature with the agent, who gave it to the minister, and the minister distributed it. I got some tracts and some numbers of *The Signs of the Times*. The first tract which I read was called "Sunday and

the Sabbath." I was convinced of our error, and gave it to my wife to read. She too found that we were worshiping on the wrong day, and we decided to keep the Sabbath of the fourth commandment.

As the first Sabbath keeper and pioneer, I wrote to the brethren at headquarters, and they sent me reading matter for distribution. I am now seventy-four years of age and not very strong, but I am still engaged in the good work. At the present time every month I distribute 120 papers. I praise God that I am spared to see the message spread so far in Haiti, and that I am able still to do some work in the vineyard of the Lord. My wife sleeps in Jesus and I am left alone without a relative of any kind to cheer me on my pilgrimage, but Jesus is closer to me than a brother.

Haiti, W. I.

Guatemala

MRS. J. B. STUYVESANT

WE are informed that our group of Spanish-speaking fields is to have the benefit of the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering on June 26. You have asked us to write of the needs in our part of the field. But where shall I begin? It is all one crying need on every side, and if "the need is the call," then our call is a loud one.

The combined population in the republic of Guatemala and Salvador is 3,298,000, or about the equal of the combined population of Ver-

mont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Delaware, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Montana. To work among these people we have one ordained minister and his wife. Not one canvasser, not one Bible worker, not one native helper.

The people here are like those in every country where Rome has ruled. I send you a picture of an old church which was destroyed by earthquake more than a hundred years ago. To my mind this is a fit symbol of the greater ruin to be seen in the lives of this people. The vulture on the top fitly represents the system that has preyed on their souls and bodies for hundreds of years. Drunkenness and immorality abound, and the "holy" (?) days are the most terrible of all.

The people are poor. Farm laborers receive from two to five pesos per day, which is worth from six to fifteen cents. A carpenter can be hired for forty-five cents a day. You can readily see that we cannot sell a great deal of high-priced literature to them. To buy one copy of our Mexican *Senales* (Signs) requires the full day's pay for many of the poorer class. The need for very cheap literature, and the fact that any paper published in the country is carried post free throughout the five republics of Central America, led us to buy a small hand press and start a little paper, *El Lucero* (The Daystar). Many thousands of copies have been distributed, reaching every post-office in Central America.

I enclose a picture taken on a recent trip,

showing some of the members of one of the many tribes which make up the Indian population of Guatemala, amounting to more than one million, ninety-two per cent of whom cannot read, and few of whom can speak the Spanish



Group of Guatemala Indians

language, every tribe using a separate dialect. Very little has ever been done for these poor people by any mission, but two stations have been established with great success. A doctor came and began self-supporting work. He lived among the people, helped them, won their confidence, and has built up a strong church. The Presbyterians have worked in another district among them, and have raised up a church of two hundred members with a native pastor.

They testify that these Indians make good strong Christians when converted, but as so few of the adults can read, the only way to reach them is to go and live among them. When I was giving out literature last month, one of the women in this picture begged for a paper. When asked if she could read, she said, "No, but our uncle can, and he will read it to us." I was glad to leave that paper and thus know that one group at least had warning of the soon coming of our Lord. Many old men and women who could not read called to some boy or girl, and when I left their huts, I could hear the children's voices reading the good message to those who stood around.

One thing that gives us hope is the fact that the president of our republic is making the education of his people a special line of work, and that there are boys and girls in every town who are being fitted to receive this message through the printed page.

Salvador

Salvador, with its large population, has never, as far as we can learn, received any of this message except through papers we have sent from here. There are very few missionaries of any society working there yet. I said in my heart, O, where are the men who will enter Salvador with the truth, before Spiritualism and other false doctrines take root? Now is our opportunity in these fields, with quiet government, free mail for our papers, and no serious opposition. But who can say at what moment this

may all be changed? We need a larger press, a man to help in the printing office and other work here in the city, and some strong young people to work with the small books and papers. We need medical help. Thousands die every year because they have not money to pay the doctor. The other day we saw a poor boy in the railway station of a town of ten thousand inhabitants who had lain twenty-four hours with a broken leg unattended because he had not the money to pay the doctor's fees.

But what do we not need? I can truly say there is room in this field for every class of workers we have in our denomination, provided they will fully consecrate themselves to this work with a determination to endure hardship and disappointment, and to stay by it until the work is finished. There are men and women who are willing to come, we are sure, but it takes money to bring and support them. This affords a blessed opportunity to all to have a part in the blessed work by sending them out and maintaining them in the field.

Guatemala, C. A.

"Think of our missions in foreign countries. Some of them are struggling to gain even a foothold; they are destitute of even the most meager facilities."—"*Testimonies for the Church*," Vol. 6, page 450.

UPON us rests the weighty responsibility of warning the world of its coming doom. From every direction, from far and near, are coming calls for help. God calls upon his church to arise, and clothe herself with power. Immortal crowns are to be won; the kingdom of heaven is to be gained; the world, perishing in ignorance, is to be enlightened.—“*Testimonies for the Church*,” Vol. VII, page 16.

WHAT joy would it bring to our workers and to many hungering souls in this needy field should your school make Sabbath, June 26, A Dollar Day.

“SOME one needs your willing gifts.”

ISSUED BY THE

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

TAKOMA PARK STATION,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following day was the thirteenth Sabbath, and the time for the special Sabbath school offering. When the people saw how the Lord had answered prayer, you can readily imagine Brother Djang had a large attendance at Sabbath school, and he took advantage of the opportunity to tell them that that day had been set apart by our denomination for a special missionary offering, and asked all who appreciated the special blessing of rain in answer to their prayers, to give liberally to God. The people quickly responded, several of the heathen saying that they too wanted to have a part in making gifts to a God who answers prayer in that manner. The offering from this one out station on that day was 30,000 cash, or about \$10 gold.

Nor was this all. Many of the heathen were convinced that we pray to a prayer-hearing God, and a number of them from that time forth became earnest inquirers. It was our privilege to meet one of these at our late Hupeh general meeting. We found that she has put away her idols, given up the use of pork, is keeping the Sabbath, and is walking in the light as far as she knows. This woman will probably be baptized soon.

Thus, again, we are reminded that "the God who lived in Elijah's time, is just the same today," and the faith of those who have so lately forsaken their idols, moves the God of heaven.

Central China Mission.



A - B. - Railroad

1. Shanghai
2. Nan Siang Station
3. Ga Ding Station
4. Nanking Station
5. Wu Hu Station
6. Gao Yu Station
7. Peng Pu Station
8. Ying Shang Station
9. Giang Ko Qi Station

10. Ying Dijon Fu Station
11. Mo Kan Shan Station
(Summer resort)
12. Chee Foo (Health resort
where we have a few
Sabbath keepers)
13. Tsi Nan Fuh (Capital of
Shan Tung. Some claim
to be keeping Sabbath
here, but no foreign
worker has visited them)