

# MISSIONS QUARTERLY

Vol. 21

Issued Quarterly

No. 1

by the

Seventh-day Adventist Sabbath School Department

Washington, D. C.

Printed in U. S. A.

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**First Quarter, 1932**



Attracted to the truth by the Christian manner  
of delegates attending our annual meeting.

**TOPIC—China Division**

## Sabbath, January 2

**MISSIONARY TEXT:** Isa. 49:12. Read, then have the school repeat it in concert.

**MISSIONS TALKS:**

Official Notice.

Advancing With the Changing Map of China.

**MISSIONARY SONG:** "Christ in Song," No. 479, first and last stanzas.

**PRAYER:** That we may do our part by prayer and means, to hasten the message to all China.

### Official Notice

TO OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS EVERYWHERE:

China, with its teeming millions, its revolutions, and bandits, is to be the recipient of our next Thirteenth Sabbath Offering. In spite of the unsettled conditions and the dangers which constantly threaten our people in this vast country, our workers have been very successful in the winning of souls. Many of the native workers have been willing to endure hardship, and sacrifice even life itself, if need be, that the gospel might be carried to their own countrymen. The history of the work in China has been one of real sacrifice on the part of our workers, and God has watered the seed sown until today we have more than 9,000 church members. But when we stop to consider that in the China Division there are nearly 500,000,000 people who must be reached with the gospel of salvation, we are impressed with what needs to be done rather than what has been accomplished. With the work growing and demanding more and more in the way of workers and facilities, our missionaries look with unusual interest at

what our Sabbath schools are able to provide through the Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings as an addition to the regular appropriations. It is quite certain that the appropriations for 1932 will be reduced, and any addition to these which may come through the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering will be doubly appreciated.

We are asking our Sabbath schools to raise on this thirteenth Sabbath the sum of \$95,000, and any overflow will be divided equally between the China Division and some other needy field. I feel certain our Sabbath schools will respond, as they have in the past, with a liberal offering and create a substantial overflow for our needy foreign missions.

Yours for a speedy finishing of the work,

H. H. COBBAN,

*Asst. Treasurer of the General Conference.*

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## **Advancing With the Changing Map of China**

C. C. CRISLER

[Secretary, China Division]

OLD maps of China include the eighteen provinces of China proper, the three outer provinces of Manchuria [man-chōō'rī-a], the dependencies known as Mongolia [mon-gō'-lī-a], Tibet [ti-bet'], Sinkiang [sin-kyāng'] (Chinese Turkestan); also Hongkong. These old maps are now obsolete, for the northern section of the territory under general Chinese control has been broken up into several newly named provinces. As a result, the tra-

ditional "eighteen provinces of China" have already become twenty-nine; and it is seriously proposed by some who are connected with the Central Government, that further division be made, so as to give all China a total of sixty-nine provinces.

As the territorial lines are readjusted from time to time, opportunity is thus afforded to extend the frontier lines of our denominational advance into provinces newly formed. Already we have opened a permanent mission station in Kalgan [kal-gän'], the capital of Chahar, a province made up in part of Inner Mongolia. Two Russian families somewhat familiar with the Mongolian language were the first to go there; and now in addition to these, Pastor Otto Christensen and family and Dr. and Mrs. Elmer F. Coulston have been permanently stationed at Kalgan. It is from this point that our Mongolian Mission is to be conducted. The hospital dispensary for the North China Union is in process of development at Kalgan. Maps published in January, 1931, give new boundaries for several provinces, all of which are to be entered soon by the living messenger. Now we have the responsibility of advancing with the changing map of China, so as to occupy permanently the newly formed frontier provinces of the far north and west. For such work as this the overflow from the soon-coming Thirteenth Sabbath Offering for China is to be devoted.

## Sabbath, January 9

MISSIONARY TEXT: Rom. 10:13-15.

MISSIONS TALK: The Call of Mongolia.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 482,  
first and last stanzas.

PRAYER: For the work in Mongolia.

### The Call of Mongolia

G. J. APPEL

[Superintendent, North China Union]

ON THE extensive plateau region north of China, live the Mongolians [mon-gō'li-ans]. Although of the same race as the Chinese and Japanese, these people differ somewhat in appearance and very widely in character and customs.

The country in which the Mongolians live, with its high elevation and grassy plains, together with their nomadic life, has made them a very hardy people, for only the strongest can live through the cold winters of the high altitudes. These people are herdsmen, and do no farming. They live entirely on mutton, cheese, milk, and tea. Of necessity they are hard-riding warriors, accustomed to privation and hardship.

Lamaism [a form of Buddhism], has complete control of the people, and the priest is consulted for advice in every walk of life. The first-born son in each family must enter the lamasery and become a priest. The families are not large like the Chinese families, and one seldom finds a family with more than five children. Many times one or two of the older sons, in addition to the first-born, will also enter the priesthood. From this one can



see what a large proportion of the population are lamas [priests]. In Urga [oor'gä], the capital of Mongolia, is a large lama temple which is the Mecca of all devout Mongolians. Here dwells a living Buddha, and to this city come the pilgrims from all the land to worship what they think is the supreme deity. The golden roofs of scores of temples give back the sunlight, and the moaning chant of prayers is always to be heard. In the main street are to be seen prostrate forms of ragged pilgrims who approach the great temple on the hill by lying with face down at every step and beating their foreheads on the ground. Wooden shrines stand in quiet places or cluster by themselves behind the temples. In front of each, raised slightly at one end, is a prayer board worn smooth by devout Mongols prostrating their bodies in worship.

The people do not live in villages and cities like the Chinese, but each family has one or more movable houses called "yurts," consisting of a framework of poles with a covering made of wool or camel's hair. The houses may be taken down and packed for moving in half an hour, and they can be set up in the same time. When the grass in one place is eaten up by their herds of camels, horses, and goats, they will move on to another place. The wealth of a man is not estimated by the amount of land he owns, for he has none, nor in the number of houses he has, for he possesses not one, but by the number of horses he owns.

The matter of cleanliness is given little thought. When a meal is eaten, the wooden bowl is licked clean with the tongue; it is seldom washed. Each individual usually carries through life the bodily dirt which has accumulated in childhood, unless it is removed by wearing away during the years. It is not washed off by water, for water is not abundant.

The moral life of the people is but little better than their standard of personal cleanliness. It is not necessary for one to go to the judge or any official when a divorce is desired, but the man and wife simply part company and marry again whenever they wish.

Very little Christian mission work has been done for the Mongolians by any denomination. In that vast region, which has only one railway, it is said that there are only two mission doctors and very few schools or churches. Two Russian Seventh-day Adventist evangelists have been studying the Mongolian language and doing some work for the people. These families are now preparing to move out into Mongolia. Kalgan [kal-gän'], the southern gateway to Mongolia, has been made the headquarters for our Mongolian mission. An American evangelist and his wife are now living here, studying the language and beginning to work for the people. Here, also, a hospital is being located, where "the right arm of the message" will be used in pioneering the way for the

truth, as the people are very responsive to medical help.

We need funds with which to purchase equipment for a small printing plant to print literature in the Mongolian language. We shall soon need to provide for a small Bible school to train the Mongolian young people to carry the message to that great and needy land; and we need funds to provide means of transportation for our workers to travel through that sparsely populated territory. Will not our people respond to this urgent call, and give liberally to the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering, that there may be means to quickly finish the work in Mongolia?

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## Sabbath, January 16

MISSIONARY TEXT: Matt. 24:14.

MISSIONS TALK: The East Kweichow Mission.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 533.

PRAYER: In behalf of the work and workers in this mission.

## The East Kweichow Mission

C. A. WOOLSEY

[Home Missionary Secretary, West China Union]

THE East Kweichow [kwā'chō'] Mission is the youngest of our missions in the West China Union. It was opened in the autumn of 1928, with the late Brother H. K. Smith as director, and Brother A. Buzzell as treasurer. Since Brother Smith's murder by bandits in the spring of 1929, Brother Buzzell has borne the burden of responsibility alone. He has associated with him a group of zeal-



ous, consecrated Chinese workers, small in number, but God has abundantly blessed their efforts. During the year 1930, this small band of six Chinese workers, under the leadership of Pastor Buzzell, instructed and baptized sixty-one new believers in that mission.

A large proportion of the membership of the East Kweichow Mission belongs to the Miao tribes. These people are the real aborigines of China, and date their history back far beyond the coming of the race we now call Chinese. They have been driven back from the lands they formerly inhabited, until now they live chiefly in the poorest mountainous sections. It is to these people that the gospel with its promises of a home where "they shall not build and another inhabit, they shall not plant and another eat," appeals with a special significance. There is a village called An Ping, about thirty miles from our mission station in Kweiyang [kwā-yāng'] where considerable interest is being manifested in our message. Another mission formerly had many adherents among the Miaos in this place, and they liked the missionary then in charge. Later this foreigner returned home and another came in his place who is not liked by the constituency, because they feel that he is not their friend. Consequently they left that church, and since then have been without services, although still believing in the true God and revering His word. It was in this condition that one of our workers found them, and he is now giving them

the gospel message. All that has been taught them they have accepted gladly, and if we but had a worker whom we could spare to stay with these people until they are thoroughly instructed, it would not be long until a goodly number of them would unite with us.

One of the crying needs of this field is a school for the instruction of the young people. At their last annual meeting, knowing the scarcity of funds for this work, these poor people decided that they would try to finance their own school. Questioned as to whether or not they could afford to do this for the few that would be able to attend, they answered, "How can we send our children to the public school where they must disobey the commands of God, and where they are obliged to attend school on the Sabbath?" What answer can one make to such a question as that?

Willing as these people are to finance their own school, they cannot do so. It will be all that they can do to feed and clothe these children during the period of school when the children cannot help to provide for themselves. We should regard it as a privilege and a joy to give them a helping hand in this, their hour of need.

Brother Buzzell is asking for another foreign family to help him carry on this work, and because of the extreme isolation to which these workers are subjected, we all feel the need of having two foreign families together in every mission station. Many more Chi-

nese evangelists and Bible workers are needed to bring the message quickly to those who are seeking for the true light.

In closing, I wish to add a word to show what a United States gold dollar will do here. While visiting the East Kweichow Mission recently, I learned that they had just bought a very usable chapel and spacious grounds for only \$5.00 gold. With an average of ten persons baptized for each native worker employed, this means that these conversions cost but \$8.40 gold each for native salary. Is it worth it?

"Do missions pay?" is a question often asked. Brethren and sisters, there can be but one answer to that question, and I believe that we are going to show our faith in that answer by what we put in the envelope on the coming thirteenth Sabbath.

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## Sabbath, January 23

SEED THOUGHT: "The church is God's appointed agency for the salvation of men. It was organized for service, and its mission is to carry the gospel to the world."—*The Acts of the Apostles*, p. 9.

MISSIONS TALK: Needy Tibet.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 532.

PRAYER: That the Lord will bless the work being carried on for needy Tibet.

### Needy Tibet

J. N. ANDREWS, M. D.

[Director, Tibetan Mission]

TATSIENTLU [tät'sī-ěň-loo'], away on the frontier of Tibet, is far removed from populous centers and from contact with other workers in the China Division, but it has

many interests of its own. It is the meeting-place with the people of secluded Tibet [tĭ-bĕt'] and a center from which journeys may be taken far into their country in different directions. Though the road to Tatsienlu is long, and through country troubled with fighting and turmoil, here it is peaceful, and we are shut away from the troubles and perplexities of other sections. The altitude is high, the climate dry and bracing, and free from the depressing heat of the lower country and the sickness which goes with it. During recent years, more and more missionaries and travelers have visited Tatsienlu in summer, to escape the heat of the lower country, and to see Tibetan life and country, with the high, snowy peaks all about.

It is for the people, of course, that we are here, and how desperate is their need—though they realize it not! The Chinese traders, bent on their bartering, occupied in gambling or other distractions, or smothering their troubles in opium smoke; the poor, raising some grain and vegetables, or carrying firewood from the mountains, subject to sickness and distress of poverty, spending their money for opium, as many do, and for incense and candles and other objects for idol worship—such are the people we see. Many are sick, and the native medicine shops do a thriving business with their useless and even harmful remedies. Disease is taken philosophically, and how often we hear of some one whose sickness has turned for the



worse, "He took the wrong medicine!" But medicine it must be, and we find ourselves continually disappointing these people by not giving them enough. We must ever be ready with some new thing to "take," at least to prevent their taking some native concoction.

For opium the Tibetan substitutes alcohol, and many are slaves to it. Women drink it as well as the men, and often it is given even to the children. The lamas (priests), though supposed to abstain from certain evils, are not curtailed in respect to drink, and no religious ceremony of theirs is conducted without it. "Where is our Tibetan writer today?" we ask of the printer. "O, he came, but was too drunk and I sent him home," is a frequent reply, with variations. "Take this proof to his house for correction," I request. But on returning, the printer says the writer has had guests, and is too deep in alcohol to read. In the mornings we can usually get the help we need from him.

So our printing work goes on, with difficulties, and this literature work is a main line of endeavor for Tibetans. By the hands of the many traders who visit Tatsienlu, a stream of literature is kept going into their country. We have been pleased, on traveling into Eastern Tibet, to meet priests and others who have read our tracts. Many of these people are able to read, and we believe the Lord of the harvest is watching over the scattered seed. Last year we published a small book of Bible readings, containing the main



points of the doctrines. For this book we have translated numerous texts of the Old Testament not before available in the Tibetan. It will be of help to those who have read the tracts. As the literature work is proving of such great value in many other lands in carrying the truth, we pray that it may also be blessed here in going far into this closed land. Surely God's Spirit will go with His word, and it will not return unto Him void.

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## Sabbath, January 30

MISSIONARY TEXT: Prov. 11:30, last part.

MISSIONS TALK: Sabbath School Work in China.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 536.

PRAYER: A few sentence prayers in behalf of the Sabbath schools in the East China Union.

## The Sabbath School Work in China

MRS. K. H. WOOD

[Sabbath School Secretary, East China Union]

IN CHINA, it is difficult to find a believer in the third angel's message who is not a Sabbath school member. In fact, the standing of even a foreign missionary would be seriously questioned by our Chinese brethren if he did not faithfully attend Sabbath school. Sabbath morning usually finds every member of the family in the house of worship ready for the service to begin. This is true whether the Sabbath school is well organized, as in the large cities, or whether it is far up in the mountains where many of the members walk long distances to meeting, and

where few of them possess a timepiece of any kind. In such places there may be only one individual qualified to act as superintendent or teacher, so he must assume both of these responsibilities.

Besides the regularly organized schools, there are in many places little home division Sabbath schools which are doing a good work. Recently, we were pleased to receive a call from a former member of one of our Shanghai [shang-hä'i] Sabbath schools, now living on an island in the Whangpoo [hwäng-pōō'] River a number of miles away. This woman was uneducated, but as our Bible worker taught her the truth, she also taught her to read, and she became a faithful member, her husband later joining her in this faith. They are living in a bandit-infested region with all kinds of wickedness on every side, yet they have brought an elderly couple into the truth. These four adults and two children have a home division Sabbath school together every week.

On account of the unsettled conditions and prevailing lawlessness in that section, about six months ago, this sister and her family fled to Shanghai, bringing with them all their possessions which might attract the attention of bandits. She was very much frightened, not knowing when they might fall into the hands of those who would do them harm. After spending a week in Shanghai in the home of one of our faithful workers who prayed with her every day, she and her husband returned.

to their home, realizing that they were under the protection of One who is all-powerful.

A Latvian brother who is captain on a steamer running between Shanghai and one of the southern ports is also a home division member. He regularly sends in his card reporting attendance and lesson study, together with his offering, and this is usually accompanied by some expression of appreciation of the Sabbath school.

Recently the director of the local mission received a call from an interested company about a day's journey away, asking that a worker be sent to instruct them further in the message. He had no one whom he could station there permanently, but arranged for an evangelist to spend a week with them. During this time the evangelist studied as many of the points of our faith with them as he could in so short a time, and organized a Sabbath school. Thus the Sabbath school will hold this company of people together for the weeks, or perhaps months, which must intervene until a worker can be supplied.

Brethren and sisters in the homeland, will you not earnestly pray the Lord of the harvest that He will send reapers to gather the ripened grain in this far-away field? And as you pray, listen to hear what His voice shall say to you. Perhaps it will be, "Go work today in My vineyard," or it may be He will impress you to sacrifice in some way, that others may be sent. Every hour souls are passing away who might have been saved by

the gospel, if only they could have heard it. Shall we not on the next thirteenth Sabbath do a little more, that this gospel of the kingdom may be proclaimed to the waiting ones in China?

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## Sabbath, February 6

MISSIONARY TEXT: Matt. 9:37, 38.

MISSIONS TALKS:

Advancing in South Chekiang [che-kyäng'].  
A Silent Witness in Peking.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 547.

PRAYER: That the Lord will richly bless the efforts of the workers in these missions.

### Advancing in South Chekiang

GEORGE L. WILKINSON

[Director, South Chekiang Mission]

THE progress of the work in this mission is due largely to the faithfulness of the members, for fifty-two per cent of our membership have been led into the message by the lay members. The willingness to sacrifice, and the honest dealing of our members where they were buying property for a church building in one section of our field, influenced the man from whom they were buying to become an inquirer, and later he donated liberally to help the members buy what he was selling. His wife has already been baptized.

As the delegates who attended our last annual meeting were going back and forth from the church to the place where they were staying during the meeting, they passed by the home of a heathen woman who was greatly impressed by their cheerful, Christian

manner. She decided to come to our church and see if she could not experience some of the joy which they seemed to get from their worship, and which she knew she was not experiencing from the worship of her idols of wood. She soon found that there was real joy in the worship of the true and living God, and she brought her idols to church and gave them to the evangelist. She continued to come and to study the truth, and as a result has recently been baptized. [See cover page.]

We are fully convinced that the more and better Sabbath schools and Sabbath school members we have, the more additions we will have to our church membership. During 1930 we increased the number of our Sabbath schools from fifty to sixty-two. For 1931 we have set a goal to increase the number to ninety, and to have at least one Sabbath school in every one of the eight unentered *hsiens* (a *hsien* corresponds to a county in the United States) in this mission before the close of the year.

Recently, when we were having a vacation in our school in Wenchow [wě'n'chō], one of our teachers, who had not visited his parents for seven years, requested leave to go home for a visit. As his parents live in a distant part of our field where we have no members, it was suggested that he hold a short evangelistic effort while at home, and raise up a company of believers. He has returned, after organizing a Sabbath school of thirty members.



A member recently moved into one of our unentered *hsiens* [counties] and has just sent me nearly thirty signed pledge cards from those who are interested, and who pledge themselves to keep the Sabbath.

During 1930 we had 234 baptisms, 78 more than we have had in any previous year. Our Sabbath school membership at the end of 1930 was more than double our baptized membership, so we have good prospects for rapidly increasing our church membership.

As we see the many manifestations of the working of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of the people, we take new courage, and pray that God may help us to use wisely the means which you give to the work in China.

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## A Silent Witness in Peking

LUCY ANDRUS

[Bible Worker, Peking]

THE ultimate goal of the Sabbath school is souls won. By the Sabbath schools at the home base, this is accomplished not only through individual effort for souls but through large gifts for supporting the work in mission fields. In countries like China, though the Sabbath school offerings seem comparatively insignificant so far as financial value is concerned, the drawing, molding power of the Sabbath school to bring men and women to a knowledge of the gospel is unsurpassed by any other evangelistic agency.

Within the past few months a fine, intelligent, young woman has come to us here in

Peking. It was evident from the first that God had set His hand to save her, for the Spirit's work was plainly seen in her hunger for the word. After she had attended a meeting or two, she sat with paper and pencil copying the ten commandments from a chart on the wall. She did not know that this precious document was found in the Bible already in her possession. From the first she began attending Sabbath school, and when we came to study the Sabbath in our Bible readings, she at once made arrangements with her employers to have the entire Sabbath free from duty. By the following story told in her own words, you can see how the silent witness of a church building was used of God to bring an honest heart into contact with the truth:

"I am a young Chinese woman, twenty-odd years of age. For several years I had taught in a school where the Bible was read each morning in the opening exercises. No other time was given to this study, and I myself did not put any time on it privately, as I was busy studying a little English each day aside from my teaching. But every day, as I went to and from my English class, I passed by the Seventh-day Adventist Church. I thought if they were only holding meetings at that time, I would go in to investigate, and hear the gospel. However, I never passed by at the time of a meeting, but only kept thinking about it and hoping that sometime I might go in.

"Although I had not studied the Bible, I fully believed in the true God, because I knew that many times when I had besought Him in trouble, He had heard my prayer. In 1929 I was so sick that my life was despaired of, and in answer to my cry, God restored me to health in a few days. Just a few months later my mother was taken seriously ill. God again heard my prayer for healing. I believe that this was the special favor of God, and to this day my heart overflows with gratitude to Him for thus sparing the lives of my mother and me.

"In May of 1930, I left my teaching and began attending services and studying the Bible at the Adventist church. From that time I felt the hand of God was with me in a special way to help and bless. After seven months of study, I was baptized. Now my heart is doubly happy. Day by day, I pray earnestly that God will keep me from any sin of disobedience and help me to follow His law. I know that the Lord will always be near me, for He is pleased to have us pray, and when we sincerely seek Him, He will grant our requests. I know that He is the only true God."

The structure that attracted this young woman's attention was erected by the help of funds from a thirteenth Sabbath overflow in 1925. In the entire North China Union of 80,000,000 population, there are only seventeen buildings, including rented chapels, where our people meet for worship. We are looking

with confident expectancy to the means provided by this Thirteenth Sabbath Offering for the establishing of more such edifices.

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## Sabbath, February 13

SEED THOUGHT: "Christ's followers have been redeemed for service. . . . The law of service becomes the connecting link which binds us to God and to our fellow men."—*"Christ's Object Lessons," p. 328.*

MISSIONS TALK: Sabbath School in China's Capital.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 558.

PRAYER: In behalf of the workers and believers in this mission.

### Sabbath School in China's Capital

RAYMOND H. HARTWELL

[Secretary, Anhwei Mission]

It is a beautiful morning, and we have sunshine in our hearts, for this is God's holy day. It is more than two miles to the church near Rising Peace Bridge in Nanking [nan-king'], the capital city of China. Shall we go in a carriage, take the bus, or shall we walk? Perhaps this morning we will take a horse carriage, for we do not want to be a minute late. In less than half an hour we have reached the church, and already several have arrived and are waiting quietly for Sabbath school to open. Let us quietly find a seat and offer a silent prayer that God may accept our worship.

The superintendent has taken his seat at the front, and is bowing his head in prayer. His name is Lee. He is the letter writer for the Anhwei [än-hwä'] Provincial Mission. He has left his family with his parents because

he does not yet have room for them to live in Nanking. He hopes sometime to have a place here so they can come and live with him, but he does not complain, for he is working for Jesus. He has announced the opening song. It is No. 58 in the Chinese hymn book,—“Work Till Jesus Comes.” As we all stand and sing, we are thrilled by the thought that Jesus will come very soon. After the song, one of the new converts, Mr. Wang, reads the 54th psalm. “Behold, God is my helper.” He has a wife and a dear little baby, but his wife is at home very sick. They are very poor people. How much they need God’s help just now, and how real He is to such people when they learn to trust Him! We kneel in prayer, while Brother Lo Hwei Yen asks God to bless our school. This brother was brought into the truth largely through the work of Sister B. Miller, our faithful Bible worker in Shanghai, and now he himself is doing Bible work here in China’s capital.

The secretary’s report is read by a young man about twenty-two years old, who was baptized only a few months ago. He was first led to study the truth because of a handbill advertising the night meetings held in the church. Now he is very glad to help distribute such notices for others to read. The missions talk is given, and a young lady reviews the lesson of the last Sabbath. She and another young lady—both students in the China Theological Seminary—are canvassing this



summer, and they are having very good success in their work. Another hymn, "Happiness Is What Men Seek," is sung, and the lesson for the day is studied by each class.

Of course you do not understand all they say, but you can tell that they love Jesus and hope He will come very soon. Before we sing the last song, "I Need Thee Every Hour," each one must repeat the memory verse. To close, we all pray the prayer that Jesus taught His disciples, and again sit with bowed heads for a moment before the intermission.

No, they do not forget to count the offering. The goal for the quarter is \$70, and today they have \$7.54, so every one is glad to know that the weekly goal has been more than reached.

We are so glad you were able to visit our Sabbath school today, and we know that you will be anxious to give a liberal offering on the thirteenth Sabbath so we may be able to send workers to build up many such schools in this great country of China.

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## Sabbath, February 20

**SEED THOUGHT:** "We are called upon to lift our eyes to the 'regions beyond.' Christ tears away the wall of partition, the dividing prejudice of nationality, and teaches a love for all the human family."—*The Desire of Ages*, p. 823.

**MISSIONS TALKS:**

Shansi's Desperate Need.

Progress of the Gospel in Yunnan.

**MISSIONARY SONG:** "Christ in Song," No. 596.

**PRAYER:** That the Lord will richly bless the missionary efforts of the believers in Shansi and in Yunnan.

## Shansi's Desperate Need

C. I. MENG

[Pastor Meng, a capable young Chinese evangelist, is director of our newly opened work in the Shansi (shän'sē') Mission. His article has been translated from the Chinese.]

THE work of the last gospel message in Shansi is very young—just in the kindergarten stage. It was only a year ago that a real beginning was made in the work here; but we have truly received of the Lord's mercies in abundance, and He has blessed our work and made it prosperous.

One time when we opened a baptismal class, one of the inquirers said, "Please pray much for me, and ask the Lord to move the heart of the man I am working for, that he may allow me to keep the Sabbath." When the time arrived for the baptismal service, the man for whom this brother was working told him that he could have Sabbaths off, and work on Sunday instead. There were more than a hundred other workers, and he was singled out and given this privilege of keeping the Sabbath. Does this not show the great power of God?

At another time, in prayer meeting, when the time came for testimonies, a man arose and said, "My tithe for January was one dollar and twenty cents. The second month, my income increased to twenty dollars, so my tithe was two dollars. When the fourth month came, my tithe was two dollars and eighty cents. I have now paid tithe for six

months, and I have been promoted to be chief of the bureau. Now I can pay a tithe of five dollars a month."

The needs of the work in Shansi are many, and calls for help are constantly coming to us. This year we have had only three churches, and aside from these there is a company where an interest was started as the result of colporteur work. From twenty to thirty persons meet in this place, and they have already kept the Sabbath for two years. They earnestly plead for a worker to be sent there.

In another place, away in the mountains of western Shansi, is a family of seventy people, who with a number of others are deeply interested in the truth. They are constantly calling for a worker. In another place, which we have not yet been able to visit, is a group calling for help. They love the third angel's message, and they have already sent in one hundred dollars as tithe. Last winter I started to visit them, but as the mountain roads were infested with robbers, I was unable to get through to them. A company of twelve in still another village are earnestly beseeching us to come and teach them, and there are a number of other places in our field where the people are hungering and thirsting for the gospel of the third angel's message, and are longing for some one to teach them.

The harvest is ripe, but we lack workers and means.

## Progress of the Gospel in Yunnan

MRS. DORA L. FENG

[The article which follows was written by one of our Chinese workers, and has been translated into English from the Chinese. The writer was formerly a student in our training school in Shanghai. It was she who was being escorted from Kweichow (kwā'chō') into Yunnan (yoon-nān') to be married to Pastor Feng when Pastor Herbert K. Smith met death at the hands of Chinese bandits. Sometime after this article was received, the sad news reached Shanghai of the murder of two of our workers in Yunnanfu (yoon'nān-foo'),—Victoria M. Miller and Vera M. White. The husbands of these women remain at their post in needy Yunnan, aided by a few faithful Chinese workers. Thus the work advances at the cost of life itself, but even those called to suffer most keenly, rejoice through their sorrow that precious souls are being won and the coming of Christ is being hastened. Pray for the speedy finishing of the work in Yunnan, and in all of China.—*Bessie Mount.*]

WE ARE grateful to the Lord for the good climate here in the province of Yunnan. The population of this province differs from that of most other provinces of China, in that it is made up of about 140 different tribes and races. Although there are so many different classes for whom to labor, our workers here are very few in number.

There are a great many Mohammedans in this part of Yunnan, and many of them come to our little dispensary for medical help. Our object is not only to help them gain physical healing, but at the same time to point them to the One who can give them spiritual healing. During 1930 this little dispensary took care of more than 4,000 cases.

In the city of Yunnanfu, the provincial capital of Yunnan, we distributed 68,300



tracts during 1930. We especially thank the God of all power, because, so early in our work here in Yunnanfu, He has raised up an earnest believer who lives near the railway station. This man and his wife constantly scatter tracts and other literature on the trains, and thus people from many *hsiens* (counties) have already learned something of the truth. Many Christians of other denominations are studying our message, and they like to read our literature.

We have also opened work among the Miao people, and the aboriginal hill tribes. These people are extraordinarily interested in the truth, and love to study it. One of the Miao brethren has translated some of our hymns and the Bible doctrines texts into the Miao language for the benefit of his people. We hope that in a short time our church membership here may be greatly increased.

Some of our Sabbath school members who were formerly unable to read have made great progress in the study of the message through their interest in memorizing the Sabbath school memory verses and the requirements of the Five Star Memory Verse Cards. When they hear the truth they are anxious to learn all they can about it, so they put forth earnest efforts to learn to read that they may be able to study for themselves.

Dear brothers and sisters, will you not pray much for the work in Yunnan, and will you not give liberally for the Thirteenth Sabbath Offering, that the work of God may prosper?



## Sabbath, February 27

SEED THOUGHT: "It is in doing Christ's work that the church has the promise of His presence."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 825.

MISSIONS TALK: Light Breaking in the "Middle Kingdom."

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 544.

PRAYER: In behalf of this mission.

### Light Breaking in the "Middle Kingdom"

O. B. KUHN

[Director, Anhwel Mission]

IN THE days of her greatest sovereignty, China was surrounded by an almost complete circle of dependent states. Beginning with Korea, it was possible to pass through Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, Siam, Annam [ă-nam'], and Tonking [tong-king'], and all the time be on Chinese territory. At that time the Chinese Empire, consisting of China proper and her outer territories, had an area of 5,000,000 square miles. As her name, Djung-gwoh (Middle Kingdom) indicates, China regarded herself as the geographical, cultural, and political center of the whole world. All else was considered to be but the fringe around her vast empire. According to information recently published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Council of the Central Government, the total population of China is but little under 500,000,000, about one fourth of the population of the entire world. In spite of having the highest death rate of any people, the Chinese population is increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 a year.

The solemn responsibility of carrying the gospel message to this nation cannot be impressed too often upon us all. The work of widely proclaiming the gospel in this extensive land will be facilitated by the marvelous changes taking place today in what was once the most exclusive and most conservative of nations. The wonderful transformations being brought about by the government's program of reforms, improvements, and national developments are not only opening up the country by providing extensive modern methods of communication and transportation, but they are also opening the minds and hearts of the people and preparing them to receive the gospel. In the light of present-day developments, Francis Xavier's disappointed cry toward China, "Rock, Rock, wilt thou never break?" is changed into expressions of hope and courage.

China's leaders, among whom are many returned students from America and European universities, assisted by numerous foreign advisers from America and Europe, are modernizing and firmly establishing the Central Government at Nanking. These English-speaking Chinese officials enjoy reading English papers, and we are taking advantage of this opportunity by placing the *Signs of the Times* and *Liberty Magazine* before these influential men. We have also sent to fifty of the leading government officers copies of "The Story of a Lost Day," "The Pope King Again," "The

Skip-a-Day Calendar," "Belief and Work of Seventh-day Adventists," and Sol Bloom's speech on calendar reform.

Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth has conferred with high government officials regarding the proposed change of the calendar, and just now there is also considerable anxiety concerning the government's regulation prohibiting the teaching of religion in mission schools. However, we are confident that our literature will exert an influence for good in the capital of this great nation, and we hope that the Chinese officials will yet grasp the American ideal of separation of church and state—that both the state and the church are to be supreme and independent in their separate activities.

China's affairs, we believe, will be overruled by the Lord for the furtherance of the gospel, and if the Sabbath schools everywhere continue their splendid support of foreign missions, God's work for China and other needy lands will soon be finished. Then will come the rewards of the eternal kingdom, and the exceeding joy of knowing that many souls have been saved through the efforts of our loyal Sabbath school members the world around.

Leaders of the children's divisions will find interesting material on China in the book, "Travel Talks on China" by Frederick Lee.

## Sabbath, March 5

MISSIONARY TEXT: John 3:16.

MISSIONS TALK: Sabbath School Out of Doors.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 589.

PRAYER: That the Lord will bless the Sabbath schools in the Central China Union.

### Sabbath School Out of Doors

CHEN WEN HSIOH

[Mr. Chen is the Sabbath school secretary of the Shensi (shen-sē') Mission. Conditions in this far-inland province have made mission work very difficult, and our workers have suffered many hardships. At present the work is carried on under capable Chinese leadership, and is making splendid progress. It was a joy to me to look into the earnest face of the writer of the article which follows, when in attendance at the Central China Union Biennial Meeting a short time ago. Though deeply pitted by small-pox, his face fairly beamed with love for God and the truth, and shone with a light which could not be effaced by disfiguring scars. His article has been translated from the Chinese.—*Bessie Mount.*]

SHENSI is one of the provinces of the Central China Union. The third angel's message first entered this province in 1914, and the first church was organized here in 1915. During the years since then, Shensi has suffered much from such natural calamities as flood, drouth, and famine, and has also been harassed by robbers and bandits and torn by war. In addition to these obstacles to the work of God, workers have been forced, because of illness and for other reasons, to withdraw from the field. In spite of all these hindrances, the work of God has not stopped, though its progress has been impeded, so that it has gone slowly.

In 1925 and 1926 the city of Sianfu [sē'-än-fōō'] was besieged by the enemy's army

for eight months. After the siege was over, the city was troubled by communists. The work of other missions was practically broken up, yet not only was our own work unhindered by this trouble, but moreover the Lord opened for us a door for the gospel, so that the work made surprising progress.

About seven miles from the city of Sianfu, lives a church member by the name of Li. Early every Sabbath morning he brings his offering and comes into the city to church. This man is very earnest, and so much does he love the Sabbath that he dreads the time between, and says that a day seems like a year to him, so anxious is he for the Sabbath to come again so that he can come to meeting. Even during the famine year this man did not stop paying his tithe.

Li Shih Yun is another faithful member. He was a shoemaker by trade. When the famine came, he took his family to the town of Tun Kuan to live. From the time when he first accepted the truth he has been very faithful in the matter of all kinds of offerings, and especially does he see the importance of the tithe. Many of our church members were made very, very poor by the famine, but Li Shih Yun's food and clothing were the same as in a good year.

Now we shall tell about the Sabbath school that was held out of doors. About two years ago, workers were sent to a district in Shensi known as Pu Cheng. Since then the work has



made rapid progress in this place, and the blessing of the Lord has been seen in a special way. When a baptismal class of twenty-three members was being conducted, and study was given to putting away harmful indulgences, such as tobacco and opium, the people brought their opium pipes and gave them to the evangelist. They made up their minds to keep the Sabbath, and to pay tithe for the furtherance of the gospel. Last year was a famine year, and times were very hard, but these people determined to raise money for a larger place of worship. So they gave \$134, and bought a five-room house in which to hold meetings and conduct a school. Even yet they do not have enough space for all their Sabbath school classes, so four classes of the senior and youth's divisions are taught in the courtyard. The first Sabbath in February was a very cold, windy day. The ground was covered with snow, and snow was still falling. It was at the time of the Chinese New Year, and many visitors came to Sabbath school that day, bringing the attendance to more than 380. There was no space within to accommodate so many, so when the classes separated, some were conducted in the open courtyard. While the classes were in session, it was snowing, and the black garments of the members were changed to white by the falling snow. What would you think of trying to teach a Sabbath school class under such conditions? All were very happy, and glad to come and listen.

Many places near Pu Cheng have little companies of Sabbath keepers, and small Sabbath schools have been organized, the members themselves supplying meeting places and necessary furniture. There are about three hundred Sabbath keepers in this section, and there are many in other villages who are inquiring and studying into our truth.

Alas, the harvest is ripe, but the laborers are too few! How shall the harvest be reaped? We hope you will pray much for us, that we may have more pastors to lead the people out of darkness. And we hope you will open your purses and give liberally for the support of the work in this needy field.

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## Sabbath, March 12

MISSIONARY TEXT: Ps. 126:6.

MISSIONS TALKS:

Kweichow Is Calling.

Dark Tibet Needs the Light.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 588.

PRAYER: That we may help with our gifts and prayers to answer these calls.

## Kweichow Is Calling

LI WAN CHUEN

[This article has been translated from the Chinese. A few weeks ago it was my privilege to hear, from the lips of Pastor M. C. Warren, superintendent of the West China Union Mission, something of the life and work of the writer, who is one of our evangelists in the East Kweichow (kwā'chō') Mission. Pastor Li was converted a few years ago during a series of meetings conducted by Pastor Warren. The meetings were drawing to a close, and Brother Warren felt burdened to see greater results. He asked the Lord to give him ten more souls,—one for each remaining night of the meetings. His prayer was answered, and Li Wan Chuen was one of the ten who gave their hearts to God at that time. Today he is one of the most earnest

and successful soul winners to be found anywhere. His heart aflame with love for God, he is constantly alert for opportunities to speak a word for his Master, to pass out a tract, or to give a Bible study, and he is continually planning how he may enter some new village with the message of truth.—*Bessie Mount.*]

THE three angels' messages of Revelation 14:6-12 tell us that the everlasting gospel is to be preached to all that dwell on the earth,—“to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people.” That prophecy is truly being fulfilled, but there are yet many places in East Kweichow where this message has not been proclaimed. It has been only about two years since our church was established in the East Kweichow Mission. During this time, the Lord has greatly blessed His work, and people from several tribes have accepted the truth, while some from other tribes will soon be baptized and unite with the church. So God's holy work is beginning to spread among these people, according to the prophecies of Revelation 14 and Matthew 24.

Sixty or seventy attend services in the Anping district, and people from several tribes have accepted the truth. They are very earnest, and eager to study the Sabbath school lessons.

At Hu Ti Siao we have more than ten church members, and there are many inquirers. They want us to send a worker among them, but we have no one to send.

At Da Wo Tzai (“Big Nest Refuge”), we also have members and inquirers, hoping that we will send a worker to help them. Some

time ago, I visited An Shuen, and stayed there for more than twenty days, preaching and teaching the truth to the people, and more than twenty have signed their names to become inquirers. Several of these are from other denominations, but they now love the Sabbath truth, and beg us to send some one to help them all the time.

From many places calls are constantly coming for workers to come and teach the gospel, but we are unable to answer these calls. May the Lord bless His church, and give it much means to send forth workers to do work to His glory. Will our people in every place please pray for the work in Kweichow?

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## **Dark Tibet Needs the Light**

WU YUIN AN

[Wu Yuin An is a Chinese worker who has assisted Dr. J. N. Andrews in his work on the border of Tibet. His article has been translated from the Chinese.]

I AM glad for the opportunity to tell our brothers and sisters in the Lord of the needs of dark, unlighted Tibet. Eastern Tibet is a veritable stronghold of Buddhism. There are many lamaseries, with from three to five thousand lamas (priests) in each. The leader is called the Great Lama. He has charge of all the others. The second in power, Fu Du Du Lama, is a living Buddha, and is worshiped by the people. If any are sick, or in trouble, or meet with any difficulty or trial,



they go to the living Buddha, and he reads the holy books to them and prays. Rich and poor, old and young, men and women,—all greatly reverence the lamas, and every family with sons must send some of them to become lamas. When any one sees a living Buddha he must bow to him, and the people believe that if he places his hands on their heads, their sicknesses will be healed.

Twelve years ago Dr. Andrews was sent to this place by God, and he established a small hospital and dispensary to give physical help to the people and also as a means of giving them the gospel. This hospital is like a great electric light to give light to these people in darkness; but our electric light plant is very small, our light strength is not sufficient, the light is not strong enough or great enough. We pray that the Lord will send more workers to carry the light of the gospel to every corner of dark Tibet.

Many people come to the dispensary for healing, and when we have helped them physically we give each one a Tibetan tract to read. Each year we make a trip into Tibet, traveling on horses or mules, and distributing tracts and other literature. We also preach to the people about the second coming of Christ. They are greatly amazed at this teaching, for all they have known before is the teaching of the lamas.

God is no respecter of persons, but will gather His people from every nation. Please pray for our work in dark Tibet.



## Sabbath, March 19

SEED THOUGHT: "The Saviour longs to manifest His grace and stamp His character on the whole world."—"*The Desire of Ages*," p. 827.

MISSIONS TALK: Your Heritage in the Cantonese Mission.

MISSIONARY SONG: "Christ in Song," No. 565.

PRAYER: A few sentence prayers for the special blessing of God on this mission.

### Your Heritage in the Cantonese Mission

K. T. KHNG

[Pastor Khng is associate director of the Cantonese Mission, which includes the Cantonese-speaking portion of Kwangtung Province, and the islands of Hongkong and Macao (má-ká'ō) His article has been translated from the Chinese.]

IN practically every country in the world can be found people from the province of Kwangtung [kwäng'tōōng']. It is the natural disposition of the people of this province to risk anything and travel anywhere for the sake of their business interests. Nine tenths of the Chinese living in other countries are from Kwangtung, and by far the greater number of these are from the city of Canton [kan-ton']. When you meet our Cantonese people in the large cities of America or elsewhere, please think of them as representatives of the territory of the Cantonese Mission.

The believers in this mission send greetings to our brethren and sisters in the Sabbath schools of all the world. For thirty years you have given liberally for the advancement of the gospel in this field. We wish to thank you for your generous gifts, and to report to

you something of the work that your offerings have done in Kwangtung.

1. *A heritage that is eternal.* Canton can be said to be the door through which the third angel's message entered China. It was here that Elder and Mrs. J. N. Anderson and Miss Ida Thompson, the first missionaries to be sent to China by our Mission Board, were located. At that time there was not a single believer in what is now the territory of the Cantonese Mission. Now, after nearly thirty years of effort, there are 550 believers in this mission.

2. *Accomplishments in material things.* At the present time the Cantonese Mission has eighteen chapels, where Sabbath school and other services are held from week to week. We have ten church schools, one middle school with over a hundred boys and girls in attendance, and one hospital. More than ten of the buildings occupied by us are owned by the mission, while the others are rented. These buildings which belong to the mission have been made possible by your gifts, some of them being the result of Thirteenth Sabbath Offering overflows.

3. *Financial accomplishments.* During the year 1930 our offerings in this field were sufficient to meet fifty-two per cent of the expenses of carrying on our work. In other words, our mission was fifty-two per cent self-supporting. This means that forty-eight per cent of the funds used in our work came from the gifts of our people in other lands.

4. *Our needs and hopes for the future.* In the territory of the Cantonese Mission there are at least 15,000,000 who have never heard the message that Jesus is coming soon. Most pitiful of all are the 400,000 belonging to the uncivilized tribes in the mountain regions. In some respects these people are similar to the red Indians of America. They allow their hair to grow very long, and they decorate it with feathers. They wear silver rings in their ears, and silver bracelets about their wrists, ankles, and around their necks. The clothing is worn as long as it will hold together, without being changed or washed. They do not eat largely of rice, as the Chinese of this section do, but live on a mixed diet, and they also use a great deal of intoxicating liquor. They are idol worshipers; not one of them knows of or believes in Christ.

One time in my travels I spent a night among these people. I saw a woman who was suffering from some trouble with her eyes. She was taken to the priests, who read their holy books to her, scattered rice, and blew their breath into her eyes to cure her. The blind ignorance of these people is pitiful. Surely they need the light of the gospel, and they, too, may become your heritage.

Brothers and sisters in our Sabbath schools all over the world, please continue to give liberally, as you have in past Thirteenth Sabbath Offerings, and thus help us to warn the millions who are waiting for the gospel in Kwangtung.

## Sabbath, March 26

[Suggestions for the Thirteenth Sabbath]

MISSIONARY TEXT: Matt. 24:14.

RECITATION: A Commission.

EXERCISE: Pray for the Heathen.

DIALOGUE: Plea for China's Women.

EXERCISE: How to Save the World.

RECITATION: The End of My Ocean Voyage.

RECITATION: Let There Be Light.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

OFFERING.

PRAYER: That our gifts to China may be richly blessed, and be the means of bringing the gospel to its teeming millions.

### A Commission

Go, sing to others all the songs  
The angels sing to you;  
The voice unused will lose its power,  
Its tones will not be true.

Transpose for weak, unskillful hands,  
In all the easy keys,  
The cheering strains, the soothing calm,  
Of heavenly melodies.

Go, change the world's sad minor tone  
To joyous chords of love;  
Those deep, ecstatic harmonies  
That fill the life above.

—*Julia H. Thayer.*

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### Pray for the Heathen

FIRST CHILD:

In Africa's dark, deep forest, millions of souls  
today  
Are without the blessed gospel; for them we  
ought to pray.

SECOND CHILD:

We will pray for souls in China, who can never  
know the right  
Till we tell them of the Saviour and the blessed  
gospel light.

THIRD CHILD:

For India in darkness, our prayers to God  
ascend;  
We'll tell them of our Jesus, who will save them  
in the end.

FOURTH CHILD:

Macedonia has our prayers, that the light of  
God may shine  
In the hearts of all her people with the rays of  
love divine.

FIFTH CHILD:

In the islands of the ocean, many thousand  
people live,  
For whom we must pray daily that God His  
light may give.

ALL:

The whole wide world for Jesus! So our  
prayers arise today.  
The whole wide world for Jesus! God speed  
that happy day. —Selected.

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## A Plea for China's Women

EVELYN LARKEY MCFETERS AND ABBIE DUNN

CHARACTERS: Mrs. Chang, a Chinese teacher.

Mrs. Pan, an uneducated woman who is  
anxious to be in the work.

Miss Gibbs, a foreign Bible worker.

(Miss Gibbs and Mrs. Chang are seated, one  
on either side of a small table.)

MISS GIBBS: I noticed on my way up here to  
Pu Chow that the country has really suffered  
much from the floods.

MRS. CHANG: Yes, thousands have been left  
utterly homeless, and now that the cold weather  
is here, the suffering will be intense.

I am glad that so many of the women are  
taking an active interest in the gospel, and are  
learning to read. The children are looking for-  
ward to another year in school. I am anxious  
to get some of them ready for the junior middle  
school, so they can be prepared for a place in  
the work.

MISS GIBBS: You mentioned one woman who  
was intending to come to the women's institute.  
Did she come?

MRS. CHANG: Yes, she is here and she is very  
anxious to take up the Bible work. She wants  
to go to a certain village where the truth has  
never been taught, and teach the gospel to some  
people she knows there, who are in heathen  
darkness.

MISS GIBBS: I do not know how we can give  
her the needed preparation for this work in a  
few weeks' institute, when she can read only a  
very little now. Did she come up with you?

MRS. CHANG: Yes, and she will probably call  
here soon.



MISS GIBBS: I am anxious to talk with her. In the institute I held just recently only three of the nine women in attendance were at all educated. When I go back there I shall hold classes for them, and teach them to read. They will make fine workers when they have learned to read, for they are very earnest.

MRS. CHANG: So few have the money needed for an education. Here comes Mrs. Pan now.

(Miss Gibbs and Mrs. Chang rise as Mrs. Pan enters, and all bow, as Mrs. Chang introduces Mrs. Pan and Miss Gibbs.)

MRS. CHANG: How are you? Are you well?

MISS GIBBS: Have you eaten your rice?

MRS. PAN: Thank you, thank you, I am very well.

MRS. CHANG: Please be seated.

MISS GIBBS: I am so glad to hear of your interest in the work for the women of China. I believe that now is the opportune time to reach them, for they are beginning to turn from their old customs, to some extent.

(The three women sit with downcast eyes, as if in deep thought, while some one, not in the circle, sings as a solo, to the tune of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," the following lines:)

From China's multi-millions there comes  
a plaintive plea,  
From our benighted sisters, who yearn  
from sin to flee.  
The chains that e'er have bound them,  
ere long shall be no more,  
The dawn that now is breaking bids  
darkness flee before.

MRS. PAN: We have enjoyed having Mrs. Chang at Mo Ti Chieh with us. Did she tell you how the Sabbath school has grown?

MISS GIBBS: No; we have had only a short visit.

MRS. CHANG: Mrs. Pan received her first interest for the truth through the Sabbath school, and she has been a faithful worker for it ever since. She has taught a class of children for six months. When we raised our last Sabbath school offering goal the children showed a real spirit of sacrifice.

MRS. PAN: One little boy from a poor family, after listening to a talk about the needs of the mission fields said, "Every morning my daddy gives me two coppers to buy baked sweet potatoes with, but now I will buy just one sweet potato. It will keep my hands warm just as well, and I will save the other copper for Sabbath school."

MISS GIBBS: Yes, even children can learn to sacrifice. That reminds me of the problem that confronted the group of believers in Nan Yang. They heard of the need for larger offerings, and their hearts responded. Later, one woman told me that her family went without oil in their food all week in order to have more to give.

MRS. CHANG: That is a new way to give, but how would our food taste without any oil for seasoning? We depend almost altogether upon Chinese oils for flavor.

MISS GIBBS: This same woman hesitated to take off her earrings, as she said she would lose respect among her people. One day we were studying about how the Israelites took off their golden ornaments to use in the construction of the temple. When we read this, she loosened her earrings, and said she would give them as an offering to advance the work of God.

MRS. PAN: It does take genuine faith to give up these customs in China, for they have for centuries been held as the code of Chinese ethics.

MRS. CHANG: Miss Gibbs, we need more missionaries over here to help train our Chinese women to work for their own people.

MRS. PAN: Yes, we do, for wherever these workers go, new Sabbath schools are established, and when the people come in to listen, they want to come back again, and so they are gradually led to believe and accept the truth.

(All again sit in silent thought as the lines below are sung, and then all rise and walk out.)

The heathen now are waking on Sinim's  
darkened shore;  
We see them now forsaking their ways  
of long before.  
Their doors that once were bolted, are  
now thrown open wide;  
For light and truth they're pleading,  
Oh, shall they be denied?

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## Exercise: "How to Save the World"

FIRST JUNIOR WITH A BIBLE:

I HAVE a Book which tells the way  
That God would have the people live.  
If every one would keep His rules,  
If every one some help would give,  
I think the old world would be bright,  
And every soul be happy, too.  
I wish that all the people had  
This blessed Word of God. Don't you?

SECOND JUNIOR WITH A CROSS :

And with the Bible comes this cross ;  
For Jesus' love it always stands ;  
'Twould take the place of idols false,  
In all the far-off heathen lands.  
Mohammed's crescent flag would fall,  
And Buddha's gloomy temples, too.  
I wish the world could see the cross,  
And love the living Christ. Don't you?

THIRD JUNIOR WITH A BELL :

Where Bibles and the cross are seen,  
Church bells begin to swing and ring  
(ring bell softly).  
The gospel story sounds abroad,  
And children learn to pray and sing.  
Then school bells peal through every land,  
Lessons are learned, both old and new.  
I'd like to make the glad bells ring  
All around the earth. Now, wouldn't you?

ALL TOGETHER :

The world need not be dark and cold,  
For God's Word teaches what is right.  
The cross was lifted once for all,  
That all might worship in its light.  
The bells will ring when joy comes in,  
When God helps people to be true.  
Who'll help the better day to dawn?  
We three will help. Won't all of you?  
—Selected.

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## The End of My Ocean Voyage

NELL E. KETTERMAN

[The verses which follow were written by a young recruit coming out to China for the first time, to engage in Bible work for the Chinese women. They voice the thoughts and feelings of many a worker as he leaves home and loved ones for service in a distant land.]

It was night on the great, wide ocean,  
The moon was shining high ;  
And the twinkling stars from the City of God  
Told me that He was nigh.

I stood alone on the bow of the ship ;  
I was sailing the moon-lit sea,  
And 'twas taking me farther from home and  
friends  
Than ever I'd thought to be.

I asked, as I sailed toward the harbor far,  
The One who is my Guide,  
That He'd safely anchor my loved ones "There,"—  
Whom I'd left on the other side.

I followed the blue vaulted dome of heaven,  
To where sky and water met;  
And I thought of the land of China beyond,—  
Of the heathen in darkness yet.

I prayed, as I viewed the star-lit skies,  
To the One who is Father of all,  
That He'd give me grace and power and love  
To fulfill my mission call.

I gave, as the ship brought me nearer my goal,  
My heart and my life so frail,  
To the One who had given His all for me,—  
For with Him I cannot fail.

And then, as the end of my voyage drew near,  
Came the answer to my plea,—  
Assurance that He would supply all my need,  
Because of His love for me.

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## "Let There Be Light"

BERTHA D. MARTIN

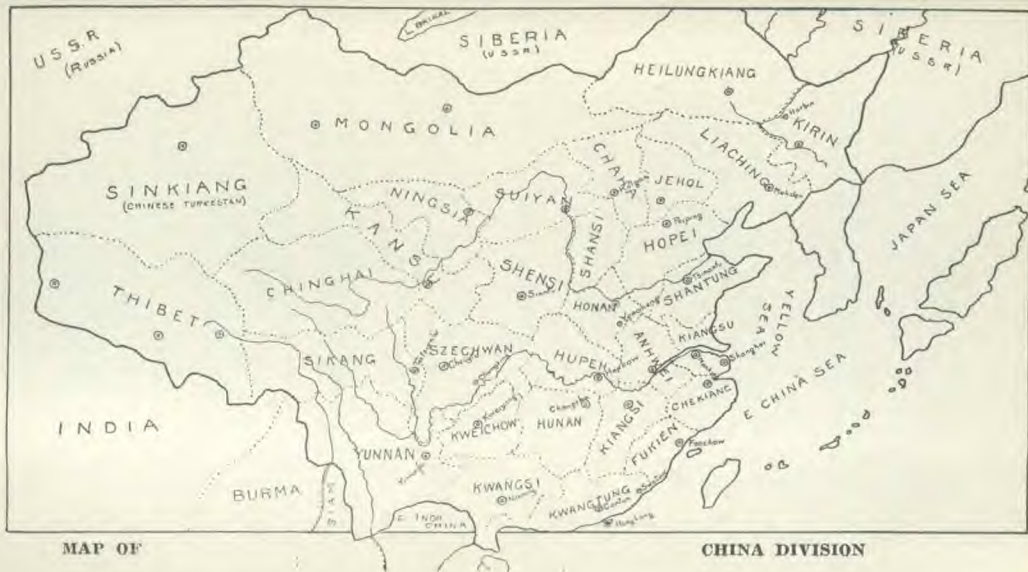
FAR to the eastward and the rising sun  
There is a land where deeper than the night,  
Lieth the shadows dark of pain and death,  
And these no earthly sun can lift or light.

But scattered there throughout its length and  
breadth,  
God has His messengers whose hearts of love  
Glow with the light of truth, like tapers white,  
Kindled by heaven's own altar fire above.

And these have given all, and some laid down  
Their lives in service, and their work is done;  
They being dead yet speaketh, calling thee  
To finish soon the task by them begun.

And we who stay, should we reluctant be  
To give our means, to daily breathe a prayer  
That God may succor those who give and go,  
And keep them safely in His tender care?

Time's weary day is drawing to its close;  
God stays with patient hand the setting sun;  
And mercy's gate He holdeth still ajar,  
Let us be faithful till the work is done.



MAP OF

CHINA DIVISION