Proceedings
of the
Philippine Baptist Conference
1910

SEVENTH
ANNUAL SESSION
DEC. 6-8.

ILOILO, PANAY,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
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ILOILO, PANAY,
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C. L. Maxfield, '12.

Board of Trustees of the Industrial School.
W. O. Valentine, (Principal.) Eric Lund, '12. H. W. Munger, (Boston Repr.)
Annual Report for the northern district,

BACOLOD STATION, NEGROS OCC.

Number of organized churches, 15; other places where regular services are held, 3. Number of ordained pastors, 4. Total number of preachers, 12. Total membership, 650. Number baptized the past year 183. Number chapels 9.

We come to the close of another year of work with feelings of profound gratitude in our hearts for the blessing of God upon our labors. For several years past we have had the good fortune to report year by year an increasing interest in the gospel of Christ and added triumphs of his grace. This year is no exception to those which have preceded. All along the line there has been an advance. In some places we have had trials to bear. Some of our churches seem to have a period of growth and then one of rest and often set-back, but yet even these hardships that must come for the truth's sake and making toward the bettering of our christian living must be counted as times of strengthening rather than of weakening. We have been disappointed too in some of our native preachers but yet as we look back through the months on the year's work and take a more comprehensive view of it, we are bound to say that the advance has far out-weighed any adverse happenings that have come to our churches.

The most notable evangelistic advances that have been made during the past year were in the churches in Granada, Manapla, Cádiz Escalante, and Guadalupe. In the town of Granada one of the most influential men of the place
has been converted with his family. This has given our work a standing that in many places only comes as a result of years of labor and trial. There have been 13 accessions to this little church during the year. They have built them a chapel entirely at their own expense. They are well organized as organization among our churches goes. They have been exceptionally active in evangelizing in the neighboring barrios of Concepcion, Alig, and Santa Cruz. The importance of this work can scarcely be overestimated in its relation to the evangelization of the barrios toward the mountain and in its relation to the work of the gospel in Bacolod.

...In Manapla there have been 37 accessions. This work like that in Granada has been due in great measure to the zeal of our native pastors and preachers. Here as also in Granada a chapel has been built entirely at the expense of the church. Manapla church is closely connected to the church at Somberi and also to the barrios of Kinaruyan and Siccaba sa Monte. It is very probable that both in Siccaba sa Monte and in Linaruyan there will in the coming year be organized separate churches as the outlook in both places is most promising. The increased price of sugar is opening a large part of the country back of Manapla and laborers are going in there to work on the haciendas and to live in the barrios. Manapla is a live trade center, perhaps the best from Silay to San Carlos. The Manapla church is also well organized and has done for a long time much outside evangelizing work.

...The interest in Cadiz Nuevo has also revived during the year. Through the falling away of one of our preachers who used to be in this place there was a feeling of distrust for our preaching but owing to the faithfulness and zeal of his successor while not much has been done in the town itself yet a beginning has been made there and
much real progress has been made in two other centers, Mabini and in the settlement at the saw mill, called Faraon. There have been 12 accessions here, most of them at Faraon, where there is a separate church organization and where the promise of growth is especially bright. The barrio of Daga, where things looked good a year ago has not yielded anything spiritually this year. Some of the members have taken to tuba and gambling and the interest seems to be dead. With this exception Cadiz is promising much for our work. The new saw mill will soon be at work and then with two big mills employing about 600 men between the two and the various haciendas starting up material prosperity seems to be assured.

The town of Escalante offers another instance of the increasing interest in the gospel. Here there have been 14 baptisms. The church has been organized and good work is being done both in the town itself and in the surrounding barrios. We have had to be extremely careful, both missionary and native worker, in this place to avoid being drawn into town politics and figuring as the successor of the decadent anti-friar party which had ruled previously. I believe that we have done this.

The barrio of Guadalupe or Dapdap has also been the scene of progress in the gospel. There have been 18 baptisms during the year. This barrio is very near to San Carlos and with the good interest that is growing in San Isidro, will prove to be a backing for the church which we hope to have some day in that important center on the east coast. San Carlos is the port and center for the whole coast south of Escalante until you reach Guihulngan. It has always been a Spanish settlement and a strong friar center of course. Last March one of our pastors moved in and began work. He had support at once from the barrios of Dapdap and San Isidro. This gave him a good
congregation and he has done splendid work. The friar tried his utmost to prevent street preaching and to oppose the little interest but to no avail. We have a place there and a future without any doubt.

Of the other churches and centers of interest brief mention can be made. Taypo with its church, barrio ground being built upon and its cemetery, is getting along nicely; there have been 13 baptisms during the year. The church is well organized and prospering. During the year a number of men have been preaching, so that they are now doing as aggressive evangelizing work in near by places as any of our churches. In Siccaba owing to the removal of the most promising and influential member the work has languished, but there is hope that a worker will be provided for them and that they will take heart once more, especially since the Cadiz pastor will be able to visit them and help them occasionally. In Somberi, no effort has been made to rebuild the chapel that was blown down some months ago. It is very probable that the new chapel will be built upon the hacienda near by and that many of the members of the church will live there. In Victorias there have been divisions due to the presence of two old-time trouble makers but the best part of the church are holding together and there is hope that peace will come to them. Saravia continues strong as ever. There have been no great number of baptisms as in former years. This seems to be one of the churches that is going through its resting stage. There are no serious divisions and the church is as vigorous as ever. In Silay real progress has been made. There have been 11 baptisms. Early in the year a chapel was obtained by purchase. This stands on rented ground and they must now move. They are hoping and planning for a permanent building. The work is on a solid basis and moving along nicely.
Malisbug and Eliam are doing well. The latter place has built them a new chapel, obtained a cemetery and a place for a Protestant barrio. Talisay remains where it has been for eight years. It is a hard field and its time has evidently not yet come. Bacolod is still another. There have been no baptisms from the town but there are several who are ready but who are prevented by one reason or another. Aliig and Santa Cruz two barrios to the east ward have been visited frequently and there is hope for us in both places.

So much for the condition of our churches, now as to work among them. First of all, great credit must be given to our faithful native pastors and preachers who are bearing the brunt of the battle in so many ways. The results of the year are very largely to be ascribed to them. The missionary has made two long comprehensive tours of the whole district. It was hoped that four might have been made, but sickness in the family and added cares prevented this. Besides these long trips many short ones have been taken as they were needed, so that the whole district has been well covered during the year. In this connection mention must be made of the missionary labors of our ordained men. All four of them have made trips with or without the missionary for the purpose of examining and baptizing candidates for baptism. As this district increases its number of churches it is becoming increasingly difficult for the missionary to do this work. Our native pastorate have done noble service in this work and amply justify their ordination, besides beginning that bearing of the burden which is their duty and their high privilege.

In order to train our workers and to help them to gain more enthusiasm for their work in united Bible study and prayer it has been our custom to hold a workers class
or conference each year for about ten days or two weeks. This year the conference was attended by 20. Lessons were given in the gospel of Matthew, as well as in public reading of the Bible, and simple exercises in the care and use of the voice for public speaking. Simple instruction was also given in meeting some of the current so-called philosophy that they run against so frequently. The History of the Jesuits as translated in Visayan was also studied. Conferences were also held as to practical methods of conducting meetings, and training our church members. Much time was given to prayer, since the conference is to be inspirational as well as educational.

The past year, as has been noted, has seen the erection of four new chapels, the completion of the church at Saravia; and partially finished chapels in Siccaba and in Victorias while plans are on foot for the chapel in San Carlos. The cheering thing about this activity has been the part that our native brethren have taken in it. It seems in our district to be certain that help from the American missionary is a hindrance rather than an aid in the erection of places of public worship.

One outstanding thing during the past year that brings joy to all of our hearts is our annual association. Here again we are called upon to bear witness to the co-operation of the native churches. Our association last year held in Saravia, was attended by fully 400 people. The association was entertained by the Saravia church, one of the members of which practically fed the whole gathering. Besides this, the churches contributed sufficient to pay the travelling expenses of those who had been invited from Panay. At this meeting the new building was dedicated and two were ordained to the gospel ministry. It was an occasion long to be remembered and strengthened our churches greatly.
Since the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Steinmetz from the field the Dormitory has been in our care. We now have 37 boys in the institution. The attendance at chapel services during the first part of the term was not as good as it might have been but there has been some improvement in this regard. Regular Bible instruction is given each Tuesday evening and the young men are expected to attend the English Sunday School. Each morning at six the missionary gives the young men a short gymnastic exercise followed by prayer. The dormitory work in Bacolod deserves a better building. We sorely need a building constructed for dormitory purposes. With the emphasis being put upon athletics now in the government school, we have a fine opportunity to provide a gymnasium and baths that will supplement what the government is doing and will supply a real need. This is and always will be the road to success in any undertaking. Find out what is needed and then supply it. This is our need for our dormitory and their need in their training. We believe in the dormitory. It does not do all that a Christian school does but it fills a blank. We plead for a suitable building and equipment.

Thus the year and its results. We most reverently thank the good God for the priceless privilege of being able to have some part in this great work, grateful for the work that has been done and praying his blessing upon the new year that awaits us.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHIBAL A. FORSHEE.
Southern Negros.

The past year has been one of steady progress in the work on Southern Negros. It has been a year of wide evangelism. Early in the year it had seemed to me that this would be the great need. The Independent Aglipiano movement had been checked because all of the Roman Catholic churches which had been in their possession since the insurrection before the American occupation reverted by a decision of the courts to the Roman Catholics. The Independents were thus left without church homes. Some went back to the Roman church. Some stood together and built cheap bamboo churches. Many turned a listening ear to the Gospel. The need was imperative for a wide proclamation of the Gospel message. Aside from the regular native workers six Bible women from the training school spent six months in the work. A number of young men from my district, who are studying in the Industrial School did good work during the vacation. In all, twenty-two workers have spent all or a portion of the year in definite evangelistic work.

A chapel has been constructed at Santol in the old robber district of Papa Isio above Isabela and the church is growing in power and usefulness. A large village is growing about the chapel which is coming to be considered as a place of safety and of peace.

A substantial chapel of wood has been built in Pontevedra and a service with Sunday School is being conducted there by the members, three of whom are teachers in the Public schools. The lot was given here and a large portion of the materials were provided by the teachers. In Bago
the best site on the public square has been presented by Mr. Araneta and the members are gathering funds with which to help-erect a substantial chapel at the beginning of the year.

Our annual conference was held at Valladolid. Although our membership is widely scattered the attendance was fair and the effect of the gathering was good upon the town and served to draw our scattered companies of believers together in love and in power. Wenceslao Lime who had proved his worth during three years of service was ordained to be general evangelist.

It is my purpose to lay the responsibility for maintaining the church services upon the members themselves, to be borne by themselves, until they may so grow in numbers and in a sense of duty that they will call, ordain, and support their own pastor. I mean to use mission funds to maintain three or more evangelists for general evangelization and superintendency of the work.

There has been a substantial and encouraging number of baptisms, and the number of adherents to Protestantism has been increased greatly during the year. The low moral tone of life; the slowness to comprehend what church membership really means in moral and spiritual requirements and the warning of the independent Catholic church that to go out from them means disloyalty to the country, together with the studied and persistent persecution of the Roman Catholics now under the direction in each town of one or more white European priests who speak English has made it necessary to make haste slowly with regard to the reception of members into the church. I have felt that time would be gained and the will of the Master the better fulfilled if we insisted that fruits of regeneration should be manifest before baptism should be administered. Nine of our members in the south are,
teachers in the Public Schools. Two others are government students in Manila. One is a telegraph operator and yet others occupy important positions. This rejoices our hearts for it shows that the Gospel has an appeal not alone to the poor and needy village and mountain people but also that the Gospel message will win the hearts of the leaders in the towns as well, if we have faith and patience to wait for the harvest. It may be slower in progress and the results not so large in number at first but the few gained means the opening of yet wider doors to the higher classes as well as to the lower who are influenced and controlled to a great degree by the higher classes.

In Iloilo, I have had the responsibility for the dormitory work. Mr. Lund and Mr. Munger have shared the responsibility with me and have cared for the work when I have been on tours. The dormitory in Iloilo was soon filled and another was established near the La Paz High School. It has been a most happy and profitable work. Arrangements should be made at this Conference for the permanent continuance of this work, on a yet larger scale for the returns from it are large and the cost of maintenance insignificantly small.

During the Bible School an hour a day was given to teaching when I was in Iloilo. When on tours Mrs. Maxfield carried my class and looked after the culinary end of the dormitory work.

We have about four hundred Americans in Iloilo and the Y. M. C. A. is the centre of Christian influence among them. We have no secretary and the maintenance of it is provided by popular subscription. I have shared with the other missionaries and Christian laymen in Iloilo the responsibility of providing this one institution where white men may gather, without the influences of the saloon, and where each Sunday evening the Gospel is preached. While
outside our regular missionary work, in reality, it is one of the most greatly needed forms of missionary endeavor.

Iloilo has proved to be an efficient evangelistic centre for southern Negros not only because of the communication which it gives to every part of my field with transportation facilities but also because of the large number of students who are here during the greater part of the year and steady stream of people from southern Negros who come to Iloilo as the commercial centre of their district. When Mr. Forshee goes on furlough there will be need that my residence shall be in Bacolod.

Mrs. Maxfield and the children have spent eleven weeks in the field with me and have helped not a little in establishing the work among the women and the children. We shall continue this form of service the coming year.

CHARLES L. MAXFIELD.

The Girls Baptist Dormitory, Bacolod

It is with deep thankfulness and joy that I send my first year's report. It has been a busy year, not without some trials and discouragements, of course; but the blessings have far out numbered these; and while the results so far as we can see now have not been great, the seeds I am sure has been sown, many lessons learned, there has been real growth and development, and hearts have been comforted and helped. When I had been here a month Miss Biszinger went to Jaro and I was left alone. Language study was supposedly my first duty, but how could it be, when there were many other duties pressing.
Still there was time for three or four hours study a day, quite as much as one can safely do at first in this land; and in August I passed my first examination in Visayan. Since the second Sabbath after I came I have had a class of young people in English in our morning Sunday School. My work here in our home and our Bible lesson every evening is of course all in English. Our number in the dormitory has not been as great as we would like, but we expect more next year. At present we have twelve students. Two teach in the kindergarten; and two in the Visayan Sunday School. One was baptized during the year; the first of her family to confess the Saviour. She is now in Manila finishing her studies. We hope to have her some day as a teacher, perhaps in the “Academia” in Jaro. She is a girl of strong principles and stirling qualities.

My vacation was spent at the beach in Capiz. That was the best opportunity I have had to study Visayan for I had the company of Miss Nicolet and Miss Suman’s help, and twenty-eight children about who could not speak English.

Since June the kindergarten has been carried on in connection with the dormitory, with an attendance of forty-five and the help of two efficient Christian teachers.

The dispensary also with the assistance of Glicerio is opened daily except Sunday. In the month of November the average number treated daily was seven; also many visits were made in the homes of the people. It has been a year of seed sowing rather than reaping but also, we believe, of real growth and development in the lives of all our young people.

SARAH WHELPTON.
The Woman's Bible Training School and Womans Evangelistic work, Jaro.

JARO, PANAY, P. I.

It is with a heart full of thanksgiving to God that I render this report.

The year has been full of strange and new experiences, for somehow these people seem peculiarly able to show up some new side of their mis-led lives; but notwithstanding these facts the Lord has led us forward, and we have by His help made greater progress this year, than any previous, in getting grounded and rooted in Christian experience.

As usual we carried on the Bible Training School till the close of December, when the young women were given a vacation of two weeks, after which 25 of them returned to the school and were from there distributed as workers and helpers on the following fields:

Negros:

District of Mr. Forshee, two.

„ of Mr. Maxfield, six.

Panay:

District of Dr. Thomas, seven.

„ of Mr. A. E. Bigelow, four.

„ of Mr. Munger, four.

The other two were helping in homes of Missionaries.

These young women were sent out in couples, each couple going to different towns and villages; visiting in the homes, gathering the children to children's meetings and S. S., holding prayer meetings in the homes,
talking to the people at the markets, inviting them to Sunday services, and selling Christian literature.

Each couple were given a time-book, in which a record was kept of every meeting, S. S., and children’s meeting they held, every home they visited, every town and bario they went to, and every piece of literature they sold and they even kept a record of how many people attended the meetings. From these records I gather that between two and three hundred towns and villages were visited by them. This however does not include Mr. Maxfield’s district, as those working for him reported to him only.

These young women continued from the middle of January, to the middle of June, in the fields, and it was very gratifying to hear of the good reports that came from the different Missionaries.

To describe the joy of these young missionaries, as they came back to school in July, is impossible. With tears of joy in their eyes and trembling voices they told of how they had been received in the different fields, and how some souls had been won for Christ, how some who did not want them at all when they first came, were not willing they should leave the field and go back to school at the set time, saying: “You do not need any more schooling, stay and help us for we know so little about those things.”

During the months of February and March I made three trips up country.

Literature:

As we did not render any report of literature sales last year we include the two years from July 1908—July 1910, in the present report.

Visayan N. T. about 500. O. T. S. S. Quarterlies, over 2000, (2600) out of these 100 have been used in the class room. “The Life of Christ”, over 2000.
Tracts on the comet, 1700. Song books, 450. English, and English and Spanish Bibles and N. T., 80. Spanish Bibles and N. T., 110. Tracts and booklets including the gospels in English, Spanish, and Visayan and other portions of the Scriptures, about 3000.

Besides these a goodly number of cards and tracts have been given away. This however does not include the report of the six students working with Mr. Maxfield, last vacation.

This may not show up a great deal when we think of two years and so many to work at it; but it must be remembered that none of these books have been sold when the feelings of the people have been worked up thro eloquent speaking and enticing elegance of persuasive men. Too, in most places the field had already been honey-combed by colporters and Bible women when the students commenced their work.

So then it means that most of these books, booklets, tracts, and Scripture cards have gone into the homes of the people by the faithful persistent effort of these God-fearing women, and in most cases there has gone with each piece of literature a message of Christian love and good will. There has also been a marked change for the better in the attitude of the non-Christian people toward the girls.

In many places and homes where lightning was called down on them some time ago they are begged to come often and early so there may be more time to tell the Bible stories. True we have not yet had any great inpouring of converts into the churches; but I have faith to believe that the leaven is at work and some day in God's own time we shall know what the Holy Spirit has been doing these days thro His holy word thus scattered by these faithful workers.

The 27th of March I left for my vacation in Japan.
Had an altogether splendid and restful time, taking time to see some of the wonderful strange and even pathetic things of beautiful idol-ridden Japan. I met a number of the noble troup of Christ’s soldiers who are lifting the banner of King Immanuel. Had the pleasure of attending the annual conference of our denomination at Arima. Returned on the 7th of July feeling much benefited by the three months of rest.

The first thing to do after my return was to get the house ready for school, a number of the girls were already in, awaiting my return, and they started right in to clean the place up. The girls and 19 boys from Mr. Valentine’s school soon set the house in working order; and on the 25th of July the regular class-room work was commenced. 53 students have been enrolled this term; but 4 of them were sent home to wait till they get a little older and wiser, leaving the total enrollment at present 49. Every Monday afternoon the students go out in twos doing practical evangelistic work. On Saturdays they often hold cottage meetings in La Paz, Mandurriaio, and on the other side of the river. Since my return from Japan I have given up the S. S. in Jaro chapel and am now going with the girls to Pavia, and La Paz, where they work every Sunday and Saturday. In September we started a S. S. in La Paz, and have had from 40 to 80 children each Sunday since; usually there are between 40 and 50 in the morning and between 50 and 80 in the afternoon.

Miss Bissinger and Mr. Bigelow have very kindly helped in the class room work since the first and in October Mrs. Thomas kindly consented to teach the sewing class.

To all these I am profoundly thankful. I cannot think what I should have done without your kind help; I have no other reward to bestow upon you; but a “GOD BLESS YOU! my Father will do the rest.”

ANNA V. JOHNSON.

The past year has brought to me more real satisfaction than I dared hope for at its beginning. The first half was given almost entirely to the work on the Press Building. Little touring was attempted except during the Christmas holidays, until March. From this time till the rains hindered repeated tours were made and the field was covered quite thoroughly. Not having a command of the language to make my preaching worthy the name or very profitable, I left this task to the native pastor who accompanied me; and gave my attention to settling disputes, counselling pastors and members, and teaching classes in the homes. This gave me excellent opportunity to practice what Visayan I know and to test regularly what I was learning from my teacher. If my efforts have proven half as helpful to my hearers as the opportunity to do such work has delighted and strengthened me I am convinced that they have been fairly well treated. I look forward the coming season with a great deal of enthusiasm, as I can now do much more effective work, and will be free to tour.

While I cannot speak with very much authority about the growth of the various churches I am confident that the field as a whole has moved forward not a little. All the work that has been done has been almost entirely at the initiative of the native workers, and certainly has been accomplished by them. Small indeed has been my help, beyond a little counsel. The outlook is especially hopeful.

In this district there are twenty-one organized churches up the country beyond the Kabatuan field. Counting Jaro and the little church on Guimaras at Sanao there are
twenty-three in all. In these churches there are a little over twelve hundred members. At the last association they reported a few over two hundred baptisms. Seven churches, which seldom have preaching and which have no strong deacons reported no baptisms. Only one member was reported as having gone back to the Catholic church and none of the mountaineers as having gone back to their heathen practices, while two years ago quite a number were reported having turned back. Two of these churches are just about dead; four are very weak; eight are barely holding their own and the remaining nine are quite strong. The great difficulty is the lack of a sufficiently trained working body. There are seven ordained men, six of whom are good workers. There are four real good licensed preachers, tho they have but little power. The real strength of most of the churches lies in the fact that they have energetic and capable deacons and deaconesses. All the churches but about four have some kind of a service every Sunday. In some cases this is but a song and Bible reading service interspersed with prayer during the morning hours. Ten of them have two services a day on Sunday, preaching and Sunday school, with a sort of prayer conference after dark in the home of some member. Two churches maintain, besides these meetings, some kind of a meeting or conference every night in the week. Sometimes it is for prayer only, sometimes for study and other times the night is given up to the deacons and deaconesses when they have a special prayer service relating to their own work. All but four or five of the churches made an offering last year for the Manugbantala, about 900 copies of which are distributed monthly and for a fund for building better chapels which they call propaganda. Everything points to the fact that these churches are fast working toward independence. They have
regularly organized societies, either of deacons and deaconesses, or including other members, whose duties are to raise money for all local expenses and relief of any poor and do what they can toward pastoral support. At the coming association it is hoped that an associational society of deacons and deaconesses can be formed with this idea of independence in mind. Self-support may not mean much in terms of American church life when we use the term about these churches, but if we can say that they finance all their own work and do it on their own initiative, I think we are saying a good deal toward the problem in its essential features. I want to commend the policy of Mr. Briggs in this respect. In helping these churches, for instance, to build chapels, he has made them feel that the money given was a loan and not a gift outright. I have done the same in a number of instances the last year and have received the money back already in most cases. In the matter of preachers he has tried to make them feel independent of mission support by helping them into a business of their own. Even this was done, as when he would furnish a man a sewing machine, or another a carabao, in the same spirit as the above. It was to be a loan and not a gift. They are given some help, in the way of clothes and rice, but very little money and the time is soon coming when even this will not be necessary. The man who has the carabao gets no other help. This may not be practicable in every field but it certainly commends itself to me as the nearest way to the goal of independence for the native churches.

The last baguio proved disastrous to this field. Eight of the twenty-two chapels were blown down, most of them being demolished. One or two needed to be demolished, but the others were severe losses. It is doubly a misfortune coming right in the harvest season. Help must be hired
if the buildings are put in shape for the holidays when they will be so much needed. To do this the mission must loan them money and this is the reason why I shall ask the conference to vote me two hundred and fifty pesos to help tide over the season. Most of the money loaned will be sure to come back to the mission as in former cases. There was hardly a church where some one of its members did not lose a house, and the church of Bingga-wan not only lost its big chapel but thirty-eight homes were destroyed and as they had just harvested they lost practically all of their palay and corn. All of their bananas were blown down and the church was almost impoverished. However, no one was killed and for this we are profoundly grateful to God.

The two colporters under my supervision who are employed by the British and Foreign Bible Society have done faithful work, tho they have made no phenomenal sale of literature. The native pastors and other workers keep this district pretty thoroly supplied. Lucio has confined his work almost entirely to trips in the paraw and because he has been able to visit places where little or no work is being carried on he has made the bulk of the sales. He has made a number of trips to Masbate and reports a condition that is especially ripe for our work. At San Augustin he baptized three believers and one of them is building a chapel. There are a number who stand ready to help, one of them being the presidente. The priest is in bad grace over there. Short crops and baguios have made the people poor, but despite this he has done well in selling the new Bicol literature.

Another work I want to commend was the summer work of five Industrial School boys. They held summer schools in four places during the morning hours and in the afternoons and evenings had prayer, song and Bible study
conferences in the homes. They also conducted Sunday School and preaching services on Sunday, as they were with pastorless churches. I thoroughly believe this to be a great opportunity and in the coming season hope to be able to place about ten boys in strategic places. I was hampered last year by not knowing the field and how best to meet the situation. This year I hope to be able to use up my entire appropriation for this sort of work. Four of the girls from Miss Johnson’s school worked in the district and did a good work. Two of them tried to revive a dying church and succeeded remarkably, but their work has been largely lost for I had no preacher to place there and follow up their labor.

Regarding the situation in Jaro, it is about the same as reported at our last conference. The solution of the problem is a chapel that will make work for the Jaro children possible. The opening for young people is splendid and when we have an adequate plant I fully expect to see this field grow. A fine site has been purchased and only awaits the return of Mr. Briggs next year when I trust that work may begin on a workable chapel.

’Tis an ill wind that blows no one some good, they say, and it has proved true in the case of some mountaineers who live near one of the mountain churches. They were grossly mistreated by the municipal police and I was privileged to help them out of their predicament. As a result of this our work has gained a great deal. Now they want me to visit them. In January they have asked me to meet their representatives and receive money from them for cédulas, the first they have ever bought. All these things have drawn them very near our work and is sure to count in the future. A number of these living near our churches at Malag-ìt and Alibunan have been converted and a few have been baptized, but there has been no
real work of any moment. I think that the next year or two is going to open up all these barrios back of Lambunao to our work. There are ten barrios represented in this delegation for whom I am to buy cedulas and this comprises most of the mountain barrios, except those far back on the divide. I do not expect any landslide unless God intervenes in some special manner. These people are far more deliberate in giving up their heathen beliefs than their heathen Catholic neighbors. They are poor, ignorant and superstitious but they have some sterling qualities about morals that most Visayans have lost in their contact with the Spaniards and when they do turn they are going to be steadfast in the light that they receive.

The year has been one full of blessings to me and the district has not been visited by any more serious misfortune than a few locusts and the last baguio. With the fine prospects of a bountiful harvest the next two months I look forward to an exceedingly prosperous year for the Kingdom.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. BIGELOW.

Capiz Home School.

As I look back to the time I arrived in Capiz, when fallen houses, torn up trees, and ruined vegetation were everywhere in evidence, it seems impossible a year has passed; the days have been too full to be long.

January first found us straightened and repaired sufficiently to begin regular school work. Because one of
the school buildings in town had been destroyed, the
Supervising teacher asked that our first and second grades
be taught at home. Miss Suman had planned to do this
any way, because of the poor, and unsafe accomodations
in crossing the river, but this request meant the provision
of the teacher. As my room was above the school-room,
I very soon learned the reason for the quality and quantity
of English spoken by the children in the fourth and fifth
grades, also, that a Filipino, as a disciplinarian, has much
to learn, and all I have seen and heard since but adds to
my conviction.

One of our church girls, who had finished her first
year in High School, wanted to teach this year. Miss
Suman, thinking that to have the same grades taught
at home, during her absence, would simplify matters for
the new missionary, made arrangements to have her as
teacher, her work to begin during vacation months, with
Visayan reading and writing. The two months satisfied
us that a little experience, as a teacher, under the direct
supervision of a Supervising teacher, would make her
a more valuable teacher later on when Miss Suman plans
to add to the family; and prepare the children for the
third grade. There being a scarcity of teachers, for the
public schools, they were very glad to get this young
woman, whom they say was one of their brightest students,
so all our children attend the public schools.

At the opening of school in June, our full number was
not made up as those who went home for vacation were
slow in returning, so we took some bright little boys who
had been sent to Jaro Industrial School, but were too
young to stay there; two were from Negros and three
from Iloilo Province, the 45th to come was a Mundo boy;
among whose people, two preachers had succeeded in
gaining a foot hold during the last dry season.
From the beginning of school, June 15th, to October, which is harvesting time, the attendance was so great in the first grade that half-day sessions, only, were held, some of the Home children being in either session, necessitated school work at home both morning and afternoon. I was glad of the opportunity to help them understand new words, al tho this left me but little time for language study.

For a time the Catholic children were a little troublesome, but after a little threatening on the part of the Missionaries there was no further trouble. The conversion of one of the teachers, no doubt, has made some difference too.

There are advantages and disadvantages in sending the children to the public school: stolen books, umbrellas, hats, industrial work material, and wet clothing on one side, and the influence that clean clothes and bodies, and, I trust, improved manners and conversation may have, not only in school, but on the way, on the other. That the latter has won one friend, I know, for tho a strong, influential Catholic, she tells us "our mission is a worthy one," and that she loves to watch the children come and go. In a recent visit to the home she asked to be allowed to buy some toys for the children's Christmas.

Early in the year the problem of age limit, for the boys which had been the subject of much discussion and prayer, was unmistakably settled for us by Him who is ever ready to lead, and in June four of the older ones of fourteen and fifteen years, were sent to Jaro Industrial School one having gone in January and one boy entered the Bible School in Iloilo.

The general health in the home has been very good. We have had one epidemic of chicken pox, one of mumps, a little malaria and the usual things expected with children, one death from Spinal meningitis, and two
discussions after three months unsuccessful treatment for skin disease.

One boy who came in January was baptized in September. Several of the younger children have asked for baptism, and while I think they do love the Lord Jesus, I feel it is best to have them wait a little longer.

During the vacation months at the beach, services were held at different places; the children's singing drew many who, otherwise, would not have come to listen. Two of the older boys accompanied one of the preachers, who lacks the talent of singing, on a week's tour, and now they go with the preacher to nearby places, where services are held.

Sixty-five have been enrolled during the year, the average number being forty-five.

It is with regret that a second baguio, or cyclone, within one year, is reported. While less severe than the first, it deluged the home, as one third of the roof was taken away by the wind; the helper's house was blown down, as was also the fence; the garden was devastated; and many fruit trees were destroyed. Again we took refuge in the Hospital building, where we camped for twenty-four hours. It was with gratitude to our Heavenly Father, that I returned to the Home, with the children none the worse for wet clothing and exposure to many dangers.

Notwithstanding all the faults which a new missionary would be less apt to overlook, than one who knows the whys and wherefores, I am glad to say that one could go far before finding a like number of boys and girls more willing, obedient, and peaceful than those at the Capiz Home School.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. NICOLET.
Jaro Industrial School.

Mr. Fairbanks, when in Europe is reported to have said to an interviewer, "The point that appealed to me most in connection with the mission stations that we visited was the rapid development of what I may call the practical side of the work. The modern American mission is something more than a centre for preaching. The people are taught all manner of simple industries; girls are instructed in the art of making their homes comfortable and healthy; and boys are taught a useful trade or shown how to cultivate the soil on profitable up-to-date lines. I think the idea can be and will be tremendously developed."

I think we can do no better than to begin our report with these timely words concerning the development of the practical side of mission work and we believe opportune and prophetic of the present outlook of the Jaro Industrial School Republic. We have asked for a man who can show our boys "how to cultivate the soil on profitable up-to-date lines" and we know our work here can be and we believe in the Providence of God will be, "tremendously developed."

The time has come in our work when advance is an imperative necessity. We have gathered about us a splendid body of young men, strong, earnest, aggressive, capable of going forward. They have now outgrown their surroundings and we can carry them no further. As principal, I could not advise them to continue without more adequate preparation for teaching in the advanced Academic work.
There are two schools with which we are compared frequently, for both of which our students have a cordial liking and we are all in closest sympathy, but a brief glance at their catalogues will show the disadvantages under which we labor. The Iloilo Trades School we find reports six American, nine Filipino, and twenty-eight student teachers. We have only recently received an addition to our staff of two American teachers so that we can now report three American, two Filipino, and fourteen student teachers, while Dumaguete reports eleven American Professors and eight Filipino Instructors with magnificent buildings and equipment.

Now we believe that if it is worth while to have a school, it is worth while to have a good one. People will not respect a feeble institution. We must be up to the demands of the hour. Last year I carried the work, the students working with me and we kept up a splendid courage to the end of March. School work appeals to the people but there was a limit to our endurance.

As to tangible results, we believe that great advances have been made in all departments of manual labor. On the farm the power to do was fully fifty per cent greater from October to December than at any other corresponding length of time since the school began. From January to March the term was too short to get under full swing, owing to the physical lethargy brought on by malaria and irregular habits while on vacation and also partly to the new boys who always appear at the close of each vacation.

The net earnings have been P$6207.30 divided as follows; Farm P$1850.44, Shops P$3350.37, Maintenance P$1006.49. We now have a balance on hand of P$1855.67 instead of a large deficit as three years ago. We here-with give auditor's statement:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
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<tr>
<td>Farm,</td>
<td>Ps. 1,800.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shops,</td>
<td>Ps. 3,514.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintenance,</td>
<td>Ps. 6,456.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teachers,</td>
<td>Ps. 2,705.02</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Ps. 6,307.30</strong></td>
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**RESUMEN**

| Total Receipts   | Ps. 6,307.30       |
| General Appropriations, | 8,000.00   |
| Special Appropriations,  | 720.00     |

**Total Receipts**

**Total Expenditures**

Balance, cash remaining on hand, to be accounted for: **Ps. 1,855.76**

In the shops, we have found the work of the boys more satisfactory than ever before in the history of the school, and this too under a Filipino boy from the Government Trade School ably assisted by two of our own boys. The placing of the responsibility for filling orders upon the boys has had a most gratifying result. Orders have been filled promptly and the work has been of a high order and we have included in the price of articles sold the cost of the material, the labor of the boys, with ten per cent added to the school. Thus we ought to have a neat little sum annually to be paid into the general school fund, i.e., the ten per cent and that portion of the labor of the boys which will come back in cash payment for their food. We have also been enabled to give the boys what they have never before had, formal lessons in mechanical drawing and wood work, and have materially increased the number of workers.

This brings us to what has been known as the Sloyd department and we must again call attention to the faithful, efficient, painstaking work of Miss Lund, who during the first two years of our school taught what is known as Sloyd work, giving the full course to large numbers of our boys. Since she left two years ago the
work has been carried by the boys themselves under the financial supervision only of the Principal, gradually running the work into the making of taborets, desk ornaments, and other like articles from the best hard woods. The success of their recent exhibit at the Manila Carnival speaks for itself as to how well they have wrought.

"The old and the new divide attention in the Visayan Industrial exhibition at the Carnival.

The new is seen in the woodwork collection of the Jaro Industrial School Republic. The display of household trinkets and desk ornaments made by the enthusiastic boys of this school, is unequalled. The articles are for sale and the stock is being rapidly cleaned out."

A military officer from Camp Jossman said, "I noticed that your exhibit and that of the Moros from Mindanao held the largest crowds of interested spectators throughout the Carnival."

The manager of the Iloilo Provincial Exhibit said, "I want you to keep your boys right at work on the same kind of things you had this year. Duplicate each one five hundred times and we will sell them every one. I will give you a whole side of the building for your display."

Mr. Diehl, who had charge of the exhibits here, encouraged us to send along our whole stock with three boys who had free transportation to look after the same. At the close of the Carnival, he sent a note with twenty pesos as "gratification services for the three boys." This was wholly unexpected for they carried our boys and goods free and allowed us to sell on the grounds, the Association receiving ten per cent for buildings, electric lights, etc.

Mr. Wright of Ellenwood Bible Seminary, Manila, wrote, "Your boys were here and we enjoyed getting acquainted with them very much indeed. They seem to be splendid young men."
A week or so later upon meeting the Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Philippine Railway Company we found him to have become enthusiastically interested in the work of our school through our Carnival exhibit. He was most cordial, wanted a full account of our school work and said the Railway Company was with us in trying to uplift the Filipinos.

The Traffic Manager of the same company recently said, "Your boy, sent out as agent last year is the best man on the line. He makes the best reports and uses the best English and is always respectful and courteous. He is the best man on the line."

As to the irrigation. We were held up in our plans first by the Railway Company, but after a little delay this matter was very satisfactorily settled.

Another delay came when we wanted to get the right too cross the Municipal land. They were not using it and were minded to sell us a portion as I had succeeded in getting a desirable strip back of it, but when the Municipal Council met, some one had been working, evidently to some purpose, and the Council was solid against it. And so delay after delay took place and kept us waiting until vacation time. We decided on purchasing, however, a narrow strip thirty feet wide from the river to the public road in front of our dormitory. It will perhaps do fairly well although not nearly so convenient, and too small a strip for our purposes. We ought to have a fund for purchasing desirable pieces as they are from time to time obtainable.

We believe that a good irrigation system when established as we hope it will be now in a very few days will be of the utmost importance to our work. We have saved Ps.1855.76 from the appropriation this year and hope to double it during the year to come.
The carpenter shop has thus far received all the financial aid, with the added salary of an American, who has given his time to the superintendence of the work, during the larger part of the time since the school opened. This last year, however, it has run and paid expenses under management of our boys themselves, with the help of a boy from the Iloilo Trades School. You will notice from the report that the expenditures included some one hundred and sixty-five pesos more than the income, but if we considered the work and material put into a shed for sawing lumber and a wheel for lifting water to the irrigating ditch, there would be a greater balance on the other side.

The shoe-shop has done steady continuous work and the quality of the work has improved, although a limited number of boys have been found who cared to follow this occupation.

The leader has bought all the material, made the shoes, and made out the bills. Their work has been a development. They had a Filipino teacher only, for a few months while Mr. Maxfield had charge of the school and from that time on have gone steadily forward under the direction of two boys who have stood by it from the beginning, ever striving to learn by observation and experiment to improve their work. These boys have proven that Filipinos have within themselves not only the power of faithful continuance in well-doing, but of self-improvement as well.

What we want now is a chance to develop our farm work. Heretofore we have never had carabaos enough to work more than one third of our land. We have bought several but still need more. We want a man to teach farming "on profitable up-to-date lines" and we want him now.

Our income from the farm has shown a clear profit
this year and if developed is to become a source of income in days to come. We have practically free labor. We take in these young men—cf brain and brawn—from the poorer classes and they are here because we give them a chance to work their way through school like men, but we cannot give them productive labor for more than one fourth of the time. They become more capable and efficient in the work as the years go by. At first they all wanted carpentry, now an ever increasing number wants farm work. We want to show them that in this great, rich archipelago the greatest opportunity is along agricultural lines.

Why can we not have an endowment and equipment like other schools out here? Why must the Baptist cause always suffer for lack of schools, or why must they always suffer by beginning advanced educational work twenty or fifty years too late, after the other schools have the prestige of years and the service of a strong and influential alumna occupying practically every available position of trust and influence?

The Phil. Ry. Co. has called our attention to the opportunities for agricultural development along their line, and have given very substantial aid in looking into the matter. We have written the Bureau of Lands, Manila for a tract of 200 hectares. We have an option on another 200 if the alleged owner can prove his claims.

Can we have the sanction and support of this work? It will mean a few thousand dollars now, and then we can have an assured income of from eight to ten thousand pesos annually in time to come. We can put up all our buildings at a comparatively slight expense. We can manage the work and the teaching of the boys while there. The Ry. Co. will give free transportation twice a year. A splendid opportunity. Give us a chance and we will carry it through.
and double our number of students. Now we are not speaking thoughtlessly, but after long consideration of the subject, and something of a knowledge of what school means.

The boys were never so enthusiastic before and have agreed to stand by the thing. Many of our young men as they reach the required age can take up homesteads of sixteen hektares (about forty acres) and we can in time build up a strong Protestant community if the Master so wills.

The boys have proven their worth and capability in the sloyd department, in the carpenter shop, and in shoe making. We desire and believe that the only right policy for the future is to train boys for leadership and then so fast as we are able to put all work in each department under our Filipino boys. This is what will arouse enthusiasm in all quarters—Americans to see Filipino boys doing something for themselves and the Filipinos to know that they can do it.

And so we are asking for support in this undertaking. It has been suggested that there might be formed an association of the boys themselves, each claiming his sixteen hectares, but considering the future control of the property it would seem better to be in the name of the Foreign Mission Society.

We want also a sugar mill. Sugar has gone up in price so that it may be made very profitable. We have been obliged to grow much less sugar in the past than we otherwise would were it not for the extreme difficulty of getting it to mill, the boys being obliged to carry the cane on their backs a long distance through a wide stream and up a high embankment. You would realize the difficulty more, could you see the boys as I have. After carrying a few tons of cane the skin often becomes worn from their shoulders, their feet sore from wading through the water
and they must often go fairly hobbling back to the dormitory at night. They always have a season of rejoicing when the cane is all in. After all this, we must give one third of the sugar for grinding and it takes our united and strenuous endeavors to keep from giving more.

As to spiritual work the boys have been zealous and ever ready to go out to preach the gospel in the neighboring churches. Our farthest school church is fifteen miles away. This church has been cared for by a band of young men and had regular preaching services every week, rain or shine. This of course means a long walk and the work is not without its discouragements but not one has ever intimated a desire to give it up, or complained of its hardships, each esteeming it a privilege to be coveted.

In other places they have been just as faithful, from forty to fifty boys going out regularly and on some Sundays a much larger number. Not one of these boys have ever expected or desired pay for their services.

They have also been enthusiastic in taking up school work. In one barrio, they have started and maintained a school of 86 pupils against strong opposition. This work we visited the night after Christmas and were surprised and delighted at what we saw and heard. The school Committee of the barrio had built a platform for the exercises which had been most tastily and beautifully decorated. Our boys are always ready to take up any work that may serve to help or to enlighten their fellow-countrymen.

Of course opposition and petty persecutions must be their lot in any work of this kind in a country like this. Pray for them that the work may grow, that the spirit of enlightenment and progress may enter these barrios and that their courage and faith may increase as they go on.
It is with great pleasure that we speak of the arrival of our new teachers, Miss Williams and Miss Houger. Already they have won the hearts of the entire student body; and by their cordial spirit of consecrated helpfulness and co-operation have become a source of inspiration to us all.

We would also gratefully record the services of Mrs. Glenn and Miss Lambert of Iloilo, who taught in our school for three and four months respectively. Miss Bissinger also for two weeks at the beginning and before any pupils came to her school, very kindly gave two hours per day to our seventh grade boys, and Mr. Bigelow kept up the work of the shops during the months of Oct., Nov., and a part of Dec. 1909. Mrs. Valentine, owing to increased family cares has been obliged to give up the work of teaching during the entire year. She hopes, however, to take it up again in the near future. But I cannot close without noting that our equipment and teaching staff are still far below the demands of the hour. If we are to serve the Filipinos we must cater to their tastes. We must give them as good here as they can get elsewhere and here as in America. “It ain’t a knowin’ kind o’ cattle as is cotched with mouldy corn.” If we want the best, we must give of our best.

Our possibilities for development are not exceeded by any school in the islands to-day, because of the many-sidedness of our work, because of the fact that we are training Filipinos to take the lead in many departments of labor, that we have perhaps the largest number who will ultimately join the great industrial army in which is bound up in a very special way the future of this people, and because of the fact that so very large a proportion of our students become Christians, who almost without exception become evangelical workers and preachers.
We are abreast of the best educational thought of the hour, and if our boys, with meager equipment and advantages have to any extent made good, we protest against the suggestion that we are doing well enough now and ought to be satisfied, when such tremendous possibilities lie at our very door if we can only have what others have to do with to help us on.

Shall faithfulness in work now and some small degree of success, with what we all admit to be an inadequate equipment be made an excuse for handicaps in the future? But brethren what shall we do? Shall we neglect to lay foundations which will give permanence and stability to our work? Shall we be satisfied with meager results? We can only turn to the Great Father of all that He may incline the hearts of His people to the work of His hands. Another year has passed, a new opportunity is at our door.

"Yet our life slips past, hour by hour, fast, fast, Few before and many behind."

W. O. VALENTINE.

Report.

The past year's medical work has been considerably handicapped by the unexpected furlough of Dr. Hall, who was obliged to leave suddenly April first because of illness; and by the unexpected changes in the nursing corps. The marriage of our Mrs. Brinton, and the absence of Miss Klien on furlough left us with no regular superintendent of the nurses Training School for nearly half the year, though for a short period a substitute nurse assisted.

These casualties have kept the Hospital Superintendent at the office more than is customary, and the district touring,—which is a most important part of the task of a medical missionary, has been somewhat neglected, though
a few tours have been made and a quantity of medicine dispensed by trained field workers. The original plan for making this medico-evangelistic field work more systematic and comprehensive, outlined some time ago, has never in any sense been abandoned, and we hope the future will demonstrate its practicability.

The hospital work has been progressing satisfactorily. The Union Mission Hospital has now ceased to be an experiment and has become a successful project. Patients are coming in increasing number; the financial returns are encouraging, considering the fact that the Hospital is a charitable institution and money must be made a secondary issue; and the good will, interest, and support of the community is steadily increasing.

The Nurses Training School has continued to demonstrate the fact that the Filipino woman is capable of becoming an efficient nurse. Though possessing certain inherent faults that apparently are out of keeping with the highest grade of excellence in nursing, the Filipino does surprisingly well in overcoming them. Already several graduates of this first nurses training school in the Philippines have conclusively answered the question of a Filipino's fitness for such a vocation. During the past year the second graduating class from the School received diplomas, making a total of six nurses who have graduated so far. The course comprises a three years experience in all departments of nursing, and the finished product is proof of its thoroughness.

The enlargement of the Hospital, which has been so long advocated by the Mission ought to be delayed no longer. The present capacity is altogether too limited for effective services and every month that passes without such necessary improvements means one more step backward. A large piece of ground has been secured on the opposite side of the street which will be suitable for
a building site. Out-patient departments, dormitories, wards, laboratory, laundry, storerooms, and a nurses home are all needed at once, and to delay longer in erecting them will be an unwise policy, both from an evangelistic and financial point of view.

From an evangelistic point of view such a policy will be a mistake because the time of greatest opportunity for medico-evangelistic endeavor in a land like the Philippines is found in the earlier years of occupation. Later a steadily progressive work may be accomplished, but right now in these formative years before the “new has worn off” the richest harvest may be reaped, if the soil is properly tilled.

From a financial point of view a progressive policy is imperative, for it means success or failure of the enterprise as a business proposition. At present the work is practically self-supporting, but with the growing demands of a people awakening to the value of medicine,—there must be an equal growth in capacity and facility to meet that demand. Upper class Filipinos, who find concrete wards, and modern conveniences in better equipped hospitals will not come to our Hospital, merely because it is a philanthropic institution. We must offer them the very best that any one could ask of an up-to-date hospital in the United States, if we wish to continue to enjoy their patronage,—and their fees.

The Philippine Conference is repeating the request made last year for over ten thousand dollars to be expended in necessary building at once. Much more ought to be expended to make the plant in any sense a representative institution,—but this amount has been fixed upon as a reasonable figure for the present. It will not cover the cost of all that we need, but it will tide us over the present time of crisis and give us the “start” necessary for future development. We are trusting that the request
will not again be denied, for we are sure that among the
givers to hospital work in America there will be some this
year who will recognize the superiority of this claim of
an institution unendowed and "in the making" over that
of similar institutions at home, endowed and already
firmly established.

The evangelistic work in Santa Barbara, Pavia, and
La Paz district has been steadily pursued and results have
been obtained, though conversions have not been numerous.
Regular Sunday services have been maintained in all three
towns by Victoriano, my medical helper, by boys from the
Industrial School, and by the young women from Miss
Johnson's School. These young women have also given
splendid service as colportresses. By conscientious house
to house visitation they have roused a quiet, yet deep-
seated, interest in the cause which open preaching fails to
awaken. In La Paz also a strong work is being done by
Miss Johnson among the children, and we hope that these
little ones may become the nucleus of a progressive
Sunday School in the future.

A new and promising feature of evangelistic work
this year is that initiated at Pagsangaan, a barrio of Pavia.
In July a little school was begun by some of the boy's
from the Industrial School under Mr. Valentine's supervi-
sion, and it met with a prompt response from the villagers.
The children have been attending regularly and in large
number, and there seems to be a strong probability that
this little entering wedge may open the way for more
strictly evangelistic effort. In fact already some attempts
have been made in that direction, and so far they have
met with encouragement. We trust that another year
will show an established work.

R. C. THOMAS.
The Bible School.

The previous reports under this heading have dealt only with a 5 or 6 weeks Bible Institute for general workers. This year we planned for something more important: a three years course for ministerial candidates and in relation with it two yearly Bible Institutes for general workers. The students for the ministry should spend half of the year in the school and the other half on the field; each Institute should be of four weeks duration. To avoid students being trained from their simple life they were to do two or three hours daily manual labor to pay for their rice.

The country preachers who came to the first Institute found this hard work and backed out in a few days. The Industrial School boys, who came to prepare for mission work during the forthcoming vacation, toiled on merrily to the end.

The four weeks assigned to the Institute, being too limited a time to divide between manual labor and classroom work, the missionaries made themselves economically responsible for the men they sent to the second Institute. Some 25 in all, were in attendance and the Institute was every way a better success then the first, though the location of the school in the Press Building does not at all militate in our favor.

As to really decided candidates for the ministry we have a many-sided problem to face. A variety of aspirations are before our Christian young men. They are just emerging from darkness and are perhaps naturally on a low spiritual level. An entire consecration for life to the service of the Lord seems to be little known among them. During our first session, with the exception of two boys,
they were all coming and going. The second session opened with some 9 in attendance, two of whom were carried off by "another gospel, the love of money instead of the love of God," as one of the faithful students put it. Seven remained with us to the end of the course, whose return in some cases is doubtful.

Beside the two regular teachers, Mrs. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield and Dr. Thomas have so heartily and faithfully cooperated in the training of the young men, that if any success has been attained we have all to title to it.

Instruction during the year has been given in Bible and Church History, in Bible Exegesis and Geography, the Life of Christ, and Christ in the Old Testament, in Homiletics, Rules of interpretation, singing, methods in teaching, the English and Panayan languages, etc. And on the whole the regular students have made good progress.

The mentioned spiritual half-heartedness among our young men darkens the outlook for a Bible school, such as is absolutely needed. Nor can the general outlook for a prosperous mission be bright, since we now have arrived at a moment in our history when the question of advance or retrogression in many places more than ever depends upon the consecration and training of the native preacher. The united effort of all the missionaries should be brought to bear upon a change of this state of things.

E. LUND.

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LITERATURE.

The present report, ("bear with me in a little foolishness") will include scribblings done during the latter part of my furlough in Spain, in Switzerland, and on the
steamer returning to the Islands. As to short tracts, containing from 4 to 20 pages, I remember that 4 were written in Panayan, 4 in French, and 14 in Spanish, 6 of which have been translated by Filipinos into Panayan and 5 into Cebuan. Most of that vacation time, however, was spent on revising the Psalms for the Panayan Old Testament and Matthew for a new edition of the Spanish New Testament. Since my return, "I speak in foolishness," articles have been written for Manugbantala, 2 or 3 short tracts in Spanish, and 6 in Panayan, one of which had a sale of nearly 15 thousand copies in 3 or 4 weeks. But this year's principal work has been the translation of the Pentateuch, in collaboration with Fernandez, and the revision of the Old Testament Poetical books. This work, making a volume of pages bigger than the New Testament, is nearly completed and will be ready for press before the end of the year. Praise the Lord.

E. LUND.

Report of Capiz Station.

It falls to my pleasant lot to report for Capiz Station this year. Called of God to labor in this part of His Vineyard, I find the time short to fulfill all of the demands upon the Missionary of this province. The faithful sowing of the Gospel Seed corn of my associates, Dr. Lerrigo and Mr. Robbins, now in the States, is in evidence on all sides. Men of God are they, and their labors therefore are abiding. Fresh tokens of the people's love for them are shown to the Missionary in charge each day.
When I reached Capiz, the compound was in a wrecked condition caused by a severe baguio, which has been amply described by the brethren so I will spare my ink and time.

November 1st of this year another baguio arrived from over the seas, and it played havoc with the whole compound. Standing wet to the skin beneath the bending and singing bamboos, I watched the wrecking fury of the storm as it tore up the roofs, uprooted fruit trees, sent sailing all over the yard the gutters of the Mission House, laid low the newly built nipa house belonging to Miss Nicolet's Home School, and smashed down all of our compound fence, about 700 yards, including Miss Nicolet's; I felt like Napoleon as he stood upon the deck of his steamer receding from his native land. With hot rain water steaming down my cheeks, from under my felt hat, I saw beauty blown away, and hard work appearing. We all moved to the hospital for safety, for Miss Nicolet's Home rocked dangerously, and our house was deluged with water blown in by the storm. We like fresh air but these baguios get me, I hope the brethren from the States will arrive in time for the next "blow out" in Nov. 1911.

But between storms we have had time to push the work of the Gospel of saving love. To select the most helpful signs of advance would be more or less difficult. The people of the mountains have been very receptive to the Gospel and many have been baptized. Four new chapels have been built without one cent of Mission money, and three are in process of construction.

The Thibet of the Philippines, the Mondo people, are at last in a receptive mood and they are now building a chapel to greet the missionary.

The work in Capiz Church has been faithfully cared for by the native pastor, Sr Rufino Inocencio. He has
a clear and forceful way in preaching the Truth and he has co-operated well with the missionary. A splendid spirit of lay work broke out again in March, and in a degree, has not died out yet. The neighboring barrios have all been visited and much good has been done. The missionary of Capiz Station wishes to take this public way to thank the children of the Home School for their part of the work in evangelizing Capiz and vicinity during the year. They have assisted many times in special meetings and these little ones win a way that cannot be paved by adults. Miss Nicolet is surely called to her work, and may God spare her for a long and useful missionary career.

The preacher in the mountains is doing his work in a noble manner. Untiringly he visits barrios and accomplishes very much. His messages to me in reporting the work are short and to the point. Here is one, "My dear, loving, kind, and worshipful pastor of sheep, three lambs want baptism in Maliao, thirteen in Dangula, eight in Malabang-sapa, six in Quartero, nine in Santa Teresa, and many more all over. Come to me."

It is needless to say that I went as ordered.

Another preacher reports to me that he was having trouble in bringing the members up to the standard he had reached; he writes thus: "Dear Pastor,

I write to inform you of our great trouble in Arangal. One member he don't want me to guide her; my! but she is one good dancer, what shall I do to her. Your preacher."

As a rule the members try to live up to the best possible standard under the conditions in which they are placed.

The Boy's Dormitory was started June 10th, with three boys. we now have thirteen regular boys and a good number of Normal students. The latter will help to spread the news of the good home they had while here
and thus influence others from their towns to live in the Dormitory another year. One of the regular boys is the son of the President of Ayisa, a strong, Romanist center, and all the others are from the first class families of the province.

I have already baptized one member, and we pray that others will soon follow. This work is about as promising for lasting results, as any that I know of. Regular meetings are held with the boys. Three weeks ago a committee waited on me and pleaded that I should open a class for the purpose of teaching them how to preach. I began November 21st with a stiff lesson on Church History, feeling that this is more important at the beginning than the ability to talk from enthusiasm for twenty minutes. A young man not yet baptized asked me if an unbaptized person could learn to preach. I said yes, but he must refrain from preaching until he was willing to follow Jesus theroly. He comes to the class.

Taking into consideration that the missionary was absent in Japan during three of the best months for travelling, in this muddy province, and that the Romanist tension is high through the province, the goodly number of eighty-eight have followed their Lord in baptism. The most hopeful sign of this new band of recruits is that 44.72% are females. As I have known from my youth that the mother rules the hearts of the home, so we all realize that the gaining of these women for our ranks means that the majority of the children will follow in time.

Some of our needs. We need a small motor launch for our river work. Books and papers for our Dormitory have been asked for but as yet no one has heard the call to contribute. I am not discouraged because I know sometime you readers will see your opportunity of assisting in this foundation work.

J. FRANCIS RUSSELL.
Echoes from Sara.

Another year has rolled by, another milestone has been passed, it is fitting therefore that we take account of the journey, and ask what progress the Kingdom has made since January 1st 1910.

During the past year my time has been so occupied with the press, and the Bible School that I haven’t had as much time to devote to my “diocese” as I wish; still I have averaged more than a trip a month to the country. Mr. McIntyre trained the boys in the press so well that I have been able to leave the work in the hands of the foreman and be reasonably sure that the work would go along in my absence without any hitch. During the year we printed over 3,200,000 pages of tracts; and these little silent messengers have gone all over the Visayan islands and preached the Gospel in many a lonely hut and isolated hamlet where no white man had ever been. All this was done on a little old decrepit out-of-date back-number press that ought to have had a decent burial ten years ago. We will be glad indeed to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, to take charge of the publishing business of the mission, and make the press the power for evangelization that it ought to be.

During the sessions of the Bible School I taught a class two hours a day. The students are teachable and anxious to learn. We sought, not only to give them an intellectual knowledge of the Bible, but also to deepen their love for it and strengthen their faith in it, as the Word of God. The school should be inspirational as well as educational. I think all who taught in the school felt
much gratified and pleased at the progress of the students. The only hope for the mission is in strengthening and enlarging this work of training up a properly qualified and equipped native clergy.

As to my field. There is nothing startling or particularly interesting to report. My work in connection with the press and the Bible School kept me in Iloilo most of the time; but during my absence from the field my workers have kept at work preaching in the markets, selling propaganda, and doing house to house visitation. A number of persons are awaiting baptism as the result of their labor. In October a typhoon visited us and made havoc with the towns that were in its way. I went to the country immediately afterward to see if any of my towns had been blown away. I found them all where they belonged—at least parts of them, for all were more or less demolished. In Banate over two hundred houses went down before the blast. Now typhoons are no respecter of persons or religions yet this one was certainly partial to us. For the Aglipay church was left a heap of bamboo and neiper; and the Romanist church lost a large part of its roof; but our little frame chapel which I had built myself had stood like a rock and was uninjured. There has been no such shaking up of the "dead bones," as I ardently hope and pray for; but I am confident that the Gospel is winning its way into men's hearts. For one by one they come under its influence and transforming power. The Bible is no longer a forbidden book; for again and again as I have stopped in some road-side shack to rest or eat or get out of the rain have I found the Word of God or some of our tracts left by some preacher or Bible woman. Where the Gospel is in the hands of the people and is read without ecclesiastical interference the bonds of superstition and ignorance cannot long remain unbroken. And it is true
here. Silently and stelthily the Day is breaking even as "the crimson streak on Ocean's cheek grows into the great Sun."

H. W. MUNGER.