

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist Is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

THE TASK OF CONVERTING TOKIO

Tokio, Japan.—If the missionaries are tackling this proposition, they have certainly got nerve," exclaimed a newly-arrived American tourist, after his first ride through Tokio. The immensity of this city of a million and a half of people, its impassivity, its impenetrable orientalisms, and the unreluctance of its parts one to another impress every visitor. He must be a hardy propagandist indeed who, without a sense of hopelessness, can undertake the task of converting Tokio to anything.

Yet Tokio is the key to Japan. It is more like Mecca to the Mohammedan than like Washington to an American, or Ottawa to a Canadian. The fact that this is the largest city of the empire means less to the native mind than that it is the home of his imperial majesty, the emperor, whom all Japanese regard with real reverence, as well as unquestionable loyalty and whom most of the people worship as a divinity. Here, too, center all national interests and enterprises; this is the commercial and educational capital. Tokio leads Japan. Hither every ambitious youth hopes to come; and the fact that a cook, an artisan or a student hails from Tokio gives him prestige wherever he may go throughout Japan.

Up-to-date methods in the Orient. So, despite the herculean nature of the task, the missionaries have laid siege to this strategic city. And, considering that there are missionaries still living and resident here who came to Japan when there was not a single Christian in the empire, the present situation is very creditable. While it is easily possible for a tourist to pass through the city and find not the slightest vestige of missionary activity or Christian life, it is impossible for him to reside here for a week, and to become reasonably familiar with Tokio, without being brought into frequent contact with evidences of the presence and work

members of this body, all of them a monument to the work of one man, Bishop Nicolai, who has labored here alone, or with only one other European helper, for 30 years. His character has been equally effective with his intellectual ability and his diligence in spreading his church.

During the war he had to go into retirement, being a Russian, and the cathedral was guarded constantly by the Japanese authorities, lest misguided patriots burn or sack it. Bishop Nicolai gave himself largely to literary work, but his priests did most acceptable service in ministering to the Russian prisoners, who were of their own creed.

The romance of the Roman Catholic Church in Japan—one of the fine stories of all religious history—must be told in another connection, but here in Tokio the church is represented by a cathedral, which, next to the Greek church building, is the most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the city. The total Roman Catholic membership in Japan is 59,000, and the missionaries are nearly all French. There are schools conducted by nuns and by the teaching orders, and a notable amount of philanthropic work is done, including the maintenance of two leper hospitals, one in Goto and one in Kumamoto.

In Tokio there is a leper asylum, started by Miss Youngman, a Presbyterian missionary, but maintained by an American and European religious organization which works for the lepers of the east. Under this same auspices is Miss Riddell's leper asylum at Kumamoto. Miss Riddell, who is a Church of England missionary, is the only foreign lady in Japan ever decorated by the emperor.

The Tokio leper home is managed by two native Protestantesses, Mr. and Mrs. Seibin Otsuka, whose refinement and Christian character is written on their faces. They have been in charge of the home since its open-

ing, 12 years ago, and the devotion of the 56 inmates to them is apparent even to a visitor. There are constant experiments being made for the cure of these unfortunate, but thus far all seem to be in vain. The most that can be done appears to be to make the lepers as comfortable as possible and to keep their bodies in the best possible condition by frequent medicinal baths. They suffer no pain, although they are in all stages of leprosy, from the little children and sturdy young men who show no outward taint of the disease, to the blind and helpless victims whose members have been entirely eaten away.

After the men who run things. Mention of one form of special work suggests many others. There is here a rescue home for girls from the Yoshiwara, an asylum for the insane (although this, the only one in Japan, is not under distinctive Christian auspices), a prison-gate home, free kindergartens, and "rescue missions," after the type familiar to all large American cities. There are also special missions to railroad men, to policemen and to post-office workers. These last, now separate missions, are the outgrowth of a Bible-reading league for Japanese, at present numbering 10,000 members, started and long maintained by one of the foreign physicians of Tokio, who, out of his lucrative practice, personally supports numerous missionary enterprises.

In Tokio there are several independent missionaries, who are not connected with any denomination or missionary board. The usefulness of these is a mooted question among American churches. My own observation leads me to conclude that they make more stir in the homeland, where their money is being raised, than they do here. They are usually temporary, and cannot continue beyond the term of his personal residence here. He, in turn, is so busy keeping alive the interest of his supporters, that he has little time left for actual work among the Japanese. As an illustration, I may cite the case of one man, personally an upright, honorable and pleasant gentleman, whose publication (intended only for home consumption) gives the impression that he is arousing Tokio to a veritable revival. Yet that man has been here nearly a decade and does not speak the language, so that he is personally useless as a preacher to the Japanese. In the light of conditions in this country, I would say that the only effectual missionary work that can be pursued is that conducted on a broad basis and a long-continued plan by the great churches of Japan and of Christian lands.

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FORTY-SIX NATIONS REPRESENTED

DIG CONTRAST BETWEEN SENTIMENT PREVAILING AT SECOND

And That Marking Eve of First Peace Congress—Prospects Slight For Armament Limitation.

The Hague, June 14.—With the representation of 46 countries here for the opening of the second peace conference, there is a remarkable contrast between the sentiments prevailing upon the eve of the conference of 1899 and to-day.

In 1899, although less than half as many governments were represented, the hopes of the world were high and there was a vision of disarmament and the banishment of war from among civilized peoples.

The delegates entered upon their work with the zeal of men upon a holy mission. Yet three months later this dream faded.

Nothing beyond the adoption of a pious vow remained.

To-day, with the conference a war parliament in the fullest acceptance of the term, the delegates meet in a more practical spirit.

Two wars have been fought since 1899 and the military budgets are heavier, but disarmament has not been broached, even, and the prospects of a step toward limitation of armaments are slight.

At the same time, the delegates admit that the public agitation in favor of reduction is stronger than in 1899. The trouble, they say, lies in the European situation, which is so delicate that no single power is ready to propose a formula lest it jeopardize the extremely useful work of ameliorating the horrors of war, defining the rights and duties of neutrals, perhaps extending the principle of arbitration.

The powers favoring a discussion of a proposal to reduce armaments fear that unless it is brought up the whole idea may fall into universal ridicule.

At the outset it is seen that the important thing to avoid is discord, and with the purpose of permitting a further exchange of views it has been decided to postpone the second session of the conference until Tuesday.

Some optimists believe that because the difficulties are fully appreciated in advance the result will be more satisfactory. Upon the single question of publicity the jealousy of the powers has contributed directly to bringing about a view different from 1899.

Then not a single power supported Sweden's motion for publicity. To-day Germany believes that publicity will prevent her being placed in a false position, and the fact that Germany refuses to advocate secrecy forces her opponents to support publicity.

WOMAN KNOCKED SENSELESS,

Then Robbed of Sixty-One Thousand Dollars in Cold Cash.

San Antonio, June 15.—Captured when seeking to escape on an east-bound train, Rufus King confessed that he had knocked senseless and then robbed Mrs. Sallie Gibbons, of Columbia, S. C., of 50 \$1,000 bills and \$1,000 in gold and smaller bills. He was her traveling companion.

Mrs. Gibbons and Williams arrived in the city from the east, the woman coming for the purpose of investigating Texas lands. She had on her person \$61,000. At noon Williams obtained a vehicle from a local livery and suggested a drive into the woods. Mrs. Gibbons was struck on the head and an attempt made to drown her. Williams stated that after he took her money he fled back to this city.

The Rope Broke.

Roanoke, Va., June 15.—John Hardy, a negro, who shot and killed Police Officer Robert M. Beard last October, was hanged in the Roanoke jailyard. The rope broke when Hardy shot through the trap, and he rolled over on the ground, half choking. He was again placed on the scaffold and the second drop broke his neck. He was pronounced dead in five minutes.

Banker Indicted.

Pierre, S. D., June 15.—The federal grand jury indicted on 95 counts Charles C. King, former president of the First National bank of Scotland, N. D. The counts are for embezzlement, misappropriation of securities, false entries and returns and fraudulent issues of certificates and drafts.

Boodlers Pardoned. Jefferson City, Mo., June 15.—Julius Lehmann and Emil Hartman, former St. Louis politicians, convicted of booting and sentenced to the penitentiary three years ago, were pardoned by Gov. Folk. They are the last of the convicted St. Louis boodlers to leave the penitentiary.

Big Aerial Race.

Paris, June 15.—Nine balloons ascended from the grounds of the Aero club for a long-distance race.

Shook Three States.

Monterey, Mex., June 15.—Reports were received here of a general earthquake shock which visited the states of Guerrero, Puebla and Oaxaca, but without loss of life so far as is known, and without causing much property loss.

Stole \$40,000; Confesses.

Seymour, Wis., June 15.—Thomas C. Cochill, cashier of the First National bank of this city, was arrested charged with the embezzlement of \$40,000. Cochill confessed, and said the money was lost in the Chicago wheat pit.

Both Engines Turned Over.

El Paso, Tex., June 15.—A head-on collision on the Southern Pacific between the east-bound California fast mail and west-bound Golden State Limited occurred at Deming. Both engines turned over. Nearly all the passengers were shocked and bruised.

Costly Altona Blaze.

Altona, Pa., June 15.—Fire in the Eleventh Avenue opera house did over \$350,000 damage. The basement, first and second floors were occupied by a department store. A dozen smaller buildings were damaged.

TROOPS OF THE CZAR

BIDDEN NOT TO SPARE BULLETS IN CASE OF DISORDER.

OUTBREAK OF AGRARIAN RIOTS

In Several Regions Anticipated When the Peasantry Learns of the Dissolution.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The dissolution of the second duma was received throughout St. Petersburg with perfect tranquility, thanks to the precautionary measures.

Demonstrations among St. Petersburg workmen are anticipated. The authorities profess to be chiefly apprehensive over the possibility of rioting and racial excesses in Odessa and Kiev and other cities where party feeling runs high. An outbreak of agrarian disorders in several regions of the empire is anticipated later when the peasantry learns of the dissolution, but a spirit of quiet confidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails in administrative circles.

Though Gen. Draheffsky, prefect of police, was nominally in charge, the provisions for public safety were virtually in the hands of Gen. Hazenkamp, the aide to Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich, who returned from Krusnoye Selo to assume command of the combined garrison, including the guard corps, the 37th infantry division, a large force of cavalry, Cossacks and several machine gun detachments. The military was chiefly disposed of in the industrial sections, but at a strong force occupied the Tauris palace vicinity. A portion of the Tzaruk regiment garrisoned the palace, while squads of cuirassiers were stationed in the courtyards of the adjoining buildings. Not even duma officials were allowed to enter the precincts of the palace. A laconic notice was posted on the gates announcing that "former deputies" would receive their salaries upon application to the chancery.

Reports were in circulation during the day that the workmen were planning a great demonstration in front of the palace, but they did not appear, and only occasional sightseers visited the building.

The officer in command of the troops informed a press representative that he had orders to disperse without parley, and not to spare bullets in case of necessity.

During the night nine of the 16 social democratic leaders specifically named in the government indictment, including Prince Tzertzereteli and M. Dzhariparidze, were taken into custody. The seven others succeeded in eluding the elaborate provisions for their arrest.

Two secret service officers, with signed warrants, had been assigned to follow each deputy and serve the warrants as soon as the duke was promulgated. They were instructed to follow their men to the frontier if necessary, but the deputies succeeded in making their escape.

Among those who have not yet been arrested are M. Ozel, the report of whose capture was unfounded, and M. Alexinsky, who has not returned to Russia.

IMPLORED MEN IN VAIN

To Save the Drowning and the Lad Rescued Two Women.

Bristol, Pa., June 17.—After vainly imploring a number of men to come to the rescue Eddie Moran, 15 year old, shamed his elders by plunging into Neshamy creek and saving the lives of Mrs. Blakely, of Philadelphia, and her mother, Mrs. Harris. A ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Blakely was drowned.

The two women and the child went out in a canoe. Their craft was upset, and Eddie Moran was attracted by their screams. He gave an alarm and a number of men ran out on the bank of the stream, but would enter the water at all, declaring they could not swim.

"Well, if you won't help them I will," declared the boy, and plunging into the water he succeeded in bringing both Mrs. Blakely and Mrs. Harris ashore.

Thirty Were Killed.

London, June 17.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that an explosion of dynamite at Corvillo, Portugal a manufacturing town, killed 30 persons. It is believed that the explosion was caused by dismissed workmen who sought vengeance.

Assassin's Victim.

Sebastopol, June 17.—Col. Greesekoffsky, assistant harbor commandant, was shot and killed in the vicinity of the docks. The assassin was arrested.

Sawmill Destroyed.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17.—Fire destroyed the "B" sawmill of George H. Atwood, entailing a loss of \$150,000; insurance \$35,000.

Bank Wrecked by Safe Blowers.

St. James, Minn., June 17.—The State bank of Bingham Lake, near here, was robbed of \$15,000 in cash. The crackers dynamited the safe, and the force of the explosion was so great that the bank building was blown to pieces.

Car Burns Burned.

New York, June 17.—Fire destroyed the car barns of the New York City Railway Co., situated in Madison avenue, between 85th and 86th streets. A number of nearby residences were damaged. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

After Many Years.

St. Genevieve, Mo., June 17.—The saloons Sunday closed their doors and for the first time in 172 years the town was "dry." The action was taken by the saloon men on the advice of the prosecuting attorney. St. Genevieve was founded in 1872.

He Was Bumped Off.

Florence, Mo., June 17.—G. L. Dryden, of High Hill, maintaining his rights under the new two-cent fare law, refused to pay a fare of three cents, per mile and was ejected from a Washab passenger train.

FAILED IN SMALL THINGS.

Congressman Evidently Was No Hero to His Wife.

There is a certain congressman who, whatever authority he may hold in the councils of state, is of comparatively minor importance in his own household. Indeed, it has been unkindly intimated that his wife is "the whole thing" in their establishment.

Representative and Mrs. Blank had been to Baltimore one afternoon. When they left the train at Washington, on their return, Mrs. Blank discovered that her umbrella, which had been intrusted to the care of her husband, was missing.

"Where's my umbrella?" she demanded.

"I'm afraid I've forgotten it, my dear," meekly answered the congressman. "It must still be in the train."

"In the train!" snorted the lady. "And to think that the affairs of the nation are intrusted to a man who doesn't know enough to take care of a woman's umbrella!"—Success Magazine.

PURIFIED LIFE INSURANCE.

Benefits from New Law, Which Remains Substantially Unchanged.

Through the influence of Gov. Hughes, the New York Legislature decided to make no radical changes in the new insurance law. It was pointed out by Gov. Hughes that the New York law has already accomplished widespread reforms, with proportionate benefits to policyholders, and that it should be given a thorough trial before any amendments were seriously considered. It is estimated that the cost of the mismanagement of the past did not average more than 20 cents to each policyholder, while the benefits to present and future policyholders will amount to many times more and be cumulative besides. The speed of the big companies and the excessive cost of securing new business was the most extravagant evil of the old management. Under the new regime the cost of new business has already been greatly reduced, along with other economies.

The showing made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society in its report for 1906 was a strong argument against meddling with the new law. In the Equitable alone there was a saving of over \$2,000,000 in expenses, besides an increase in the income from the Society's assets amounting to as much more. The ratio of the Equitable's total expenses to its total income was 19.42% in 1904, 17.38% in 1905, and only 14.48% in 1906. The dividends paid to Equitable policyholders in 1906 amounted to \$7,289,734, which was an increase of more than 9% over 1905.

While the Equitable made a better showing than any other big company, all reported radical economies and under such conditions the Legislature wisely decided to leave the law substantially as it stands.

SYMPATHY FOR THE FISH.

Upton Sinclair's Amazing Parable on Charity of the Rich.

Upton Sinclair, in an address before a body of Chicago Socialists, said of charity:

"The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously, then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"Why, you always carry a bottle of limon with you on your fish-g ex-cursions?"

She sighed.

"I am sorry," she said plaintively, "for the poor little fish. And so, when I take one off the hook, I always rub its cut mouth with some limon!"

The Lie According to Mr. Dooley. "A lie may be as simple as th' thruth. Th' fact iv th' matter is th' th' thruth is never simple. What we call thruth an' pass around fr'm hand to hand is only a kind iv a currency that we use fr' convenience. There are a good many counterfeiters an' a lot iv th' counterfeiters mus' be in circulation. I haven't any question that I take in many iv th' over me intellection bar ivry day, an' pass out not a few. Some iv th' counterfeiters has as much precious metal in thim as th' real goods, only they don't bear th' government stamp."

Prizes for Tanned Faces. With the object of encouraging the pupils of the Farnham grammar school to spend their recent holiday in the open air as much as possible, the Rev. S. Priestley, the head-master, offered a prize to the boy who returned to school with the brownest face. On the pupils reassembling for the summer term 12 were picked out as being the most tanned, and it was announced that the judges had awarded the prize to Foster, the captain of the school. It is understood that Foster declines to divulge to the other boys the secret of his preparation, if any.—London Globe.

WENT TO TEA

And It Wound Her Bobbin.

Tea drinking frequently affects people as badly as coffee. A lady in Salisbury, Md., says that she was compelled to abandon the use of coffee a good many years ago, because it threatened to ruin her health and that she went over to tea drinking, but finally, she had dyspepsia so bad that she had lost twenty-five pounds and no food seemed to agree with her.

She further says: "As this time I was induced to take up the famous food drink, Postum, and was so much pleased with the results that I have never been without it since. I commenced to improve at once, regained my twenty-five pounds of flesh and went some beyond my usual weight."

"I know Postum to be good, pure and healthful, and there never was an article, and never will be, I believe, that does so surely take the place of coffee, as Postum Food Coffee. The beauty of it all is that it is satisfying and wonderfully nourishing. I feel as if I could not sing its praises too loud."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in page "There's a Reason."



THE "WHITE RIBBON."

Influence This Badge of Purity Exerted Over One Life.

At a camp meeting I was attending one summer, a certain public meeting was being held, and a large number were present, writes Rev. O. W. Scott in Home Herald.

During the service a young lady arose, and, while in the act of removing her jacket, she exposed a small bow of white ribbon on her breast.

A little farther to the rear, two gentlemen were seated side by side. They were utter strangers to each other.

One asked the other, "What is that bow of ribbon on the young lady's dress?" His neighbor replied, "That is a badge which the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance union wear," and he went on to describe its use and significance.

The first speaker then said: "I once had a sister who wore one, but she is now in heaven." Saying this he withdrew from the service, and, as it proved afterward, under deep conviction, and returned to his hotel in the village near by.

For hours there in his room he had a long struggle. He was wrought upon mightily by the holy spirit, and at last yielding, he was happily and soundly converted. He had not seen the young lady wearing the badge to speak to her, and she was all unconscious of her silent influence until the following morning, when a letter was handed to her from this stranger.

The purport of the letter was this: When he saw the little white bow it carried him back to his boyhood days, and revived the memory of his sister who had worn the "white ribbon." He wrote that some influence had brought him over from the village to the camp, for which he was most grateful. He revealed that he was a "drummer" for a liquor firm in a certain city, but that he was through with that business, for he had promised God that he would never sell another drop of rum so long as he lived.

He added: "You don't know what you have done for me, though you have never spoken a word to me. I am going home to-day. I spent the past night mostly on my knees, and I was saved, and God told me that it was all right with my soul. May God bless you and help you to wear the 'ribbon,' and may it and you help many more as you have helped me. Pray for me."

Truly the "white ribbon" has preached many a sermon for purity and righteousness.

ITS POSITION PLAIN.

The Catholic Church Vigorously Fighting the Saloon.

The saloon has become the germ-center of lawlessness.

While it debauches some of the people with drunkenness and takes from them that knowledge necessary for an intelligent ballot, it snags its fingers at the law made for its restriction. It has become the unscrupulous and conscienceless tyrant of American politics.

There are three great causes of drunkenness in this country to-day. The saloon is one of them, and perhaps the greatest, and the so-called moderate drinker is another.

The Catholic church is putting up a strenuous fight against the drink evil, by using all the resources in her power to antagonize the saloon and at the same time put in its place the substitutes for the saloon.—Very Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Catholic university of Washington.

Counted Not His Life Dear.

A young man who had gone through the great school of Oxford, and done well in his studies, made up his mind to go to Africa as a missionary. One of his teachers who loved him said: "You will die in a year or two in that hot country. It is madness." But the brave young servant of Jesus answered: "I think it is with African missions as with the building of a great bridge; you know how many stones have to be hurled in the earth all unseemly to be a foundation. If Christ wants me to be one of the un-seen stones, lying in an African grave, I am content, certain as I am that some day Africa will belong to Jesus." The young man died in a year.

A New Organization.

The name of a new organization is "The Student Recruits for the Christian Ministry," and it originated only a short time ago at a college Young Men's Christian association conference at Pacific Grove, Cal. One-fourth of the men present bound themselves together with an avowed purpose "to become ministers of Jesus Christ and to aggressively promote the consideration of the ministry as a vocation for Christian young men."

Wins 'Tist the Saloon.

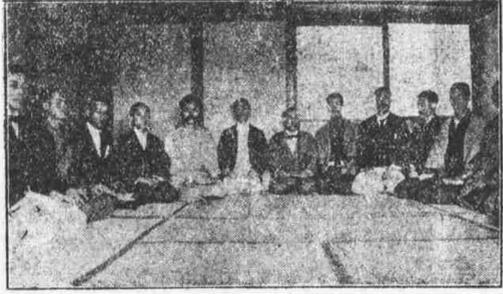
The great struggle in Indian territory between the federal government, represented by William E. Johnson, special officer of the department of the interior, and the drink traffic, is over. The federal government, thanks to the process and absolute fairness of its agent, has won out. As a dozen papers in the territory have recently announced in glaring headlines, "The beer period is over."

The Inspiration of Bad Politics.

The saloon, as the center and inspiration of bad politics, bad government, disorder, poverty and sin, has now been scheduled for extermination, not by fanatics and theorists alone, but by practical and clear-headed workers along lines of public welfare, who will hardly cease before that evil institution, as it is known to-day, shall have been laid to rest.—Editorial in Collier's Weekly.

Spurgeon Resigns.

Owing to continued ill health Rev. Thomas Spurgeon has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, which he has held for 14 years.



A Tokio Bible Class.

of the Christian propaganda. It is a false impression, sometimes given by overzealous missionaries that this city is being stirred and moved by Christianity; equally false is the sweeping declaration by visitors that there are no signs of missionary work to be seen in Tokio.

As a matter of fact, there are almost as many forms of religious work to be found in Tokio as in Philadelphia or in Chicago. Walk along the streets on a clear Sunday, and you will find Japanese preachers talking to interested crowds, just as on Boston Common. A man wearing the conventional Salvation Army cap (although inscribed in Japanese characters), but otherwise dressed in native garb, lifts his cap as you approach, bows politely, and in flowery language, invites you to buy the copy of the Japanese "War Cry" which he extends to you.

Setting the Japanese to Singing.

As you pass native houses you occasionally hear childish voices swelling in the familiar strains of Moody and Sankey hymns, and you know that one of the numerous Sunday schools in Tokio is in session. Going to and from these are met boys and girls carrying the thick, padded red hymn books, and you recall that within two years 100,000 copies of this book have been sold, although there are only about 50,000 Protestant Christians in the empire. Mission workers say that the Japanese did not know how to sing at all, except a few Chinese songs of limited register to accompany the gamelan and the koto, and now some of the mission school graduates perform the most difficult of instrumental and vocal music, and one is sure to hear brass bands executing the airs that were popular in America a few years ago. Not everybody who is heard whistling or singing a Christian tune is necessarily a Christian, for it appears that this newly-awakened ability of the Japanese is due primarily to the missionaries. It is especially interesting to hear a crowd of Japanese youngsters singing a temperance song to the tune of "John Brown's Body Lies a Moldering in the Grave."

On a street car you may inquire the way to one of the larger Christian churches, and if the conductor himself does not know, some one of the passengers will volunteer the information. This, at least, has been my experience; and in all the citations in this article I am confining myself carefully to my own personal experiences and observations. Arrived at the church, you find an ordinary congregation of 700 persons, four-fifths of whom are students, listening intently to a sermon nearly an hour long.

Creek and Roman Catholic Churches.

In all Tokio there is no more conspicuous building than the Russian Orthodox Christian church building with its great dome. There are 30,000

members of this body, all of them a monument to the work of one man, Bishop Nicolai, who has labored here alone, or with only one other European helper, for 30 years. His character has been equally effective with his intellectual ability and his diligence in spreading his church.

After the Men Who Run Things.

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