

clusion that the work in Japan requires not only all the men who could be put through their theological school, but also those whose age or means would not allow them to take the full five years' course. Accordingly, of their own free will, they opened a school for evangelists. This year there are between thirty and forty men studying the Bible and receiving enough instruction to fit them for the work of preaching to the common people. The school is designed of course to supplement, not to antagonize, the Presbyterian Seminary. The Japanese Christians initiated the movement, recognizing as they did the intense need of evangelizing preachers, skilled in the Word, as well as of pastors versed in hermeneutics and apologetics. Many of the missionaries consider the success of the school as one of the most hopeful signs in late years. It shows the determination of the Christians here to spread abroad the story of the Cross and their good common sense in choosing practical means for the furtherance of the work.

Colonel Olcott has done much harm here in Japan. An American is a person of influence on account of his birthplace. To find an American teaching Buddhism was an experience therefore, which startled young Japanese and which encouraged the Buddhist priests to attempt the galvanization of their putrescent superstition. Arthur May Knapp, too, the Boston representative of "Reciprocity in Religion," to use his own phrase, is encouraging the Buddhists in every possible way. He has abandoned his title of "missionary," and has assumed that of "ambassador"; the idea being, evidently, that he and the Buddhists are to exchange ideas and to treat with each other on an equal footing. This reassures the Buddhist and amazes the advanced men in Japan, who look upon Buddhism with the hatred and contempt which the liberals in Italy feel for the obscurantists of Rome.

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FOREIGN missionaries resident in Japan are now granted passports to reside outside of foreign concessions, on the ground that they are "employed in Church work"—a concession which has hitherto been given only to teachers. Coming at this time, it indicates a special appreciation on the part of the Japanese Government of the beneficial influence of the missionaries.