

soon found that reading brought many things to him of which he had before heard only by rumor, and he subscribed for "Christian News," which gave tidings of the great world beyond the seas. What he learned from the paper only whetted his desire for knowledge, and Yi's next purchase was a geography. Over this book he pored for hours, straining his eyes over the maps and descriptions in the evening after his day's work was done. And F. S. Miller of Chongju tells how eager the old hatmaker was to pass on the information he so toilsomely won. Mr. Miller says:

"One day the 'Christian News' told of a war in Colombia. That was interesting. Yi put on his straw sandals and carried the paper down to the village school. 'Here is some news of a war in Colombia' 'Where is Colombia?' asked the school teacher. 'In South America.' 'Where is South America?' 'Wait till I bring my geography.' And in a few minutes Yi had spread out his map and was giving the village teacher his first lesson in primary geography."—The Continent.

India is said to have in factories, at the present time, 15,780 children. The old desire of factory owners and of poverty-stricken parents to make capital out of their children is the reason. The decision has been reached by one religious body to place 1,300 primary teachers throughout India to teach and so stir up a sentiment against this child serfdom.

What the much-discussed subject of self-government for India really means to the great mass of the people is presented by a writer in Asia, the journal of the American Asiatic Association, who says:

"As for what the masses of India want, no one knows. One of the Indian judges of the High Court, a man of great acknowledged leadership, an ardent nationalist, said to me, 'It is very difficult to know the mind of India. At the top there is a very thin layer of people who have received an English education. Even we do not know what the people are thinking about; much less does the government know.' One has to remember that 280,000,000 out of the 315,000,000 people of India live in villages which average only 290 people to the village. These people are engaged in a life and death struggle against starvation, with the odds often heavily against them. They are more than ninety-five per cent. illiterate in the sense that they cannot write a letter to a friend, even in their vernacular, and read his reply. One wonders on going into these villages and seeing the impoverished lives of the inhabitants, whether they even know that there is such a place as India."

There is being made an effort to overcome the tendency which has been discovered, with such hurt, to form in great cities Little Italys, Little Polands, and so on. In the churches which are founded for these immigrants, it is necessary at first to use the foreign language as the only medium of approach. But plans are being laid to use the English language increasingly, and also to use workers from English-speaking churches who have foreign languages at their command.

There seems to be a revival of interest in bringing to public notice the Ten Commandments. The International Reform Bureau has inaugurated a movement, and is meeting with much success in it, to have the wall-chart with the Commandments on it, on school walls, courthouses and the outside of churches. Many are falling into line with it, and even Roman Catholics are approving of it.