

there must be united effort, that the time is ripe for an advance into new territory, that there must be the enlargement of the Christian forces abroad, and the deepening of the convictions and spiritual life of the Christians at home.

Prof. Cheng, said: "The day of harvest had come to Korea. The Bible was the best read book in the land."

Speaking of India, George Sherwood Eddy said: "The appeal from India comes from vast numbers in need, it comes from multitudes without Christ, and it also comes from the deep religious consciousness of the people, all of which is a preparation for the Gospel. Let us respond to the appeal now."

Rev. A. S. Azariah, said: "India should be called the neglected continent. This neglect is our shame."

Mr. W. J. Bryan, in one of his admirable addresses said: "We are constantly asked, why support Missions? He was not sure the question was happily put." In these days when Christians were spending twenty-five million dollars a year for the conversion of the heathen, and when missionaries were going into all parts of the world, it seemed to him that the burden of proof rested on the other side.

These are but a few drops of the down-pour of good things that continued for ten days without a break.

You ask for my impressions of the Conference. Let me briefly state a few of them: First, It was a meeting of missionary experts whose utterances were backed up by the authority of experience and of comprehensive study.

Second, It was a meeting of power, because of the Christian forces it represented, the missionary research it consummated, the future plans it contemplated, the enthusiasm and faith it generated, and the doubts and criticisms it annihilated.

Third, it was a meeting designed to promote harmony among Christian workers. The spirit of devotion which was the core of each day's proceedings, the broadening of ideas and lives by personal contact and contrast, the emphasis placed on the Gospel as the su-

preme power in saving men and nations, the unity of purpose expressed and repeated day after day to obey our Lord's Commission, all tended to sweeten the feelings and mellow the terms by which our religious differences make us to differ.

Fourth, It was a meeting that tolerated no compromise of truth. In the discussion on union measures the question was not, what can we give up? but rather what can we give to have union?

Fifth, It was a great meeting. In some respects it was the greatest meeting ever held. Its results are now with us. Its spirit will remain to make even greater the next meeting of its character. It was great because God was in it; yes, in it in spirit and in power, and in it in the lives of the men and the women in whom He has dwelt for many years.

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The papers of India are beginning to ask,—"Why not a Laymen's Movement for India?" Englishmen are to be found there by the thousands, either in official positions or in business. There are very large numbers of these Christians and the question is being seriously put forward as to whether a movement for the diffusion of information and the awakening of interest ought not to be started. That would be another grand result of our Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Most of us have heard of Pundeta Ramabais wonderful wells, at Mukti, named after the fruits of the Spirit; Love, Joy, Peace, &c. A new well was recently dug—service of praise and prayer being held before the commencement of the work. Isaiah LV. was read, and the name given was Jehovah-Shammah. Another one is already chosen which is to be named Jacob's well."

The world's largest prayer meeting is to be found, not in Christian America or in Europe, but in heathen Korea. Recently a Westerner went to a prayer meeting in Seoul on a dark and rainy night and found over 1,000 Christians present. What would be necessary in America to bring out 1,000 Christians to the ordinary week-night meeting of the church.