

AROUND THE WORLD WITH WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Advance of Education in Japan as Shown by Its Institutions of Learning and the Religious Thought and Habits of the People as Indicated by Temples and Shrines

BACK of Japan's astonishing progress along material lines lies its amazing educational development.

Its sons, ambitious to know the world, scattered themselves throughout Europe and America, and having laden themselves with new ideas, returned like bees to the hive.

Government Controls the Big Schools

Then follow the universities, of which there are seven under the control of the government.

I have already referred in a former article to the Keio Gijuku, the college founded by Mr. Fukuzawa.

The State university at Tokio includes six departments, law, medicine and engineering courses being provided, as well as courses in literature, science and agriculture.

Education of Girls is Watched

The education of girls is not neglected, although as a rule they do not go as far in their studies as the boys.

There are also a number of missionary schools and colleges. The Presbyterians support three boarding schools for boys and eleven for girls.

The Congregationalists have a number of schools, the largest, Doshisha college at Kyoto, being the largest and most influential Christian institution in Japan.

The Methodists have eighteen boarding schools and nineteen day schools, with a total attendance of nearly 5,000.

The Baptists have a theological seminary, an academy, five boarding schools for girls and eight day schools, with a total attendance of nearly 1,000.

The Japanese government supports more than 25,000 primary schools, attended by more than 5,000,000 boys and girls.

Figures Do Not Show Enthusiasm

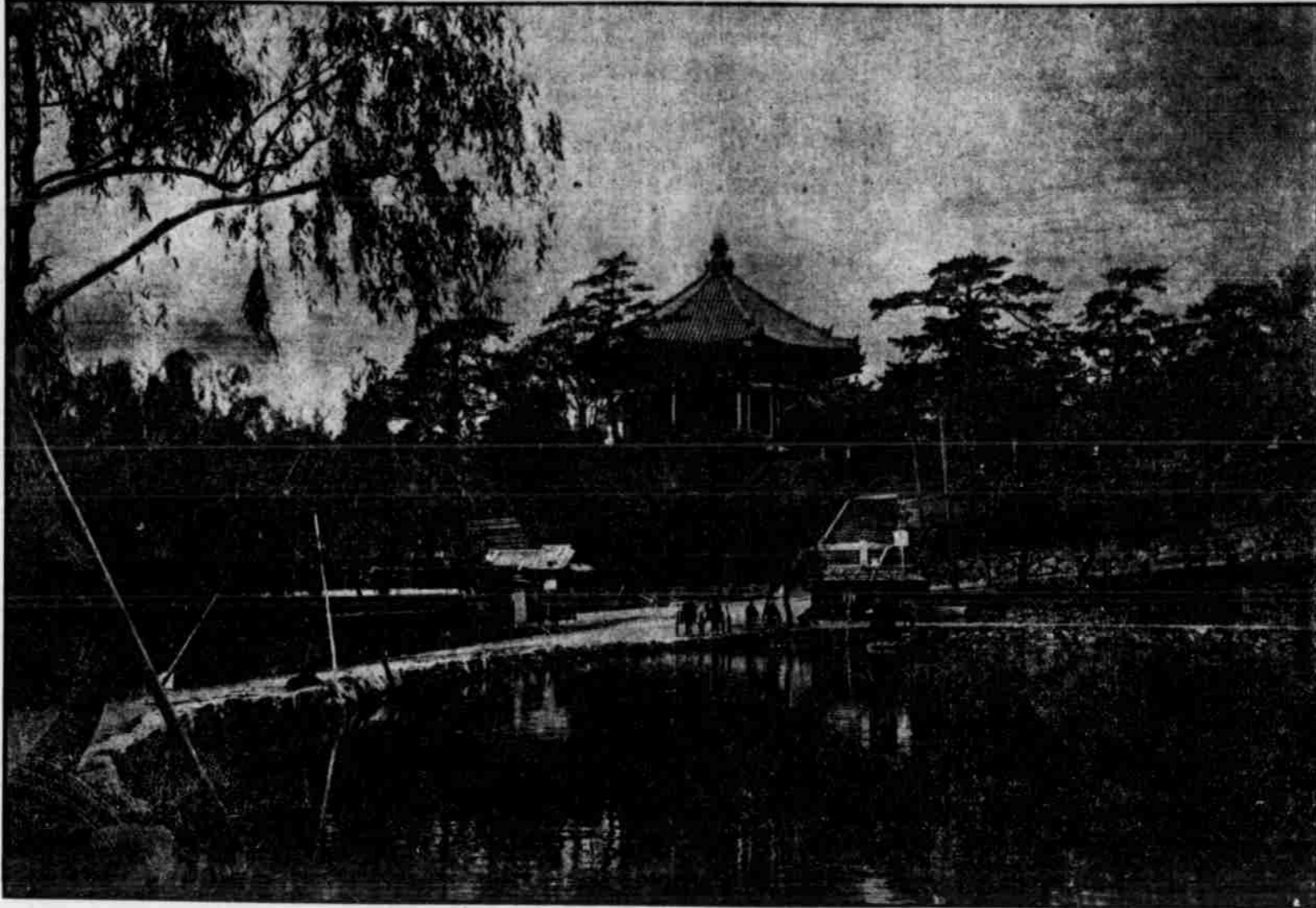
Although the figures given above give some idea of the interest taken in education, they do not furnish an adequate conception of the enthusiasm with which a large number of these students pursue their studies.

Marquis Ito's case is not exceptional; all over Japan are men who hold in grateful remembrance Americans and Europeans to whom they are indebted for assistance.

Shintoism, Buddhism and the State

Japan has several religions, although Shintoism has been, since 1868, the state religion.

Sixth of This Notable Series of Letters---Seventh Letter Will Appear in The Bee Next Sunday



SHINTO SHRINE, WITH STONE STEPS ASCENDING FROM PATHWAY.

erence. A gate of simple but beautiful design is placed at the point where the pathway to the shrine departs from the main road.

One of the Oldest of Buddha's Temples

About 1,400 years ago the Buddhist religion was introduced into Japan by Chinese priests, and it spread rapidly throughout the islands.

In the center of the temple is an image of Buddha and on either side the figure of a huge warrior.

Queer Images and Queerer Customs

Near the temple at Nara stands an ugly image which never fails to attract the attention of the visitor.

There is at Nara an immense bronze image of Buddha, even

larger than the famous one at Kamokura, though not considered so finely proportioned.



DEER IN TEMPLE PARK AT NARA.

are found in abundance in other cities. The Korean lions are also identified with Buddhist worship, these animals wrought in bronze or carved in stone, guarding all temple doors.

Beautiful Temple Park at Nara

Nara has an additional attraction in the form of a beautiful park containing some 700 deer, which are here regarded as sacred animals.

Next to Nara, in our opinion and in the opinion of many even before Nara, comes Nikko in beauty and interest.

The temple at Nikko is only about three centuries old and its decorations are the richest and most costly to be found in Japan.

The most modern of the large temples is that at Kyoto. It was erected about thirty years ago on the site of one which had burned.

Temples Approached Through Gorgeous Gates

All of the Buddhist temples stand within a walled inclosure, entered through a gorgeous gate, which contrasts sharply with the simplicity of the Shinto gate.

But Buddhism is losing its hold upon the Japanese; its temples are not crowded as they once were; its ceremonies do not interest and its teachings do not satisfy the new generation.

Christianity's Early Experience

The Catholics, who have been the pioneers of the cross in so many lands, brought Christianity to Japan through Portuguese missionaries about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Communicants Now Number Thousands

The Catholic population of Japan numbered 58,000 in 1903; at the last report the Protestant communicants numbered nearly 51,000.

Christianity dominates Europe and the Western hemisphere, while Buddhism still holds the Orient under its drowsy spell.

An Englishman named Whalley once made a unique wager of several thousand pounds. He bet that in twelve months he could walk from Calais to Jerusalem, play at five against the walls of the holy city and walk back to Calais.

Some Oddest Bets Ever Made

Curious Propositions Banked on by Partisans and Sane People

A SHORT time ago there died in New York state an undertaker who during the Cleveland-Harrison campaign bet his hearse on Cleveland.

Many other winners in that election rode gayly in wheelbarrows at the expense of the losers' brawn and serenity of mind.

Again, during the Bryan-McKinley excitement many freak bets were made by strong partisans and by others.

Perhaps the strangest wager of the '96 campaign was made by William Corbus and George Barnell of Elkhart, Ind.

heated with faith in McKinley, offered to bet his wife on his judgment.

But here is the most gorgeous wager on record. Henry Harley, the old man, once won \$500,000 by a simple wager with a friend named Phillips on the "nigger up or nigger down" game.

By 11 o'clock 870 men, women and children had gone downtown. Phillips was highly elated and Harley was thunderstruck.

He won his bet, and ever after bore the nickname of "Jerusalem" Whalley.