

couragement to Islam ; it allows it to be aggressive and spread. And it certainly does spread.”

In Tiflis, medical and educational work were forbidden to Dr. Larsen. Is this only because he is non-Russian ?

In Siberia it is the same thing :—complete freedom to the Moslems to exist, and really to proselytize even from the Greek Church. Apparently only the Greek Church has liberty to work among Moslems, and it actually has two tiny missions in the provinces of Tomsk and Tobolsk. But even here “the Moslems have the right to prevent their entry.” Their missionaries only come “as private visitors.” My informant for these facts is another Russian lady who has specially studied Islam in Siberia. Here then, as in all the Russian Empire, the balances are held very unevenly. And the motive is believed by our informant to be the secret fear of the Russian government. Now will not everything done through fear sooner or later fail and defeat its own object ?

*Under Holland :*

The question just put is a pertinent one, as we shall see when we come to consider the case of the British government ; and the evidence from the Dutch Empire in the East Indies is a proof of the uselessness of the policy of secret fear.

I cannot do better than quote in full the communication made to me by Mr. N. Adriani of the Central Celebes mission. Delegates will carefully observe what he says about the policy of fear, the consequences of pursuing it, and the consequences of abandoning it.

“What is the policy of the Dutch government and its attitude to Islam in the Archipelago ?

“This policy is one of strict neutrality towards Islam, being the only practical policy, because it can be maintained. The mission is entirely at one with the govern-