

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Mohammed's Forces Center in Cosmopolitan Cairo

Cairo, Egypt.—Japan, China, Korea and India have all got on the world's news cables since I wrote about them in this correspondence; the same will be true of Egypt, or I am no reader of plain signs. The unrest of Egypt is bound to assert itself ere long in ways that will command the attention of civilization. The loud mutterings to be heard in the cafes and bazars, are not the thoughtless vapors of the idle; a very considerable proportion of the people, including the progressive, educated "Young Egypt" party, are thinking definite things concerning the overthrow of the English power. Lord Cromer's recent departure was made the occasion for so many outspoken criticisms against the British that it was preceded, as a precautionary measure, by the parade of all the British forces, fully armed, through the streets of Cairo.

Missions and Politics.
All this has a relation to the missionary propaganda. This upheaval and restlessness is cracking the hard surface of Mohammedan exclusiveness and intolerance. Where the newspaper and the world's spirit enter, there religious prejudice cannot abide. In their seemingly hopeless assault upon Islam, the missionaries have a powerful reinforcement in the fledgling modernity of New Egypt.

On the other hand, the missionaries, by their schools and literature, have done more than a little to awaken Egypt from the torpor of centuries. British officials and Egyptian reformers have alike definitely and publicly acknowledged the influential contribution to the country's higher welfare made by the American missionary. Old Egypt, the land of the dead, is becoming one of the world's new nations, blessed with a prosperity almost equal to the amazing fertility of its soil.

The Sword of the Prophet.
Cairo is the citadel and cradle of Mohammedanism. Sanguine Christians predict that, as the magnificent Mohammed All mosque, which overlooks the entire city, from the summit of the ancient citadel, is now surrounded by the soldiers of a Christian power, so the religion which it represents is bound to succumb to the advance of Christianity. Which is more easily said than done. This is a thoroughly Mohammedan city. The Christian may still hear himself cursed as an unbelieving dog, in the bazars and in the mosques.

What has often been called the largest university in the world, the highest educational institution of Islam is situated here; and when I visited it the sibilant sound of serpentine hate followed me through all the vast inclosure. The books say that there are 10,000 students taking the 12-year course in the El Azhar mosque, although the officials told me that the number is more than 14,000. This is now the fountain head of the force by which Mohammedanism has conquered 232,966,170 of the world's population. The only reason that this force is no longer expressed by the sword, as formerly, is that the great world powers, which are Christians, prevent. Curiously enough, the Christian emperor of Great Britain and India rules over more Mohammedans than any other sovereign. In Egypt there are about 9,000,000 followers of Islam, 720,000 Coptic Christians, and a small scattering of Jews and Protestants.

Studying, Eating, Sleeping in Church.
This Azhar mosque is like only itself. The students, who have come from every part of the Mohammedan world, do not study occidental fashion, in classes and under teachers. I could find no traces of organization whatever. The students—all men, of course, sat, reclined or lay about the floors in nondescript fashion. Occasionally a cluster would have their heads together, swaying to and fro, and repeating some passages aloud and in unison. There were no modern books in evidence whatever. In fact, this "university" is really a school of theology; it will have nothing to do with the modern sciences or scientific learning. What other universities teach it eschews; and its branches of study would be looked for in vain in any college in Christendom. A man may graduate from the Azhar, and yet be unable to pass an examination in the studies required for admission to an English grammar school. But they know the Koran, and are ready to die for the faith of the prophet.

The mosque is also a lodging house. The students sleep where they study, and apparently they sleep and study when they please. Likewise, they eat where they sleep, after the primitive style of the east. The passing of the occasional tourist arouses sufficient interest to set the students to hissing; but I was more disturbed by the vermin of the place than by these hostile demonstrations, knowing that there is no real danger, since Britain rules with a strong hand.

Ungratefulness of "The Faithful."
The famous "howling Dervishes" of Cairo are no longer to be seen by visitors, because of fanatical out-

breaks, and because of the disgusting character of their exhibition. The great flood of tourists in Cairo makes itself felt in this respect, being one of the influences that, imperceptibly, undermine the solidarity of Islam.

My dragoman threw a side light on religious conditions. He assured me that he is a faithful follower of the prophet, keeps the fast of Romadon, and observes the early prayers—although in our gay, together I failed to catch him at these. We were rocking across the desert on camels, when in his terse fashion he gave utterance to what is the practical infidelity of many Moslems. "Priests say all Christians go to hell and all Mohammedans go to heaven. I do not believe it. You think good man who has only one face and makes straight talk and gives to the poor, will go to hell because he is a Christian? I do not. You think bad man, who lies, shows two faces and does many wrong things, go to heaven because he is a Mohammedan? I do not. Bad man go to hell; good man go to heaven; do not care what priests say."

Not only the advent of the western spirit, but also the immorality of its followers is weakening Mohammedanism. Cairo is probably the wickedest city in the world, not even Port Said surpassing it. The position of women is indicated by the statement on the part of a Moslem authority, that not five per cent. of the Mohammedan men retain their first wife until death. Divorce is as common as it is easy. The men are grossly and naturally immoral. They drink large quantities of liquor despite the prohibitions of the prophet. Only eight per cent. of the population can read and write. The people are senile and ingenious mendicants. Their religion, which should be intense Mohammedanism, has degenerated into all sorts of superstitions.

A Fat Man's Misery.
Thus, at the entrance to the mosque which is a duplicate of the Mecca mosque, there stand two marble pillars. The belief is that whoever can squeeze between these two pillars is free from evil and sure of paradise. But the person in whose heart evil resides can in no wise get through. Physical form is not taken into account. Our driver was terribly concerned because he could not squeeze through, even after removing various garments. After much effort, and at the risk of ribs, we pulled and pushed him through; and he was straightway as happy as a peasant girl after her confirmation.

No "Holy War."
Frequently the alarm is sounded that a pan-Islamic movement threatens Europe or Asia, and that the green flag of a "holy war" is to be unfurled. Undoubtedly the leaders of Islam are solidifying their forces as thoroughly as possible; and undoubtedly Mohammedanism is the most serious foe to be met by the Christian missionaries. The report, however, that Islam is growing rapidly, and carrying on an aggressive missionary campaign, cannot be verified here. Leading students of Mohammedanism say that they can find no evidence of such a movement. It is as unfounded a report as the rumors of a "holy war." With the present admixture of races and governments and civilizations, it seems the height of improbability that there should ever be a "holy war." The prophet is fighting against the calendar.

None the less, Islam makes it warm for all apostates. Ostracism and persecution—loss of home, friend, social position and means of earning a livelihood—follow the Mohammedan who becomes a Christian. It is frequently asserted that there never has been a genuine convert from Mohammedanism to Christianity. The American mission alone has detailed records of 140 such, as a result of its work since 1854. Not a very large company, it is true, but enough to prove the possibility of wide success.

Sapping and Mining.
Like many other oriental missions, this one of the United Presbyterian church is working for the second and third generation. It plans a long, wide and far-reaching campaign. By many indirect methods, it is inculcating a more tolerant spirit in the community, and removing the ancient prejudice. It is educating the boys and girls, on a scale almost equal to that of the reformed government itself. A recent report showed 15,000 scholars in the schools of this American mission, and 18,000 in all government schools. There are more than 16,000 scholars in the mission schools, of whom about 3,000 are Mohammedans.

The ancient Coptic Christian church, now sadly corrupted, has persisted in Egypt despite all Moslem persecution. Among these the first work of the missionaries was done, and from them came the majority of the 8,639 members reported by the mission. The latter, by the way, has 107 American missionaries, supported by the most aggressively missionary

of all denominations in the west, the United Presbyterians.

Where the Holy Family Rested.
The Coptic quarter of old Cairo does not speak well for the thrift and progressiveness of the Coptic. My dragoman gave them a bad reputation for morality. The old church, dating back to the fifteenth century, which covers the crypt where Joseph and Mary rested with the babe in their flight into Egypt, is in sorry disrepair. The priest and his family, who show tourists about are as shameless beggars as any Arab, and quite as arrogant. The priest soberly gave me, as the names of apostles whose pictures are on the wall, a medley of New Testament characters, some of whom no church ever called apostles. The association of the old church building with the holy family renders it one of the chief points of interest in this interesting city.

It is at Cairo that the west touches the east; here most travelers get their first sight of foreign mission work. The old American mission building is directly across the street from the principal hotel, and here reside veteran missionaries who have been in the work for nearly half a century, as well as a fine corps of younger workers. Here is a church, a book store, and schools for both girls and boys.

By the Nile the mission has even greater work. Assuit college enrolls 700 students, and the hospitals at Assuit and Tanta minister respectively to 2,000 and to 200 in-patients annually, and to 20,000 and 10,000 dispensary patients. The praise of this mission's work is in the mouths of natives, travelers and government officials.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

ENTIRE STATE WAS IN PAWN.

Nevada Said to Have Been in That Condition Five Years Back.

Five years ago Nevada was a state in pawn. She had been stolen. The entire population was not sufficient to constitute a third-rate western town, and it was decreasing. It might well have been asked then: "What's the matter with Nevada?"

The trouble grew out of Nevada's public land grant, amounting to 2,000,000 acres, which congress had carelessly authorized the state to select as desired. The Nevada legislature practically put the land up at auction, and the result was that a few stockmen bought enough land to shoestring and surround and absolutely control every river, lake and water hole in the state.

By doing so they became virtual possessors of the rest of the state. No one else could use the public land or make settlement because of their control of all the water, and in Nevada water is the life blood of the land. Sixty million acres were controlled and in effect owned by about a million acres, and not an opportunity for a single 160-acre homestead.

Five years ago this was the situation—a hopeless one. Public-spirited men had attempted to induce immigration and to encourage the development of their state, but their work had come to naught and they had to quit. There was no chance.

Yet all the time there was still a great water supply running to waste annually. The perennial flow of the rivers and streams was entirely utilized, but the floods from the melting of the mountain snows swept away uselessly to the sea.

Viewing the situation as it was then, who would have dared to predict that with the passage of the national irrigation act could have occurred the great transformation and development of Nevada, and if it had been predicted, who would have believed it? Of the \$37,000,000 government reclamation fund, Nevada has thus far received her fair share, and the completion of the great project upon which the federal engineers are now working will more than quadruple the already increased population of the state.

The first section of the Truckee-Carson project has been completed and the settlers are now farming the fertile land in 80-acre homesteads. By next year 150,000 acres of this project will be under irrigation.—Successful American.

Both Presbyterians.
In the Missouri state prison at Jefferson City are 1,761 prisoners. According to an article in the North American 395 of them are Baptists, 301 Methodists, six Jews and one Christian Scientist.

This calls to mind a story about the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. The good doctor was once walking home from preaching at a Sunday night meeting out in the country. In the moonlight he saw a man lying drunk in the gutter, and going up to him, gave him a shake.

"Here," he said, "it is a shame for a nice, respectable-looking man like you to be lying in the gutter."

The man opened his tipsy eyes and saw the long, black coat.

"Are you a minister?" he asked.

"Yes," said Dr. Hall; "come, get up."

"Presbyterian?" queried the inebriate.

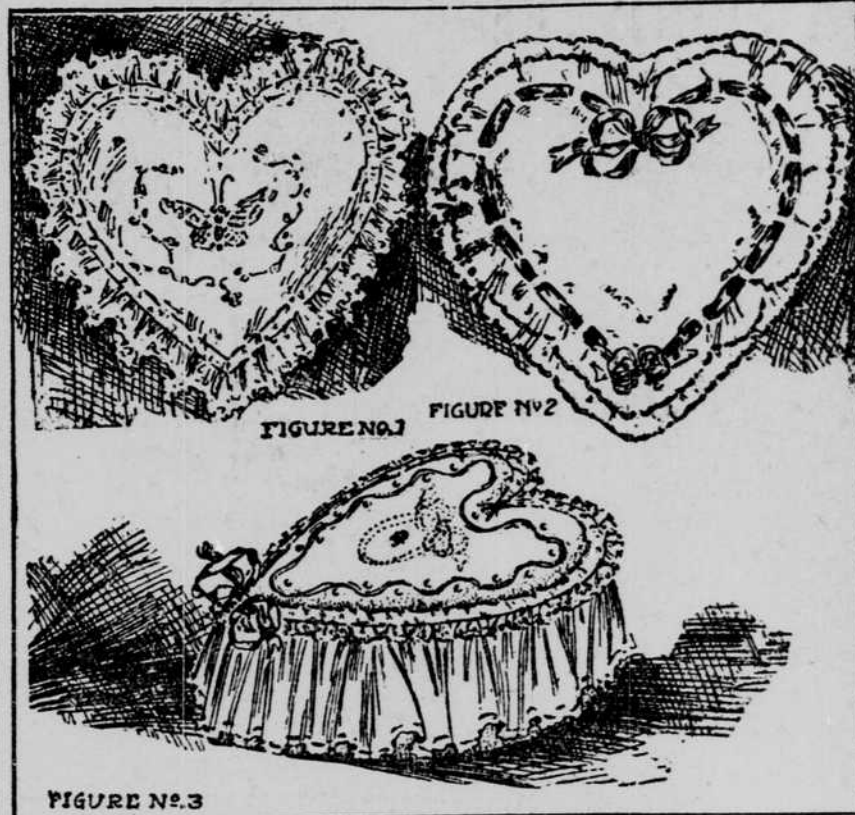
"Yes," was the answer, somewhat impatiently, "I am."

"Then," said the other, "help me up, I'm a Presbyterian myself."

Easy Way to Return Favors.

"If you owe somebody a dinner or something, or an entertainment," remarked the careful man, "the best way I know to return it is to send them complimentary concert tickets somebody has given you. I know a pair of such tickets that did duty six times in the way of returning obligations. I started them, they passed on to five other people, and by jingo! if they finally didn't get back to me."

Valentine Gifts



Many simple and effective valentine hints are given us from Paris, a few of which are shown in the sketches. They may be used as luncheon favors, cotillon favors or as valentines, as their usefulness as well as daintiness is their strong recommendation. Figure No. 1 is a heart-shaped sachet of silk covered with sheer linen and a narrow ruffle of lace. A butterfly is embroidered in the center. A heart is first cut out of absorbent cotton, seven inches by 7 1/4, the sachet powder being laid in between the two layers of cotton. Orris and violet, or hellebore and violet, make a good combination. Then cover this with a pretty shade of pink or blue china silk, cut out a trifle larger than the cotton, and baste firmly around the edge.

After the linen has been embroidered, making sure the butterfly is exactly in the center, press on the wrong side and cut out the same size as the silk heart. Baste over silk on both sides—that is, plain linen on one side and the embroidered piece on the other. Bind neatly with a half-inch satin ribbon the color of the silk. This is done by hemming the ribbon first on one side, then on the other, just far enough from the edge to fasten the linen. It must be slightly pulled over the rounded portions of the heart. Then the half-inch valenciennes lace is whipped on.

Figure No. 2 enables the linen cover to be taken off, as the ribbon is run through eyelets made in the linen for the purpose. A cotton heart is made as before, then a silk slip is made, leaving the largest part open, in which to put the cotton. Sew the edges of the silk together, turn on the right side, put in the cotton and overcast the edges left open. Care must be taken to keep the cotton perfectly smooth.

Mark out on a piece of handkerchief linen two hearts with scalloped edges, one slightly larger than the other, the

smallest being about half an inch larger than the silk heart.

Buttonhole the edges of both with white mercerized cotton and make the eyelets large enough to allow baby ribbon, the color of the silk, to be run through. The eyelets on both pieces of linen must correspond, as the ribbon is run through both sides at once, just outside of the silk heart.

Figure No. 3 is a heart-shaped satin covered box, with an embroidered linen and lace ruffled top and a gathered chiffon ruffle, edged with narrow ribbon, for the sides. The inside is quilted satin. Cut out two heart-shaped pieces of cardboard and a strip of cardboard four inches wide and long enough to go around the edge of the heart. Cover one side of one heart with satin the desired color, and do the same with the long strip of cardboard. Then, after quilting enough satin to cover both hearts and the sides, cover the other side of the first heart. This is for the bottom of the box. Cover the other side of the long strip and sew neatly one edge to the covered heart, leaving the quilted sides inside.

Care must be taken not to break the cardboard when bending into the heart shape. The chiffon ruffle is now sewed around the upper edge. The cover is made by slightly padding the outside before covering with the satin, the inside being already embroidered baste to the edge of the padded side. This is then bound with half-inch satin ribbon, the narrow lace frill being put on last. The quilting is done by taking a single layer of wool wadding and basting to the wrong side of the satin, then, either by machine or hand stitching across. If the box is to be used for handkerchiefs a suggestion of sachet powder is pleasant. The embroidery is very simple, the bow knot in the center being the Madeira stitch, which is simply a succession of overhand stitches, made in mercerized cotton.

NOVEL JACKET FORMED OF SIX HANKERCHIEFS JUST NOW POPULAR.

This novel jacket is one that has lately been very popular; it is composed of six handkerchiefs, which should not be less than 19 inches square. These may be of white cambric, simply hemstitched, or may have embroidered borders and corners, or



colored stripes; in fact, any kind of handkerchief may be used. The making up is quite simple, as will be seen from the illustration; one falls over each shoulder; one forms each side front, and two the back, which falls in a pretty triple plait. The corners at the neck turn over in points, which may be edged with lace to form a little collar; the fronts are connected by ribbon tied in bows.

Bands of Cluny.

Bands of Cluny dyed in all the fashionable colors and combined with white net make comparatively inexpensive blouses, which, however, are extremely smart. The heavy floss silks are sometimes displaced by soft chine ribbons when the lace or net is embroidered, and handsome effects are gained by using the ribbons that come already shaded.

PRETTY FASHION FOR THE TRIMMING OF SMART, INDOOR GOWNS

The method of trimming nearly all indoor gowns with net embroidery in soutache has given rise to a pretty fashion for trimming the new shirt-waists.

Heavy white net is used in cotton weave and on this is a rug design, as the new eastern work is called, done in white or colored soutache. This is used as yoke and stock, as panels, as wide cuffs.

If, for instance, you are making a blouse of cotton batiste, which is better than handkerchief linen, and want to keep it simple, put it in pin tacks from shoulders to waist on each side of a front panel four inches wide, of net and lace.

Cover this net with a design of blue soutache and on each side of this strip put a row of Cluny, then one of Val. Insertion. Whip the edges of this panel to the fine tucks on each side. Fasten down back with white linen buttons. Make stock of the embroidered net, tucked at shoulder line and below elbow and finished with a two-inch cuff of embroidered net, edged on each side with ruffles of narrow Cluny lace.

You could have nothing prettier for afternoon wear under a coat suit.

White net with white soutache is very dainty and it is used in a deep V-shaped yoke back and front, quite narrow on shoulders—remember that—and applied to the muslin on each side with Val. lace.

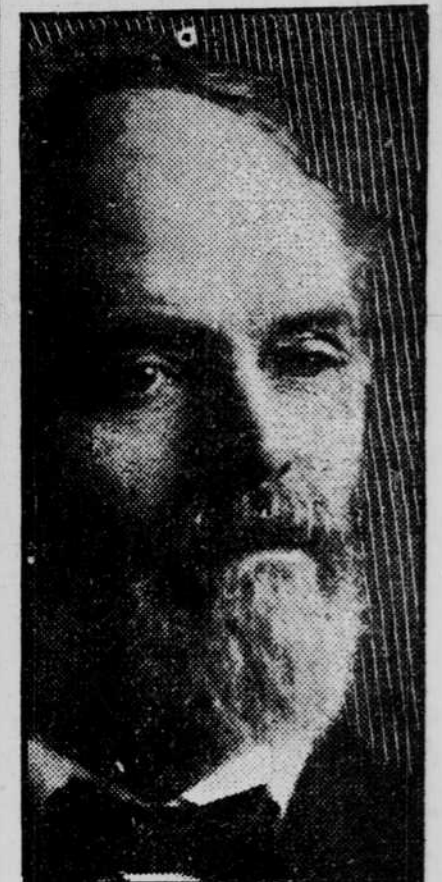
The sleeves are long, with a panel of net down back and a wide turnover of the net edged with two ruffles of Val. lace.

Colored Satin Linings Preferred.

White satin linings, either for muffs or jackets or cloaks, have become entirely ancient jeu—they are replaced by rich colored Liberty silks in contrast to the garment, reseda green lining purple or gray garments, royal blue lining khaki color, while maroon is lined with flaming geranium and aubergine with verdigris. For evening cloaks this vivid lining is of chiffon, full, detached from the garment, so that it blows from the open fronts like inner scarfs.—Vogue.

THOS. CALE, OF ALASKA, MEMBER OF U.S. CONGRESS

Well Known on the Pacific Slope. His Washington Address is 1312 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



CONGRESSMAN THOS. CALE.

Hon. Thos. Cale, who was elected to Congress from Alaska, is well known on the Pacific slope, where he has resided. His Washington address is 1312 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen: I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as a very efficient remedy for coughs and colds.

Thomas Cale.

Hon. C. Slemp, Congressman from Virginia, writes: "I have used your valuable remedy, Peruna, with beneficial results, and can unhesitatingly recommend your remedy as an invigorating tonic and an effective and permanent cure for catarrh."

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Alabastine THE ONLY Sanitary Durable WALL COATING

Suitable for any room, never molds, mildews or drops off the wall. Comes in dry powder. Add cold water. Brush on wall with 7 inch flat brush.

Alabastine is in packages, correctly labeled ALABASTINE. Each package covers from 300 to 450 square feet of wall.

SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL SOFT, VELVETY SHADES THAT NEVER FADE, AS WELL AS A CLEAR BRILLIANT WHITE. Alabastine is absolutely sanitary and thoroughly beautiful. Try it this fall. Your dealer has it, if not, write to

ALABASTINE CO. New York City - Grand Rapids, Mich.

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE



Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in Western Canada

WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to market.

Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. V. BENNETT, Omaha, Nebraska.

801 New York Life Building.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling out. 25c and 50c at Druggists.

Inflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water