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 urely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint.
Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Foreign Missions Useful But Inadequate

Rome, Italy.-Here in the center of the world's religious interest, homeward bound, I look back over nearly year's investigation of Christian missions in the orient for a final review and summary. What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Are foreign missions worth while?

The answer must be in the affirma tive. Considered only from the standpoint of humanitarian and philanthropic service, the entire missionary enterprise justifies its existence. Add to these great works of healing, education and care for the orphaned and the needy, the beneficial influence which has been exerted upon the characters of thousands of native converts, as well as the more general, though none the less unmistakable influence wielded in behalf of civilization, and it will be seen that the missionary agencies which the churches of Christendom maintain at an annual expenditure of many millions of dollars is one of the tremendous twentieth century forces making for the world's progress.

Without amplifying this point, which has surely been made plain in the preceding articles, let me suggest some general considerations and criticisms which appear to be important enough to deserve the attention of the general public as well as of that large constituency especially interested in missions.

Where Churches Should Get Together. I know of no other undertaking anywhere at all approaching this one in magnitude which is managed in such a helter-skelter, disorganized fashion, or on such an unbusinesslike basis. I do not here allude to the administration of the individual boards, but to the propaganda as a whole. Sentiment, mood and emotion, rather than tested principle and careful judgment, seem to be the foundation of most missionary activity; if a man or a body can display especial efficiency in stirring the feelings of the home constituency he or it can be sure of plenty of funds and a free field to go where it will and do what it pleases in the mission world. There is at present no sufficient method of checking up the work of foreign missions.

This sort of thing, and worse mistakes, are in good part due to the help-yourself fashion in which the denominations work. Only in the more recent fields has there been an apportionment of territory among the churches, although everywhere the need for this is so urgent that the denominations are now recognizing and yielding to it. Plainly, there is no sufficient reason why the mission work of the Protestant churches in heathen lands should not be done as one close ly-cooperating body. The avowed aim is the conversion of the people, and not the perpetuation and extension of denominational names, creeds and authority upon the mission field. The present arrangement is expensive, divisive and a hindrance to the end sought. What sense or reason is there, for instance, in establishing northern and southern Presbyterian churches in China, where the very existence of America is a nebulous matter to most of the people and the fact of the civil war is unknown to 999 persons out of every thousand? Left to themselves. the native Christians in the field I have visited would not be long in forming one Christian church.

Businesslike Methods Needed.

Pending the time of actual union every possible form of cooperation should be adopted. The commercial sagacity of the method which keeps half a dozen expensive theologicallytrained "business agents" in the same port city to do the purely secular work for separate boards which could all be done by one unordained business man does not appeal to the wayfarer. Neither does the zeal for planting new work in these outposts (often in competition with native churches) where expenses are highest, difficulties greatest and results fewest, when there are unlimited favorable openings in the untouched interior. Most port cities, be it remarked, need a subtraction rather than an addition of missionaries.

A closer and more vigorous supervision of missions on the part of sensible, courageous men of authority. will result in the weeding out of the occasional unfit missionary and in remedying tactical blunders in the location of stations and in the character of the work.

Two other important services this businesslike supervision would accomplish: It would insure the sending of sane, well-balanced and accurate reports to the homeland, and it would which are so common on the other side of the globe that they constitute a serious barrier to missionary success. Criticisms which are even partly true should be frankly admitted. and the evils remedied; those which are not true should be boldly challenged and silenced.

The position can never be maintained that missionaries are impeccable: and to answer careful, definite criticisms, as some which have appeared in this correspondence have been answered, by the sweeping state- | passengers to make the night vocal, money.

ment that it is "morally impossible" for a missionary to do wrong, is simply to put missionary defense beyond the pale of consideration by thinking men. In the one particular instance where my criticism had been definite ly disputed I had said that a certain northern Methodist missionary had lent his ability and influence to a corporation seeking concessions from the Chinese government. The board secretary and certain denominational papers attacked me virulently for this. declaring that I did not know what I was talking about. Then, to their utter confusion, along came the presiding Methodist Episcopal bishop of China, fully substantiating the charge, but exonerating the missionary from wrong intention and assuming responsibility himself.

Similarly, more effective administration of the missionary propaganda will furnish the traveling public with the easily ascertained facts of the mission fields, and will put forth effort to introduce them to missions in actual operation. It will also grapple with the problem of the moral and spiritual condition of the port cities; for so long as the European portion of these ports remain as they are the work of missions is bound to be seriously hampered.

Missionary Mistakes.

Before leaving this subject I must make a rather sweeping criticism which the board should have dealt with long ago. It is that an astonishing proportion of missionaries display bad manners and bad taste on shipboard. To deny this charge, which, in one form or another, has been made times without number, is to turn one's back on the facts. The conduct of some missionaries aboard ship is one of the most prolific sources of the antimissionary spirit which pervades passenger ships the world over, and practically all of the port cities of the orient. Some of the criticisms made in this connection are simply unanswerable.

What is to be said, for example, in defense of the woman missionary whose place at the table had to be changed three times on the voyage across the Pacific last month? In the first place, her astounding meddlesomeness had brought upon her a rebuke at which she felt offended and changed her seat; later, the passengers with whom she was seated found her so uncomfortable a companion that they complained to the steward and insisted on having either her seat or theirs changed. The answer commonly made to stories like this is that the missionary's godliness no doubt rebuked the sinfulness of the other passengers, which is neither a modest nor a charitable rejoinder. In this case, the story was told me by a prominent American business man, a church member, who himself had been attending a series of missionary meetings in Omaha just before leaving home, and so could hardly be called a hostile critic.

I could write literally columns of incidents concerning the conduct of missionaries on shipboard, whereby they have earned the disfavor of officers and fellow passengers. Summed up, though, they amount to this: Some missionaries seem inclined to flaunt their moral and spiritual superiority in the face of others; they insist on having an identity as missionaries, rather than as quiet, modest, wellbred ladies and gentlemen; they protest, often in unseemly fashion, against the indulgence in tobacco or liquor or cards on the part of other passengers. All this may be comprehended in the word "provincialism." They forget that, as Kipling says:

"There's a world outside the one you know "

and that the people of this world have all the personal rights and liberties which are to be accorded to the members of the missionary circle. Sometimes this provincialism goes to the length of stupidity, as when a Pacific liner crossed the meridian on Sunday, and so dropped that day from the calendar, whereupon the missionaries appealed in a body to the captain to drop some other day, and save Sunday, as if the matter were optional

Not all missionaries are guilty of these things; far from it. The ablest missionaries deprecate them seriously, for they realize their far-reaching effects upon the cause they represent. In explanation, if not in extenuation, they point out that missionaries leaving the homeland are still in the spirit of exaltation created by their farewell meetings, by the glorification of their friends and by the role of saint, hero deal vigorously with the criticisms and martyr with which they have been invested. For the time they are in a crusader mood, and they have not yet learned to view all things in proportion. Their feet have not yet found the hard ground of actuality. One of these unwise missionaries can do more harm than a hundred sensible ones can undo.

> I must confess, moreover, that I do not see why a Pacific mail captain should forbid missionaries to sing hymns at the piano on the boat deck, except on Sunday, and yet allow other appointment as those who marry for

on the same spot, with the latest 'popular" songs, or why the missionaries should not be permitted to hold a prayer meeting in the saloon, while a noisy, drinking coterie is uproariously gambling in the smoking room. I freely criticise much in the conduct of many missionaries aboard ship, but I believe in "a square deal." The man who drinks whisky on shipboard should be given no advantage over the man who drinks water, other things being equal, nor the man who gambles over the man who prays, nor the woman who sings "risque" songs over the one who prefers "Old Hundred." Plain words need to be spoken to the missionaries, and other plain words to the officers of the 'camship companies, especially the tra.... Pacific If a person has maintained a reason-

able familiarity with missionary reports he goes to the foreign mission field expecting to see evidences of tremendous successes. Has he not been told that Japan, China, India are on the verge of admittance into the Christian church? There is a sudden jolt to this expectancy when he finds the blank wall of heathendom rising up before the missionaries as cold, as strong and, at first sight, as scathless as ever. He learns later of the successes in the line of mining and sapping this wall, which, up to date, have been the principal missionary methods; but his general impression is one of disappointment. He cannot but feel that the triumphs of missions have been overstated. At this point enters the need for better supervision, as I have already intimated.

For example, the observer recalls the statement, printed times without number in American publications, that China has made Sunday a legal holiday. This he finds to be utterly untrue. Where China touches the west the first day of the week has gradually become, in some measure, a holiday. But it is nowhere a Sabbath, except among the few Christians. At another time it was widely reported that a certain city had thrown away its idols, but investigation shows the city as anti-Christian as ever, and the only basis for the tale is the fact that one temple discarded its old idols for new. Here a great revival is reported to have swept over the community; the westerner naturally thinks of this in terms of a Moody and Sankey campaign. Superficially, however, there are no signs of the revival, although closer search reveals an unusualearnestness on the part of the handful

How may these missionary exagger ations be accounted for? I have talked with many missionaries upon this point. The expectation of the boards that the workers shall send in favorable reports, the necessity for showing successes to stimulate gifts, the natural human tendency to enlarge upon the favorable side, all have been given as reasons. "The fact fs," rethe people want to hear and losing determined to make me out a martyr are real time-savers. that I almost came to believe myself one before I left Amrica."

cerning missions and missionaries; they are far-sighted enough to know the consequences when these reports come back to the field. I have known | fully. more than one missionary to be seriously embarrassed by being presented to the community in which he lives in the light in which he is seen by his admirers at home.

There is another side to the question; dread of this sort of thing has kept more than one worker from sending home reports of well-authenticated successes and endorsements. An American woman at the head of one of the Presbyterian mission schools for girls in China has been asked by the officials of the important province in which she works to take charge of the female education in the province, but never a word of this has she written home to her board. "It will be time enough when I have actually been given the work," says this cautious woman, who knows China: "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

A Reconnaissance, Not a War. The most serious of all the unintentional misrepresentations made by missionaries is that the whole heathen world is on the verge of becoming Christian. Faith, not facts, is the basis of the common asservation, "The world is being won for Christ." Making due allowance for rhetorical fervor, it still remains true that a seriously erroneous impression is left upon the Christian public's mind by the day's missionary representations.

For a first-hand study of the field reveals that, with an occasional notable exception like Korea, heathendom has scarcely been budged by the missionaries' work. The great mass of the pagan world is as yet practically untouched by the gospel. If Christions are determined to bear their religion to the whole earth, as is apparently their purpose, they must do things on a vastly larger scale than heretofore. Thus far only a mere beginning has been made. Instead of a war, it is only a reconnaissance in force-a brave, brilliant and successful reconnaissance, it is true, but, nevertheless, only a reconnaissance. The real fighting can hardly be said to have begun.

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FATERIS particulars W.J. Hillaco. | horsemen down the United States banker and drug manuacturer, was in the eyes of the law, legally dead | Washington Secretary Toff bank of the law.

A Lottery At Best. and those who marry for love are just as apt to bump up against dis-

Two Pretty Hats



Every season finds the matron a little more particular, a little more exacting, because she is a little better informed, when the time comes to seect her millinery. She has discovered that the lines and colors in a hat may either add to, or decrease the attractions she possesses to an extent that was undreamed of, not so long ago; and she has generally possessed herself with the very wise conviction that her purchase must fulfill one requirement, that is, "I must look better in my hat than without it." Of course, this doesn't apply to the great beauty whose looks need no embellishing. She need only look to hat to add variety to her charms.

The woman approaching middle life should wear a youthful looking hat as long as she can do so without sacrificing harmony. When the time comes to forego the picturesque and the girlish in millinery, she will and innumerable hats, usually small or medium in size, that will suit her style and have a certain poise and spirit, not to be found in other millinery. A pretty little round hat is shown in Fig. 1, which is made from a fiat, prettily draped. It is soft, comfortable and charming, and will be found becoming to most faces. This hat is an excellent example of the sort which the matron may choose.

The very young girl is somewhat limited in her choice also, although each season finds greater attention paid to her needs. Her hats should be large, rather simple in construction, and not too heavily trimmed. Flowers and ribbons, wings and quills, are the wisest choice for decorations when one is to make up a hat for a young miss. Little girls are allowed greater elaboration, and are sometimes indulged in ostrich feathers, to produce quaint, "old-fashioned" effects. A very pretty and simple hat for a young miss is shown in Fig. 2. It is of felt with silk and velvet flowers and ribbon used in

Well-Dressed Hair Is First Requisite of the Debutante

To be real smart the debutante must start on her career with hair affected by the Parisienne is nothing well dressed. The all-over net is an like so much worn here, even by marked one missionary, "when a man absolute necessity. Flying locks and women of fashion, gets home and begins to make stray curls are fetchingly pretty, but There is no end to the richness of speeches he finds himself saying what fashion has set its stamp of approval the lace employed, and the rarest of sight of the facts of the field. I know puffs and prim curls. The all-over net, laces of the day, are used. In such I have caught myself doing this. I matching the hair exactly, is not dishave no hardships in my missionary coverable and keeps stray hairs in or- in the arrangment of the jabot so as work, yet the people at home were so der from breakfast till midnight. They not to tear or cut the lace in any way.

All the stronger men on the field re- charming fancies in ruffied, frilled and wider as well. gret the distorted and misleading bordered veils. The best for face wear statements that are so frequently is the genuine thread with a tiny made by interested enthusiasts con- ring. It is not so trying to the eyes. The big dot nets and extravagant ting off any kind of a chapeau grace. cred or cut with lace bands.

in quarter-inch stripes; another fa- a few hours only at a time. vorite blue, green and white; another | One of the jabots in rare old rose red, black and white, the stripes clear others bias.

are brought in by French importers.

BARRETTE TO HOLD CURLS.



Jeweled Tassels.

Jeweled tassels are all the rage. They are made of pearl fringe with diamond tops, which generally have small stones surrounding them. They are used to finish the ends of long platinum and pearl chains that are worn twisted once around the neck, or may be seen hanging from brooches with smaller stones.

Finest Laces Used by Those Who Fancy the Dainty Jabot

The jabot of fine real lace so much

on the neatly dressed hair with prim old point laces, as well as the point cases, of course, great care is taken

In many cases the jabots are nar-Vells were never in greater demand. row and come to the top of the girdle; The counters are piled with the most others are shorter, and many are

They are worn not only with lace collars attached to blousses but with the high, stiff linen collars attached styles are used for hat draperies, set. to satin blouses, elaborately embroid-

Of course, the stiff linen collar is Stripes which make their bow for death-dealing to the natural beauty the first time in the summer gone re- of the neck, but so long as they are appear in linens and silks for service fashionable many will wear them. blouses. Just a bit striking, they are Fortunately, the society girl or woman still to be liked as a novelty. One changes her costume so many times a combination is brown, blue and white day that the linen collar is worn for

point dull hued with age was gathered and stunning when made up with to a straight strip of satin ribbon. some vertical, others horizontal and The latter did not show, of course, and down the center were four little Elastic belts, steel studded, take cloth of silver covered button molds, precedence in the belt world. Hand- with a three-quarters inch silver ribsome leather belts toned to suit cloths | bon laid in a series of five tiny plaits. one on top of the other, each cluster flaring out a bit like a fan.

The different shades of blue, especially Nattier, now the really smart blue worn in Paris, or in pink, are effective, while pale shades carrying out the color scheme of the gown or the hat may be worn, and all set off the beauty of the lace.

For the woman with little to spend Valenciennes lace makes charming jabots, but this must be kept a pure white or else dipped to make it a true cream or pale yellow in order to be effective. The yellowish, soiled tones of real old lace have no beauty when carried out in Valenciennes.

Black satin buttons and little flat loops of black satin are effective, and Valenciernes collars of the shaped sort higher behind the ears may be made over a pattern and finished with a bebe ribbon of black velvet at the top and a smart little bow of inchwide ribbon in the front at the base of the stock.

'i'hese stocks must, of course, be properly boned. No stock of any sort has even a shade of smartness unless it is boned.

Brown Decorations Used.

Brown paper is very much used for the dining-room, that part below the or pendants. The empire necklaces chair rail being darker than that or diamond clasps threaded with black above. The walls should be unadorned velvet ribbon three-eighths of an inch except for the pieces of china and wide are shown among the novelties. rare pottery, perhaps. In such a For a while women wore only the brown room yellow silk curtains, just clusters of diamonds, though the very to the sill, are very pretty. White large ones are much sought and some | woodwork adds much to the charm of the largest ones are surrounded of the room, but darker wood is preferred by many,

HOUSE



Thousands of American women in our homes are daily sacrificing their lives to duty.

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo. A female weakness or displacement is often brought on and they suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden. It is to these faithful women that

Lydia e. Pinkham's **VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

comes as a boon and a blessing, as it did to Mrs. F. Ellsworth, of Mayville, N. Y., and to Mrs. W. P. Boyd, of Beaver Falls, Pa., who say:

"I was not able to do my own work, owing to the female trouble from which I suffered. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-table Compound helped me wonderfully, and I am so well that I can do as big a day's work as I ever did. I wish every sick woman would try it.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pink-

ham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

A LITTLE DOMESTIC JAR.



She-You (shriek) brute, before we married (shriek), (shriek) you said mamma could come and see us as often (shriek) as she pleased.

He (meekly)-Yes, dear; but she has ceased to please.

Starch, like everything else, is being constantly improved, the patent Starches put on the market 25 years ago are very different and inferior to those of the present day. In the latest discovery-Defiance Starch-all injurious chemicals are omitted while the addition of another ingredient, invented by us, gives to the Starch a strength and smoothness never approached by other brands.

Not for Murphy. Mr. Murphy-Oi want to buy a pair

of gloves Clerk-Here's something I believe

will just suit you. It's a suede glove. Mr. Murphy-Niver, begorra! Oi want Irish gloves. Swade gloves, indade!-Kansas City Times.

OVER NINE MILLION (9,200,000) SOLD THIS YEAR.

Sales Lewis' Single Binder cigars for year 1907 more than......9.200,000

Quality brings the business.

Try It on the Piano. There was a young chap in Des Moines Who ordered a T bone sirioines. Sir, unless you can show

What you cannot avoid, learn to bear. True happiness is cheap, did we but apply to the right merchant for

A sufficient amount of des coines."

