

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.

New Religious Movement Brings Men to the Fore

Philadelphia. — Within the past nine months there has arisen a new movement in the Protestant churches of the United States and Canada which is bound to arrest the world's attention by its significance. This is the organization of men by men, for the purpose of putting the missionary enterprise on a basis commensurate with its importance; for this foreign missionary business represents an annual expenditure of \$21,000,000, which is equivalent to six per cent. on a capital of \$350,000,000. The magnitude of this long despised missionary enterprise seems to have at last penetrated the understanding of the men who are responsible for it.

The new organization is not engineered by the preachers or by board secretaries, or by young and visionary enthusiasts. It had its origin with successful business men, and it has swung along to its conspicuous success, independent of ecclesiastical promotion. The officials of the denominations are interested and approve, but they are not in the saddle; and they are not by any means certain of the lengths to which the movement will go. A complete revolution in missionary finances is assured, and doubtless also, many changes in methods. For the first time during the whole Christian era, there seems to be a reasonable prospect that the entire "heathen" world will be made acquainted with the Christian teaching, within a generation.

Millionaires and Missions.

Before showing how these plans are to be accomplished, the identity of the men behind the movement should be made known. The idea of the laymen's missionary movement took form in connection with the Haystack Centennial celebration in New York last November. That meeting, which was really the anniversary of the American board of foreign missions was marked by a prayer meeting, quite in contrast with the little gathering of impetuous college students under a haystack 100 years before. For this gathering comprised 60 business men, of whom a score were millionaires.

At this meeting, announcement was made that the laymen were resolved to take hold, systematically, and energetically of this missionary business. They made three definite propositions, which are the basis of the present movement, to the secretaries of the missionary boards of all the denominations in the United States and Canada. These propositions were as follows:

1. To project a campaign to secure intelligent and generous interest in missions among laymen to be conducted by groups of laymen under the direction of the various boards.
2. To devise a comprehensive plan (in conjunction with said board secretaries) looking towards the evangelization of the world in this generation.
3. To endeavor to form, through the various boards, a centennial commission of laymen, 60 or more in number, to visit as early as possible the mission fields and report their findings to the church at home.

With respect to the last proposition, by a curious coincidence, I had myself undertaken, six months previously, such an investigation, of which the articles in these columns have been the outcome. Already a large number of business men have gone to the foreign field, and some are now there.

The men who constitute the central organization of this laymen's missionary movement are the following, some of whom will be recognized as national figures:

Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Harry Wade Hicks, Boston; Edward H. Haskell, Boston; W. N. Hartshorn, Boston; William Shaw, Boston; John L. Bates, Boston; H. P. Andersen, New York; Seymour M. Ballard, New York; S. W. Bowne, New York; William L. Brewer, New York; J. Cleveland Cady, New York; John S. Huyler, New York; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York; J. Edgar Leaycraft, New York; David McConaughy, New York; Alfred E. Marling, New York; C. C. Michener, New York; John R. Mott, New York; William D. Murray, New York; Eben E. Olcott, New York; William J. Schieffelin, New York; Robert E. Speer, New York; James M. Spoons, New York; F. P. Turner, New York; Dr. Lucien C. Warner, New York; Mornay Williams, New York; John W. Wood, New York; Admiral A. T. Mahan, New York; Silas McBee, New York; William Dulles, New York; James G. Cannon, New York; E. M. Bulkley, New York; Luther D. Wishard, New York; Robert C. Ogden, New York; J. Campbell White, New York; Chester A. Holcombe, Rochester; D. W. McWilliams, Brooklyn; Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; John H. Converse, Philadelphia; William C. Stoever, Philadelphia; C. G. Trumbull, Philadelphia; E. B. Sturges, Scranton; Maj. A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburg; William Albert Harbison, Pittsburg; Joshua Levering, Balti-

more; Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore; John W. Foster, Washington; Henry B. F. Macfarland, Washington; John B. Slemmon, Jr., Washington; S. W. Woodward, Washington; George W. F. Swartzell, Washington; Andrew Stevens, Chicago; E. H. Pitkin, Chicago; Hanford Crawford, St. Louis; A. W. Benedict, St. Louis; L. H. Severance, Cleveland; President John Willis Baer, Los Angeles; E. A. K. Hackett, Fort Wayne; Gen. Charles Bird, Wilmington, Del.; Charles A. Rowland, Athens, Ga.; W. J. Northern, Atlanta; Dr. Marion McHenry Hull, Atlanta; E. P. Peabody, Waycross, Ga.; Robert H. Gardiner, Gardner, Me.; David Percy Jones, Minneapolis; E. J. B. Pense, Kingston, Ont.; N. W. Hoyles, Toronto; H. H. Fudger, Toronto; S. J. Moore, Toronto; J. N. Shenstone, Toronto; John Mackay, Toronto; C. McD. Hay, Toronto; George R. Crowe, Winnipeg; N. W. Rowells, Toronto; W. M. Birks, Montreal; A. O. Dawson, Montreal; Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk, Conn.; Ezra H. Stevens, Hartford, Conn.; E. P. Metcalf, Providence; George C. Whitney, Worcester, Mass.; John Meigs, Ph. D., Pottstown, Pa.; E. K. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.

A Sign of the Times.

The men who kept posted upon the trend of current events in all spheres have noticed that of late years the emphasis in religious affairs has been laid upon the masculine element. Succeeding the powerful young people's movement, as represented by Christian Endeavor and kindred organizations, came the brotherhood idea, as most prominently expressed in the Protestant Episcopal church. It is a common sight "down town" to see business men of the best sort wearing a modest little button bearing a St. Andrew's cross. These are members of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a men's society which has wrought notable results in identifying first-class business men with active religious work. Nobody could ever accuse this St. Andrew's Brotherhood crowd with being weaklings or sentimentalists.

Older, but less aggressive, although widely pervasive is the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, which began in the Reformed church in the United States and quickly spread to other denominations. Last year the Presbyterian church, which has a conspicuous array of public men in her membership, held a great men's convention in Indianapolis, and formally launched the Presbyterian Brotherhood, William J. Bryan being one of the promoters and speakers. The Southern Presbyterian church followed suit, and it is to hold its first laymen's convention this fall. The Methodists are now pushing the brotherhood idea; and, altogether, it is manifest that the most marked present-day development of Christianity is among the laymen.

The visible connecting link between these denominational men's organizations and the present laymen's missionary movement is to be found in the United Presbyterian church. This body, more than a year ago, held a business men's convention in Pittsburg, which attracted attention in church circles everywhere, because of its enthusiasm for missions, and for its determination to put the church's missionary work on a business basis. The prime figure in this meeting was J. Campbell White, a brilliant young layman who has spent ten years in Calcutta, where he had established the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. White has been made the general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement.

Going After Heathen Businesswise.

Every reader of the funny papers, as well as every one familiar with church life, knows that the backbone of the missionary work of the past century has been the women and the children. But it is the men who have the money. Only the man with the pocketbook could be equal to the big spending which an adequate prosecution of the missionary enterprise entails. The present outgo of \$21,000,000 a year, enormous as it is, comprises only a fraction of the expenditure which is necessary, if the job is to be done thoroughly.

So, naturally, as soon as the laymen really took hold, they began to do some figuring. To put the work which has heretofore been largely sustained by impulse and sentiment, on a business basis, they first divided up the "heathen" population of the world among the Christian countries and churches. Here is the interesting way they go about it.

There are approximately 1,000,000,000 "heathen" in the world. On the basis of one missionary to every 25,000 of these, the present force of 13,000 missionaries accounts for 325,000,000 of heathen. Or this same result may be reached by allowing two dollars a head as the cost of evangelizing each "heathen," for so the thing has been figured out by these men who want a working basis for their undertaking. It becomes a mere matter of subtraction to show

that 675,000,000 of people are at present unprovided for by the present missionary arrangement. Therefore, the laymen say that the missionary bodies should have \$30,000,000 a year and 27,000 more missionaries, for 25 years, in order really to do the job. This sort of figuring would probably have made William Carey or Robert Morrison, pioneer missionaries, gasp with astonishment, but it is the modern way.

All this is not the speculative figuring of dreamers. The laymen are after results; so they put the proposition up to every denomination by showing just how many heathen each church is responsible for and the amount of money it will have to give. And this plan of confronting a denomination definitely with its share of the gigantic scheme of world-wide evangelization has been received seriously by the various bodies. The United Presbyterians were first to accept the challenge, and they are asking of every member an average gift of eight dollars a year for their missionary work. The Presbyterians followed, a great men's missionary convention having been held in Omaha in February, and the idea later approved by the general assembly, the Southern Presbyterians did likewise. The Canadian Presbyterians and Southern Baptists have also joined in the movement. The Congregationalists and Northern Baptists will take up the subject early in the fall. The Episcopalians have not yet had opportunity officially to adopt a basis, but its laymen are in the forefront of the new movement.

Stirring a Continent.

So remarkable has been the response, up to date, on the part of business men of Protestantism, where this proposition has been definitely put up to them, that the leaders are sanguine of enlisting the entire body of the laity of the churches of the United States and Canada. To this end, a series of laymen's dinners, covering the big cities of the continent are projected for this winter, on the line of those successfully held last winter in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Toronto, Washington and elsewhere. These are not conventional missionary meetings, but gatherings of the strongest Christian business men in each place, managed and addressed by laymen. The business men who are behind the movement plan a systematic propaganda that shall reach every man in anywise connected with the churches, even to the remotest cross-roads congregation.

Already the movement is formidable; the most important news of the year in religious circles. Its consequences will doubtless be far-reaching. Men of foresight are already predicting certain unplanned for results. One of these, they say, will be the elimination of all independent missionary work on the foreign field. The latter is a serious drain on the resources of Christendom, and, say the laymen, who have already returned from their tour of investigation, they do not come up to the representations made by their eloquent representatives in this country. The laymen's movement stands squarely behind the denominational boards. Nevertheless, it is predicted, the laymen will hold the boards strictly to account, that their missions be manned only by competent workers and that they be conducted on the broadest, most effective and most economical lines.

Great Britain in Line.

A deputation from the laymen's missionary movement has just returned from the other side of the water, where it went to introduce the project to the laity of the British churches. The report brought back is remarkable. The deputation was welcomed and feted everywhere by archbishops, church leaders and business men. They ate enough complimentary dinners to give them all dyspepsia. The serious outcome of their labors was the definite organization, with unexpected enthusiasm, of the laymen's missionary movement in England and Scotland.

The most striking feature of Great Britain's acceptance of the project is the fact that the high church party of the Church of England has entered into alliance with other religious bodies in this undertaking. This is unprecedented. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the famous High Church Missionary organization, has endorsed the new movement, and its representatives are working side by side with men from the nonconformist bodies. Great Britain, with less than half the population of the United States and Canada, already gives \$8,873,000 a year to foreign missions, a little less than is given by the North American continent. The balance needed to make up the world's total \$33,227,000 being given by all other countries. It is expected that the gifts of Great Britain will be stimulated in proportion to those on this side. In any case, even Wall street will have to take notice of the flow of money into foreign mission channels.

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Women More Honest Than Men.

Statistics compiled by American guarantee companies show that, as regards honesty, women are superior to men. Women in America are employed in business as extensively as men, and yet the record shows that almost every embezzler and defaulter was a man. There are more women cashiers than men. The universal stores and shops of almost every kind employ women to handle their receipts and to give change; yet there were a hundred cases of men cashiers stealing to one case where a woman cashier took her employer's money.

WETMORE AGAIN A SENATOR.

Rhode Island Deadlock Broken on Eighty-Fifth Ballot.

Providence, R. I.—George Peabody Wetmore was re-elected to the United States senate on the first ballot cast in both branches of the Rhode Island general assembly the other day, receiving a total of 68 votes. Col. Robert H. J. Goddard of this city, the Democratic and Lincoln Republican nominee, was given a total of 36 votes, while Col. Samuel P. Colt of Bristol received five votes.

The voting was a continuation of the balloting which occupied much of the time of the general assembly at the



GEORGE P. WETMORE

last session, which at the time of adjournment was still in deadlock. The first ballot of the session was the eighty-fifth in the contest.

Senator Wetmore was the Republican candidate for re-election, and as the Republicans have 72 votes to 39 of the Democrats and Lincoln party, a united vote, it was believed before the balloting began that he would be returned to Washington over Goddard. Both candidates were in the contest at the last session, but Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt polled a majority of the Republican votes.

Senator Wetmore lives in Newport. He was born in London in 1846 during the visit of his parents abroad. He was graduated from Yale in 1867, was governor of Rhode Island from 1885 to 1887 and was elected to the United States senate by unanimous vote in 1891. He is a millionaire and a social leader.

A REMARKABLE CHIMPANZEE.

Takes Daily Bath and Eats Breakfast with Mistress.

London.—England is much interested in a young chimpanzee belonging to Miss A. F. Hall, which is being brought up with about as much care as would be bestowed on her if she was a human being.

Every morning, Miss Daisy, for that is the chimpanzee's name, has her bath. She is then dressed and conducted to the breakfast room of her



MISS DAISY

mistress's house, where she sits at the table with the family and feeds herself with a spoon.

For the balance of the day, she is subjected to humanizing and educational influences to which her mistress says she responds in a most satisfactory manner, so that she grows in knowledge and good breeding very rapidly.

Miss Hall has high aspirations for her little chimpanzee. She confidently expects to teach her to do a great many things no other chimpanzee ever has done. She declines to state the limit of the possibilities she conceives of when she thinks of Miss Daisy's future. It may be she hopes to send her to Girton college, where England's most aristocratic young women get their higher education.

Smokeless Coal.

A London inventor claims to have discovered a process for producing smokeless coal, apparently by distillation of coal at a low temperature. This, after filtration, is said to deposit a very brilliant substance, the heating properties of which are far greater than those of the original coal, and which is absolutely free from smoke and dirt. The inventor contends that efforts to overcome the smoke plague have hitherto been unsuccessful, because they have been made in the wrong direction, and that by the extraction of the smoke-producing material in coal before being burned, he has been successful in producing a smokeless coal. Sir W. B. Richmond, president of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke, has bought up this invention.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

OLDEST EX-CONGRESSMAN



Gen. Ephraim R. Eckley of Carrollton, Ohio, is the oldest living ex-member of congress. He is now 96 and remains in vigorous health, mentally alert and interested in all that is doing in state and national politics. He never misses a local or state convention of the Republican party, and for many years has been a notable figure at national conventions either as a delegate or as a spectator.

He has lived under the administrations of every president save Washington, Adams and Jefferson. He cast his first vote when Jackson was a candidate for president and has never missed voting even at a primary contest in his home village. He remembers the report of Napoleon's downfall at Waterloo, and wondered at the time what it was all about. Later on, when Napoleon's death at St. Helena was reported, the future congressman understood.

Gen. Eckley did not seek office until 1843, when he was elected to the state senate as a whig. Six years later he was again chosen to the senate, and later to the lower branch of the legislature. Then he was on the ticket with Sam F. Vinton as a candidate for lieutenant governor but was defeated. In 1853 the whigs of Ohio picked Eckley as the candidate for United States senator, but failed of election. Upon the downfall of the old whig party he became active in the organization of the Republican party and was a delegate to the first convention at Philadelphia in 1856, when Fremont was made the nominee.

During the Lincoln campaign Gen. Eckley was very active, and when war was declared he immediately offered his services, although 50 years old. He began as lieutenant-colonel and became a brigadier before the year was ended. In 1862, while he was fighting in the western part of Kentucky, he was nominated and elected to congress, but he did not resign his command until the congress was called to meet July 4, 1863. Then he stood up with Blaine, Garfield and Allison to be sworn in. They were beginning their congressional life, and Garfield had also been elected during his service in the army. Gen. Eckley served three terms.

FIGHTS SENATOR PENROSE



William Flinn, who has entered the lists against United States Senator Boies Penrose as the Republican leader in Pennsylvania, claims to be actuated only by altruistic motives. He does not want to succeed Penrose as senator, he says, but he objects to Penrose on the ground that his leadership has served only to perpetuate the tyranny established by "Mat" Quay, and that the public interests demand a new leader.

Penrose is the son of wealthy parents, and his way in life has been made smooth for him, while Flinn is the son of poor Irish immigrants, and had to fight his own battles. He is said to be worth \$15,000,000 now, but be that as it may, he began life with nothing, he inherited nothing, and has never been charged with cheating anybody. The one man was sent to college and received a classical education, the other got his education in the public schools, and supplemented his slender stock of learning by his own efforts in later days.

Flinn was elected to the state legislature in 1878, serving three terms in the house and three in the senate. For 18 years he was delegate to every Republican state convention, and to five successive national Republican conventions. He was also chairman of the Republican city committee of Pittsburg for 18 years.

It has been said of Flinn that he is an intermittent reformer, but even that is something more than is claimed for his opponent. It was Flinn who led the revolt against Quay during the session of 1899. Flinn is a man who was born to fight. He has the reputation of never saying yes when he means no.

WOULD PAY EX-PRESIDENTS



Senator James B. McCreary of Kentucky, who proposes to pay all our ex-presidents (we have only one) a salary of \$10,000 a year and have them serve on all international exposition commissions, is one of the best examples of tenacity in American public life. He had been for over 30 years a leader in Democratic politics in Kentucky.

Senator McCreary is an imperialist in a sense; he is no parochial politician with an outlook bounded by the limits of his native town. In the 12 years he sat in the lower house of congress he had more to do with international questions than probably any other man. He devised the scheme of uniting North, South and Central America with a railway; and if there is ever a road built to connect Hudson's bay with the

Straits of Magellan it will be a monument to his memory. He was the author of the resolution declaring against European control of any canal in American territory connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. He fathered the bill authorizing the president to retaliate upon foreign vessels for injuries to American fishing vessels. He was the author of two bills to settle international disagreements concerning the fur-bearing seals of the Behring sea. He was the organizer of the Pan-American medical congress, which met in Washington in 1896. He brought about the passage of some important amendments to the Geary Chinese exclusion law and some legislation concerning Hawaii. Finally he may be regarded as the father of the new navy, for it was due to a ruling of his that the construction of that navy was made possible.

Senator McCreary was born in Madison county, Ky., in 1838. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Kentucky cavalry as a private. He was lieutenant-colonel when the end came. He participated in the welcome Kentucky gave her returning troops. His dreams of political life, which had been laid aside while the war lasted, returned to him and he proceeded to make them realities.

FAVORS NEW CANAL



Frederick C. Stevens, superintendent of public works of New York state, seems to have a mania for canal building. In his official capacity he has charge of the building of the new Erie canal, which is to cost \$191,000,000; he is the financial backer of William J. Oliver, contractor for the Panama canal, and now he is urging the United States government to join with the state of New York in building a new canal from Lake Ontario to the Hudson river, to place New York city in direct communication with the great lakes, enabling that city to retain its supremacy as a shipping port, a supremacy that will be threatened by Montreal if the Canadian government's Georgian Bay-Ottawa river canal goes through. If the United States acts on his advice, it is quite likely that Mr. Stevens will have direction of the construction of the newest canal, and thus be intimately connected with three of the greatest engineering enterprises of the kind in the world.

Mr. Stevens never sought the position he holds in New York state; it was thrust upon him by Gov. Hughes. Being a multi-millionaire, he took a merely academic interest in politics, and served a few terms in the state senate. He was instrumental in getting a reduction of the price of gas for the people of New York and compelling insurance reforms, and would have compelled an investigation of state banking but for the combined influences of the money power. It was resolved that so dangerous a man had to be crushed, and Congressman James W. Wadsworth, son-in-law of the late Secretary Hay and defender in congress of the Chicago packers, got Mr. Stevens' district gerrymandered in such a way as to oust him. Stevens is a mild-mannered man, but when the treachery was disclosed to him he vowed to have Wadsworth's scalp, and he got it.