

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.

AT PLAY IN JAPAN

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Karuzawa, Japan.—The first day landed in Japan I set out, hot-foot, to find a missionary. I wanted to hear what he had to say for himself in answer to some of the criticisms that I had heard aboard ship. But hours of jinkisha riding in Yokohama and Tokio failed to uncover one.

"Karuzawa" was the word I got from native servants in tenanted missionary homes; and Karuzawa, said the red guidebook, which is the tourists' badge of greenness, is a resort in the mountains of interior Japan much frequented by missionaries and other foreigners. When I said "Karuzawa" to one of the police officials at the railroad station—he straightway took my affairs in hand; attended to my baggage, requisitioned the proper porters, and then himself went with me and ordered my ticket and saw that I got the right change; all without expectation of a fee, which he, like the Japanese policeman, would consider an insult. The ticket, by the way, was second-class. I found, and later learned that it is thus that all missionaries travel in Japan.

The Simple Life in Japan.
In the light of what I see here in Karuzawa, the many tales I have heard

tion at the outset, since it is the constant specter at every missionary family board, is the enforced separation of parents from children. This strikes down to the depths of human nature. The breaking of these ties that are as old as the race, and stronger than death, is the ever-recurring tragedy of missionary life. Children must be educated in the homeland; it seems impossible to raise a good American in an Asiatic atmosphere. Even in earliest years the children imbibe with the native tongue more knowledge of evil than comes to the normal boy and girl at home in 20 years. As they approach or enter their teens missionaries' children must be surrendered, and frequently they are not seen again by their parents until they have attained manhood or womanhood. Tragic tales are told of children who do not recognize their own parents and of parents who do not recognize their own children, after these long separations. This appears to me to be the worst of all the hardships that come to these uncomplaining missionaries.

While on the domestic aspect of the missionary's life, it is worth recording that the second generation may frequently be found on the field. I have met several instances of it here. A "children's party" of second generation missionaries brought together

printed upon his appearance.

Now the missionaries are talking of a possible visit from President Roosevelt at the close of his term; he will be formally invited, and an eminent missionary now en route to America is charged with the mission of representing to the President the attitude of the Japanese towards him. For there is no man, outside of the emperor and a few war heroes, who is so popular in this country today, with all classes of people, as Theodore Roosevelt. Taking advantage of this, the missionaries have circulated widely, in Japanese, the address on the Bible delivered at Oyster Bay, and other religious utterances of the President. His letter to the Interchurch Conference on Federation in New York was immediately printed by most of the Japanese dailies. In these ways it may fairly be said that President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan are more potent influences in the religious evolution of Japan than many professional missionaries combined.

The Japanese Press and Religion.

The use of the latter make of these men I cite as evidence of their alertness and broad-mindedness. Another progressive plan which waits only a special donation from America to put it into immediate execution is the use of the advertising columns of the daily Japanese newspapers for purposes of religious propaganda. Publishers of leading journals have agreed to place from one to two columns a day at the disposal of the missionaries for the insertion of Christian teaching in popular form. The expense of publication for a year in a newspaper of 29,000 daily circulation, including the preparation of the material, would be less than the salary of an ordinary preacher in America. Only by this method, a leading missionary assured me to-day, can the churches hope to reach great masses of people who will not attend Christian churches.

Missionaries Not Grafters.

Novel ideas in church work I found to be common in Japan. I heard considerable here about the "P. and R. Building association," which inquiry showed is not a thrifty scheme for laying up money for a rainy day, as it is on the other side of the Pacific, but a missionary enterprise by missionaries. Subscribers, chiefly members of the missions, pay five dollars a year for each share; then, whenever a native congregation needs help in putting up a church building, it applies to the building association, which advances a sum equal to not more than one-third of the total cost of the structure. For each grant made every shareholder is assessed one dollar, the aggregate assessment for a year being limited to five dollars. In return the shareholder gets the privilege of paying another ten dollars the next year.

Considering the charge that the missionaries are "grafters," I am interested to find many evidences like this of the gifts by missionaries to their own work. I have met at least one wealthy man who supports himself and contributes to his mission besides. Another prominent missionary is maintained, and the expenses of his work are paid by his brother, a well-known American manufacturer.

Facing the Facts.

Most of the missionaries here are Americans and Canadians, and it is gratifying to find that they seem still to retain their level-headedness. They are not fanatics. Their attitude is one of a sober confronting of "the things as they are." They suffer no delusions concerning their work or concerning the Japanese. To cite an illustration: The day of my arrival, a young Ohioan (the persistence of American provincialisms and dialects over here, even among men who speak Japanese like natives, is interesting to an observer), a total stranger, helped me out of a linguistic snarl at the post office. Then he crossed the street with me and smilingly since you must always bargain with a small in this polite land, helped me make a purchase 25 per cent cheaper than the native's asking price. The duplicity and guilefulness of the Japanese tradesman are an open book to these missionaries who, while intensely loyal to the Japanese, are not blind to certain graver national shortcomings. The varied difficulties which beset their own work are frankly recognized; not all missionary meetings hear reports as temperate and discriminating as are made by the workers here.

Amusement for Children.

If parents would invest in a small amount of ordinary modeling clay they would feel well repaid in seeing what a source of amusement it is for the children. They rarely tire of the work, and very quickly learn to model useful household articles. Vases, jardinières and even flower boxes can be made, and when covered with enamel paint, prove useful for the summer piazza.

Books English Boys Like.

By a poll taken recently by the People's Friend it was ascertained that "Robinson Crusoe" is still the first favorite with the English boy. Next to it come "Coral Island," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Ivanhoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," "Treasure Island," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Westward Ho!" "Oliver Twist" and "David Copperfield."

London's Boy Workers.

Of the boy workers in London, newboys are the healthiest, barbers boys the most unhealthy.

MAIL ORDER EVIL

ITS RISE IS NOT THE RESULT OF LEGITIMATE DEMAND.

DUE ENTIRELY TO GREED

And It Feeds Upon the Prosperity of the Country Towns—A Menace to the Nation.

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As the years go by we are more than ever brought face to face with the vital question of trading at home. During the past decade the habit of buying goods abroad has grown to such proportions that the country merchant may well feel alarmed at the probable outcome unless something is done to forestall the great calamity which will surely result therefrom.

Trade conditions 25 years ago were satisfactory. At that time catalogue houses were entirely unknown and country merchants were "monarchs of all they surveyed," so to speak, in the lines represented, and the people were prosperous and happy. Perhaps not so much because they generally had money enough to meet their wants, but because of the contentment that prevailed throughout the country at that time. The farmers raised good crops, generally, and received good prices for their surplus stuff to the local merchant and bought what they wanted; and this was the height of

It seems that it could be easily pointed out to him that if there was no town near him and he had to drive 20 or 30 miles to take his produce to market and haul his groceries the same distance home, he could easily see that his land would greatly depreciate in value and the disadvantages he would encounter on every hand would be very disastrous to his time and he would gladly spend his money at home to divert this calamity.

One of the most potent levers with which to control trade in country localities is the liberal use of printers' ink, coupled with intelligence in advertising the wares of the merchant. The catalogue houses employ the best talent obtainable to write their advertisements and spend large sums of money in this way. Besides advertising judiciously they advertise on a large scale and consequently get the business. The old saying that "You must fight the devil with fire" will apply in this case. The home merchant must advertise. He must do more than say: "Come to Smith's to trade, cheapest place on earth." He must describe his merchandise as he would in private conversation over the counter to a customer, and then quote the price. This will nearly always act as a clincher and will at least put him on a standing with the catalogue house. In fact it will give him an advantage over the catalogue house, for in almost every case he can sell the same grade of merchandise cheaper than the catalogue house can sell it. This is not mere theory but a statement of fact, for the reason that the country merchant's business is operated at a very much less expense than that of the mail order merchant.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS

LETTER SAVES GIRL'S LIFE.

She Writes Sweetheart She Had Taken Poison.

Hamilton, O.—A farewell letter, written by Elsie DeLong, 16, to her sweetheart, John Quick, 19, was the means of saving the girl's life. Quick was arrested on a warrant procured by the girl's mother.

The couple are much in love and wanted to marry. The boy was locked up and the girl went to the home of a sister, Mrs. Johnson, in South A street.

A boy appeared at the police station with a note addressed to Quick. Turnkey Hufnagel opened it, and this is what he read:

"Mr. John Quick: Dear Sweetheart—Don't worry because I am taking carbolic acid, because you know that it is all your mother and sister's fault. All I want is for them to let you and me be free, sweetheart. Let them see this if you want to. I will send you a lock of my hair, so you can remember me. Good-by, sweetheart. If I send, come."

The police telephoned to District Physician Hodges, and he ran to the house, where he found the girl writing in the agony of carbolic poison. Prompt use of the stomach pump and antidotes saved her, though she is terribly burned. The authorities will try to bring about the marriage.

NEW SUIT AGAINST STANDARD.

Which Seeks to Oust It From Its Ohio Franchises.

Findlay, O.—George H. Phelps filed a suit in the common pleas court against the Standard Oil Co., its subsidiary companies and directors, asking that they be enjoined from doing business in the state of Ohio, and claiming they are operating against the provisions of the Valentine anti-trust law. Mr. Phelps, in a journal entry filed later, stated he and the people he represented were ready to furnish a bond in the sum of \$100,000 that the people of Ohio would not want for the necessary oil products should the companies be ousted as prayed.

Circuit Judge Duncan overruled the motions to quash the indictments against the Standard Oil Co. and its constituent companies, but sustained demurrers to the indictments found by the grand jury in January, 1907. Judge Duncan stated he would be ready to hear the first trial the week beginning May 13. Prosecutor David will endeavor in the meantime to obtain a ruling from the supreme court on some of the legal issues involved.

LEAPED TO DEATH

Did Traveling Salesman, With Iron Bar Tied to His Neck.

Cleveland, O.—With a 50-pound iron bar tied to his neck, C. G. Stickle, of Pittsburg, salesman for the Pittsburg Gauge & Supply Co., leaped from "Suicide pier" here and was drowned. Fishermen subsequently recovered the body with grappling hooks.

Stickle's employers were greatly surprised at his suicide, saying over the long-distance telephone that his financial circumstances and health had been excellent. A dozen persons have ended their lives by leaping from this pier.

QUARTER MILLION

Of Young Pickeral Expected From Spawn Cast Into the Lake.

Toledo, O.—The United States fish hatchery at Put-in-Bay closes its spring season of spawn collecting, with over a half million eggs as the harvest from Maumee bay and Lake Erie, the largest season for many years. The last keg of spawn was brought up the river. The spawn now in the hatchery has been collected since April 1, and as about 50 per cent of the eggs hatch, it is fair to presume that a quarter of a million of young pickeral will be added to the lake waters by the first week of June.

The fishermen have a double motive in supplying the spawn. Besides keeping up the supply of fish, they are paid 40 cents a quart for the eggs, which, when received, are cleaned, mixed with the milk of the male fish, and shipped to the bay.

The method of ridding the female fish of the spawn is simple. After the nets are lifted and the sorting is going on in the run to the fish houses, the female fish are pressed gently, and if "ripe" the spawn runs freely into the keg.

SAW NAKED MAN

In the Woods Gnawing Bark From the Trees.

Marietta, O.—Alexander Johnson, a wealthy farmer of Fillmore, this county, left home, after telling his wife that he was going to look after some cattle. His failure to return alarmed his wife, and although searching parties have made diligent search, his whereabouts is a deep mystery. It is feared that he has committed suicide, as he drew his money from the Coolville bank, and was heard to say a few days before that he would cut his throat when his money was gone.

However, school children report that they saw a naked man gnawing bark from trees in a cove of woods near here, and the description they give tallies with that of Johnson.

Operator Saved Drowning Boy.

Bellefontaine, O.—Frank Lanhis, 8, living at Hepburn, fell into a lake while fishing. Frank Spence, a telegraph operator, rushed from his office, and after wading about in the water for some time, stumbled over the body of the little boy. Rushing to the shore with the little body in his arms, Spence worked over the almost lifeless form for nearly an hour, and finally was rewarded in seeing the boy return to life.

Victory For "Drys."

Washington C. H., O.—The special election under the Beal law in this city resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of 151 votes. A total of 1,667 votes were cast—909 "dry" and 768 "wet." This is the largest "dry" city in Ohio, and the temperance workers waged a terrific battle.

Wages Boosted.

East Liverpool, O.—Over 200 employees of the East Liverpool Traction & Light Co. received an increase of 10 per cent in wages by the signing of a new scale. The wages range from 23 to 25 cents an hour.

No Chance For "Wets."

Bellefontaine, O.—Ridgeway voted "dry" again by a majority of 14. The town has been dry two years. Next Tuesday, Mt. Victory, three miles from here, will also vote under the Beal law.

Ohio Wheat Crop Damaged.

Columbus, O.—As a result of freezing weather, the wheat crop of Ohio has been damaged, according to the monthly bulletin of the state board of agriculture. The condition of wheat on May 1, as compared with an average, is 74 per cent, or 13 points below the condition reported on April 1.

They Sold To Minors.

Ironton, O.—Judge Corn, of the common pleas court, sentenced five saloon keepers to serve five days in the county jail and pay \$50 each for selling to minors.

Recognized Each Other's Voices.

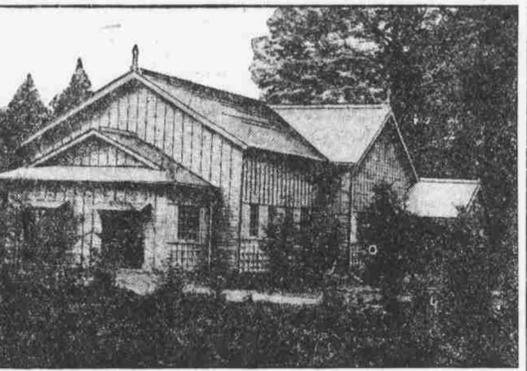
Zanesville, O.—Mrs. Mary Simpson, of this city, and Mrs. Jane Wade, of Newark, blind sisters, met for the first time in 25 years. Notwithstanding their blindness and their long estrangement, they recognized each other's voices when they first met.

Guthrie Appointed.

Columbus, O.—State School Commissioner Jones announced the appointment of J. W. Guthrie, of Alliance, as statistician, vice King G. Thompson, resigned. Thompson has engaged in business.

Free Books—No New Schools.

East Liverpool, O.—At a special election the proposition to introduce free text books into the school was carried. A proposed issue of \$30,000 in bonds to erect new school buildings was defeated.



The Auditorium at Karuzawa, Japan.

of the missionary's opulence are rapidly being dissipated. The missionaries here are unquestionably representative of those throughout the orient; they are of all ages, are of all denominational names, are engaged in every branch of mission work, and come from every part of Japan, as well as from three or four other countries. All alike dress most inexpensively, and one does not have to look closely to see the evidences of enforced economy familiar in the case of the country parson in the home land. The little exempt fine views and plenty of fresh air; they are not on a par with the cottages in the resorts. I have named. The buildings are plain wooden structures, generally unpainted or else an ugly red color, and each dwelling seems to be crowded, in the approved summer resort fashion; for expenses diminish by division. There is always room for the hospitality which missionaries learn in the east. If they never knew it at home; and manifestly these are homes of real refinement, since four-fifths of the missionaries are college bred. The number of Phi Beta Kappa keys worn, standing as they do, for highest rank in the best American colleges, impresses one interested in such matters. Since coming here I have had no occasion to blush for my countrymen, which was not the case in Yokohama.

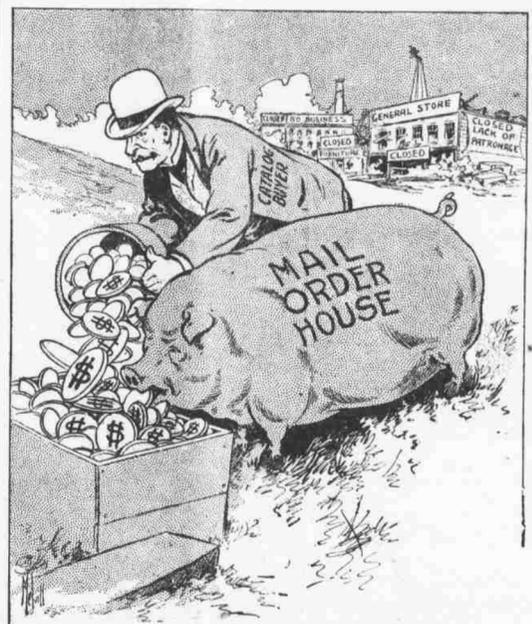
The Easy Life of the Orient.

There are more servants here than in any similar resort over seas. Each household has from two to five native servants, depending generally on the number of children in the family. This is not quite so luxurious as it sounds, for servants are plentiful and cheap here. Housekeeping in Japan does not entail the domestic drudgery common in the west, and altogether life is smoother and more comfortable. Already it has been made plain that the commonly entertained notion concerning the hardships of missionary life, in Japan, at least, is erroneous. This is a civilized land. Most of the conveniences and comforts of life in America are obtainable here, plus many not known to the occident. So far as the material aspects of residence in Japan are concerned, I see no reason for the fearful pity and sympathy so frequently extended to the missionary. Life in the Sunrise kingdom may be as enjoyable as life anywhere else.

One less pleasant aspect of the missionary's lot was brought to mind at the first Sunday service I attended, in the new Auditorium, which is situated within 50 yards of an old Shinto shrine. The seating capacity is about 450, and the building was filled with Europeans (as all white folk are called out here), interested brown faces peeping in at doors and windows. During the first hymn many persons even to a little child in front of me, were affected to tears. I could not understand why anybody should weep over the hearty singing of a familiar hymn until it was explained that the sight and sound of so many Christians singing together was too much for the missionaries, who, for at least a year, had been shut out in the interior towns and villages, seeing only Japanese faces and hearing only Japanese speech. Then I began to realize the loneliness which is often one of the heaviest taxes laid upon a missionary.

The Missionary's Worst Hardship.

Even worse, as I may as well men-



Are you, Mr. Resident of This Community, feeding to the mail order hog the dollars of this community? Are you pouring the money that should stay in the home town into the trough from which the gluttonous hogs of the city feed? If so you are doing not only the town, but yourself, an irreparable injury, and one that you should stop at once.

There are a thousand and one items of expense which the city merchant has to meet that are entirely unknown to the country merchant.

The time is rapidly approaching when people who patronize mail order houses will be looked upon as "scooners" by the solid and influential citizens of all commonwealths and will suffer ostracism at their hands.

Cities and towns are built by combined efforts of the residents thereof; not by foreign capital. So too are our churches and schoolhouses built. It may be true that in many instances eastern capital has been employed to make improvements in the west, but always with good round interest to the lender of the money. No one ever heard of a case where an eastern man or firm contributed to western enterprise for the fun of the thing. Not did you ever hear of a case where any mail order or catalogue house ever contributed to any church building fund. Nor yet did they ever build or help to build any of our schoolhouses. You never heard of a case of this kind and you never will. All these eastern sharks care for is your dollar, and you know it, and when they have gotten that they have no more use for you. Then why should you patronize them? You can go to your home merchant any day in the year and if you are short of change, he will extend you credit. If you are sick and unable to work the home merchant will see that your family is provisioned until you get on your feet again. He will do all of this and at the same time furnish the same grade of goods at the same or even at a less price. Will the catalogue merchant do this?

A society could be organized and designated as the "People's Protective Association." An organization of this kind could be perfected in every town and hamlet in the country. Merchants and business men would push these organizations for the reason that it would be to their interest to do so. After the organization is formed and things are running smoothly questions of the day may be discussed, and also matters pertaining to the welfare of the immediate locality may be brought up which will include the important question of trading at home. Of course it will be admitted that this question will have to be handled with gloves on. But there are men in business in every town who are equal to the emergency and no trouble is anticipated in getting the farmers and others who buy of mail order houses to listen to reason.

Teach the farmer to love his country, his town and his people; make him realize that they are his; that they are a part of his being, his life. Teach him that it is to his financial, moral and social interest to buy his goods in his home town, and if he be a man he will do it.

J. P. BELL.

Burden We Would All Assume.

Rich may be a burden, but few of us are willing to kick at a burden of that kind.