

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.

IN NORTHERN JAPAN

(Copyright, by Joseph E. Bowles.) Sendai, Japan.—Although made famous by a famine, Sendai is now the center of a record rice crop. From a condition of hunger and distress that called forth more than \$300,000 from warm-hearted Americans, this region has now passed into a period of rare prosperity. The rice crops are 20 per cent. above the average.

Even to the unfamiliar eye of a traveler passing through the country the miles upon miles of rice fields, in full ear, present an appearance of plenty and prosperity. The rice plots, each little bigger than a farmer's vegetable patch from a western viewpoint, are surrounded and crossed by strings and ropes containing twists of paper, bits of metal charms, and even tufts of hair. This is to scare away the birds and the evil spirits. The Japanese farmer hereabouts has his own version of "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," for there were more rice gods sold in the shops of Sendai during the past year than in any other season within memory. The peasant feeling that the famine was his punishment for having been neglectful of the little fat image of this particular deity. So, putting up the god in his home, and placing charms in his field, he worked like a beaver over the crop, and then set some member of his family to playing scarecrow to keep the birds from the ripening grain. All over the countryside may be seen boys, girls, or old men, ready to shake the strings to frighten off the feathered enemies.

decided impression. If anything was needed to strengthen the respect of the Japanese hereabouts for the American religion the famine relief work did it.

Where Americans Are Welcome. This city is a strategic point in Japan. With a hundred thousand inhabitants, it is considered the metropolis of the north. It has 1,500 soldiers in garrison, and some 5,000 students in its schools. On its bay is Matsushima, one of the "three beautiful places" in Japan, a series of lovely islands, pine-covered and water-worn, with a famous temple on one, and caves hundreds of years old, carved by the Ainu, where lived the Buddhist priests from the beginning of Sendai's glory. The city is noted for its progressiveness and hospitality to foreigners, and yet for its thorough Japanese character. For instance, there is only one vehicle in the city to which a horse is driven, and that is the prison van. Of course there are draught horses, led, or as the Japanese term truly has it, "pulled" by a rope.

When Mr. Lloyd Griscom, the former United States minister to Japan, visited Sendai, the city feted him in the lavish fashion which only the orient knows. Other Americans have had similar experiences. The American Young Men's Christian association secretaries met last summer at a little seashore village near Sendai, and literally the entire community turned out to welcome them, lining up along the road, and the school chil-

The nearly 300 students of the Tohoku Gakuin are enrolled in preparatory, collegiate and theological departments. The staff of teachers number 29, seven of whom are Americans, with Dr. Schneider at their head. I was particularly struck with the strength of Paul L. Gerhard and William G. Seiple, Ph. D., the latter a Johns Hopkins man whose hobby is archaeology. Likewise, Miss Weidner, Miss Powell and Miss Zurluck, of the girl's school, impressed me as being teachers and executives who would not be without honor in their own country. All that the government schools teach, and more, is given in the Tohoku Gakuin, the students of which, like those of the former, are exempted from military service. The vigorous athletics of the Japanese, as well as baseball and other American games, form a part of the physical training. Many of the students support themselves, working and living in the industrial home which the denomination maintains at Sendai, arising at two and three o'clock in the morning to deliver milk and newspapers. There is a pronounced religious life among the students; they have a Y. M. C. A., and hold student prayer meetings on the roof of the college tower; they do evangelistic work in the country, team in Sunday schools, etc. One of them was my interpreter when I was called upon to make an address to the Manchurian veterans and other soldiers in the military hospital, and he certainly was a self-possessed, free and forceful speaker.

Making the Most of Miss Japan. Japan's newly awakened interest in the education of women affords the missionaries an opportunity for work that reaches far. There are three schools for girls in Sendai, maintained by American churches. As already said, that of the Reformed church, which has been in existence since 1886, is the largest and best equipped. It is run by three American young women, with a staff of 14 Japanese teachers, and has 190 students. All but two of the graduates of this school have been Christians; and the aggressiveness of the Christianity of the undergraduate students is indicated by the fact that every week 30 different Sunday schools are supplied with workers by the school. A similar high religious standard is maintained by the Baptist school, which has 50 pupils and less pretentious buildings. The Methodist girls' school, with about 80 pupils, of whom 25 live in dormitory, is industrial in character and does efficient work with an equipment unequal to that of the neighboring schools.

The Missionary as Matrimonial Agent. When calling at the Baptist school I was at first unable to see Miss Buzzele, the principal, as she was busy conferring with a young man who wanted to marry one of her girls and was trying to enlist her help. I later met the young man, and a fine fellow he seemed. He had seen the girl once and she had seen him. She was willing, and he was eager—extraordinarily so, as such matters go in Japan. But his family felt that the girl's social position was not equal to his, though they finally consented to the match. Thereupon the girl's family, its pride aroused, refused to let her marry the man; and inasmuch as in this country a girl really marries a whole family, and her future happiness is determined more by her husband's relatives than by the latter himself, Miss Buzzele thought the decision wise and declined to intervene for the ardent suitor. A measure of this sort of responsibility goes with the principalship of a girls' school, always, of course, with the cooperation of the family. The graduates are desired as wives, first of all by the Japanese preachers and Christians. An increasing number of educated men, not Christians, are selecting mission school wives, although the teachers rather discourage the girls from marrying any but Christian men.

Caring for Famine Orphans. Most appealing to me of all the sights of Sendai was the orphanage which is an outgrowth of the famine. Here 250 children, some of them little girls who were kept from being sold into immoral lives, find a home under the care of Miss Frances E. Phelps, a Methodist Episcopal missionary who nobly represents America's finest article of export—the cultured, fine-spirited, self-sacrificing women who have given their lives to what they consider the world's highest welfare. Miss Phelps' "mothers" in this great company of children, ranging in age from two or three years to thirteen or fourteen, many of them orphans only because abandoned by their parents during the famine.

They are a healthy, merry lot, although when rescued there were only two who were free from the dreadful eye trouble so common among the poor of Japan, and all were covered with rags, filth and vermin. The alteration in their appearance within these few months is no more marked than their development along other lines. They sing the Christian hymns, in wide variety, more heartily than I have ever heard them sung by a Sunday school in America. On a slight financial foundation this orphanage is doing a work of vast importance, which must commend itself to one's sympathy and judgment, be he Hot-tentot, Buddhist or Christian.

Sugared Apricot Plush. A startling apparition in apricot plush trousers was observed the other day. The owner was not so sure that he had scored when on his return to his world famous college he found his weight increased by at least two pounds of powdered sugar.

AROUND THE CIRCLE

HOW THE PRACTICE OF HOME TRADE HELPS EVERYBODY.

THE RESULT OF ADVERTISING

An Increased Use of Printers' Ink in the Local Paper Brought Prosperity to the Entire Community.

"You'll have to stay over Sunday, Mary, so I can have a chance for a visit with you. Can't possibly get the time through the week. Business too lively."

"Things must be getting better with you, John. Last time I was here you seemed to have lots of time to spare. Said business had gone to the dogs, or rather to the mail-order houses. What made the change?"

"Well, to tell the truth, Mary, I just wakened up one day and thought I would give them fellows in the city a little of their own medicine. I got onto the fact that they were killing me by feeding the people around here on printer's ink in the way of advertising, and while I knew most of what they said was lies the people didn't know it, and I started in to show them what I could do. Not at lying, you know, but at selling good goods as cheap as the city fellows did, and lots of times a little cheaper."

"I went to the local paper and pretty near scared the editor to death by ordering a half page of each issue for six months. Then I set about seeing what I had to sell that the people would want. I really didn't know what was in that store until I started to look it over. Some of the things had been there so long I had forgotten about them. I hauled them out and put a bargain sale price on them, told the people about them in the next week's Record, and gave the prices, and say, I just couldn't get them things wrapped up fast enough. Ever since then I've just been buying

will also increase the school teacher's salary next term."

"A 12-page paper this week, I see. Anything special doing?"

"Not at all. That's to be the regular size of the Record in the future. The increase in business warrants it. The campaign of advertising being conducted by the merchants forced me to increase the size or encroach upon my reading matter columns, and so I increased. Then, too, my subscription list is growing. People who never took the paper before say they want it now if for nothing more than to keep posted on the prices the merchants are quoting. Business in the Record office is booming all around. I have had to advertise for two more job printers, and have just ordered a new printing press. By the way, is that horse you offered me some time ago still on the market? If so you can bring him around. I want him for a birthday present for my wife."

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

TEN GOOD REASONS.

Read Them and Patronize the Merchants of This Town.

Here are ten good reasons for trading with your home business people, as given by an exchange.

Because: You examine your purchase and are assured of satisfaction before investing your money.

Because: Your home merchant is always ready and willing to make right any error or any defective article purchased of him.

Because: When you are sick or for any reason it is necessary for you to ask for credit, you can go to the local merchant. Could you ask it of a mail order house?

Because: If a merchant is willing to extend you credit you should give him the benefit of your cash trade.

Because: Your home merchant pays local taxes and exerts every effort to build and better your market, thus increasing both the value of city and country property.

Because: The mail order merchant

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

FLAGS FLUTTERED

Above the Graves of Eight Thousand Veterans at the Soldiers' Home.

Dayton, O.—Nearly 8,000 flags, marking as many graves of veterans, fluttered in the breeze at the Soldiers' home, where impressive services in honor of the departed warriors were held. The observance of Memorial day was never more elaborate in Dayton, where a gigantic parade of all war organizations and civic societies occurred. During the morning the naval heroes were paid a tribute, a large audience gathering at the Main street bridge, where flowers were cast upon the waters. Hiram Strong Post and auxiliary organizations went to Green-castle cemetery. The mounds in Calvary cemetery were also decorated, and appropriate services were conducted. At Woodland cemetery the largest crowd gathered, following the parade. The usual number of orations were made. The Union Veteran Legion was addressed at the Soldiers' home by Judge Charles W. Dale, while in Dayton exercises were conducted at Association hall.

FIRE PATROL ACT

Declared Unconstitutional By Attorney General Ellis.

Columbus, O.—Municipalities can not enter into contracts with corporations under the "fire patrol act," as it is known, is the opinion of Attorney General Ellis handed out. This act provides that for the purpose of protection against fire cities and villages may grant to corporations the authority to enter residences or other buildings at any time to investigate the premises for fire protection.

Now the attorney general, as well as his predecessor, Judge John M. Sweeney, advises that the law is unconstitutional. He bases his opinion upon the fact that the act gives authority to enter homes or other buildings without the proper search warrant. The opinion is important, as the act is in vogue in some of the smaller municipalities in Ohio, where funds are not sufficient to maintain a fire department.

HEIR TO LARGE FORTUNE.

Notoriety Disclosed Ward to English Relatives.

Plain City, O.—George Ward, of Reasoa, who, it was stated, was horse-whipped by a party of women because of alleged unkindness to his wife, now dead, has just received a letter from J. H. Trace, of Portsmouth, England, acquainting him with the fact that he was the missing heir to considerable property. Ward was given considerable notoriety, and the accounts of his adventures were copied far and wide, including English papers. The letter, accompanied by several clippings, arrived, requesting Ward to send on his birth certificate and other records in order to establish his claims to property worth, on an estimate, a half million dollars.

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BURNING BODY IN A FURNACE.

Ghastly Sight That Greeted Engineer at Ryan Soap Factory.

Cincinnati.—The body of an unknown man was discovered almost wholly incinerated in a furnace at the Ryan Soap Co. plant, Spring Grove avenue, by Engineer John McDermott. According to McDermott's statement the body must have been placed there within five minutes before he discovered it.

Staggered by the awful sight and almost overpowered by the stench that came from the burning flesh, he ran to the factory, calling for help. Other employees responded and one of them, seizing a long pair of coal tongs, dragged the body from the furnace, permitting it to fall to the floor. There it was covered with a sheet to hide the ghastly, gruesome remains of what had once been a human being, but which had been literally cooked beyond recognition. The police were notified and the remains were removed to the morgue. A post-mortem was held on the body and it was found that the skull had been fractured, which shows that the man had been struck with some blunt instrument and his body then thrown into the furnace, thus pointing to murder as the solution of the mystery.

INDEPENDENT MEN WIN VICTORY.

Buckeye Co. Declared To Be a Common Carrier.

Findlay, O.—The Circuit court unanimously decided that the Buckeye Oil Co., a Standard subsidiary concern, was organized under the corporate laws of Ohio and that as such it must carry all oil offered it by the independent producers at a fair, remunerative rate.

The decision is considered a great victory by the independent producers. The suit in mandamus was brought by Wade H. Ellis, Attorney General of Ohio.

The Circuit court also reversed the Common Pleas court, and declared that the Probate court had jurisdiction in the case of the Standard Oil Co., wherein a fine of \$5,000 was assessed against the offending corporation.

The fact that the decisions were in favor of the state was especially pleasing to Orla F. Harrison, of the Attorney General's office, as Mr. Harrison has had the cases in charge for the state.

POISON BY MAIL.

Columbus, O.—The federal authorities are investigating the complaint of Mrs. Rebecca Meyerstaller, of Mt. Vernon avenue, who since her return here after a year's residence in Marion, has been annoyed by a mysterious correspondent. Candy received by mail was analyzed and found to contain poison. She sent for some clothing from Marion, but it was found to have been maliciously cut to pieces. Detectives claim to have a clue to the woman's enemy.

HORSE WHIRLED, KILLING WOMAN.

Dayton, O.—When driving with her husband and sister on the Dayton and Eastern pike, Mrs. Orville Anderson was thrown from the carriage, sustaining a fractured skull, from which she died within an hour. Her husband and sister were slightly bruised. The horse had become frightened and whirled about, overturning the vehicle.

SOLDIER CONVICT GRANTED FREEDOM.

Columbus, O.—The Memorial day pardon goes appropriately this year to an old soldier, Charles E. Fowler, of Cuyahoga county, sentenced for life for assault upon his own daughter. He has always denied his guilt. He will go to Sharpville, Pa., to live with one of his sons, who is a locomotive engineer, and well to do.

CAN'T APPLY TEST.

Dayton, O.—The Common Pleas court permanently enjoined the State Live Stock commission from applying the Mallein test to horses not exposed to glanders. The state veterinarians are scored for alleged incompetency in the so-called epidemic of the disease here.

ROBBED OF \$500.

Steubenville, O.—Miss Emma Baker, of this city, declares that she was robbed of \$500 by "Prof." Kirk, a clairvoyant. She says he persuaded her to draw the money and let him take charge of it. He left her waiting in his office and departed from the city. It is charged.

SAME OLD STORY.

Zanesville, O.—Mrs. Jacob Haren, who lived near Woodfield, used coal oil with which to kindle a fire. Her clothing was ignited and she ran from the house into a field where her husband was working and fell dead at his feet.

ICE COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

Sandusky, O.—Mysterious conferences held by ice men of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan were explained when it was announced that the Interstate Ice Co. had increased its capital stock to \$300,000, to take over small concerns in the states mentioned.

"WETS" WELL BACKED.

Ashland, O.—The "wets" filed their petition for an election under the Beal law. It contained 839 signatures, which is 170 more than is necessary, and just one-half the total vote cast at the last municipal election.

CRUEL JOKE FATAL.

Columbus, O.—Andrew Krumps, 42, an employe at the Ralston car works, is dying from injuries received in a horrible practical joke perpetrated upon him by his fellow-employes. By inserting a tube from a compressed air tank, his alimentary canal was terribly torn. Arrests will probably be made.

HER FATHER ACCUSED.

Bellevue, O.—Frank Johnson, a middle-aged man of this city, was arrested on a charge of having criminally assaulted his 12-year-old daughter. He is in jail.



The local merchant who must bear the burden of local taxation is entitled to the assistance of every resident of the community. When you send your dollars to the mail-order houses of the city you but add to the load he must carry. Keep your dollars at home.

and selling, buying and selling. Seems like nothing stays in the store. Have hired two more clerks, and they're everlastingly telling me we're out of this, that or the other thing. I found that telling the people what you've got and what you are willing to sell them for pays. I've paid off that mortgage that's been hanging over us for the last ten years, and gave \$100 to the new church building besides, and it's advertising that did it.

"You'll stay over Sunday, won't you? I've got to get to the store now."

"Jones ordered a new delivery wagon this morning, Jane. Said since the folks around here had started to trade at home and quit sending so much money to the mail-order houses he simply had to have it. You can have what I make on that wagon to get that new dress with that you've been wanting. Wish you'd buy it of Jones though for he always trades with me."

"Yes, sir, I figure I'm ahead a little more than the freight on that buggy, besides getting a better buggy than you got. I intended to send away for mine, too, like you did, but I saw Brown's advertisement telling the kind of a buggy he had and the price, and I concluded I'd look at it first. He's making better prices than the catalogue fellows, and he's paying the freight besides. I figure that I saved just about enough on that buggy to pay the doctor's bill for Molly's sickness, and then, besides, Brown ordered his hay of me, and he's paying a good price for it, too."

"Now, my dear, you may engage Miss Herman to give Princess music lessons for the wave of prosperity in the community has struck the minis-ging they voted me a raise in salary for the coming year. In a talk made by Brother Jones he explained that this was possible because the people were keeping their money at home rather than sending it to the catalogue houses of the cities. Brother Frank (the postmaster) explained that the money order business of his office had dropped to almost nothing within the past six months. He said that less than a year ago he was handling more than \$1,000 each month in the shape of money orders, and that now the total is not one-fourth of that. I understand that they

does not lighten your taxes or in any way hold the value of your property.

Because: The mail order merchant does nothing for the benefit of markets or real estate values.

Because: If your town is good enough to live in it is good enough to spend money in.—Gov. Folk of Missouri.

Because: The best citizens in your community patronize home industry. Why not be one of the best citizens?

Because: If you give your home merchant an opportunity to compete, by bringing your order to him in the quantities you buy out of town, he will demonstrate that, quality considered, he will save you money.

A Double-Edged Joke.

James Scarlet, the attorney for the commission which is investigating the fraud in Pennsylvania's \$13,000,000 state capitol, is a great huntsman, and one of his sporting companions in his Montour county home is Charles Thorp.

Both men keep dogs, and not long ago Thorp walked into Scarlet's law office to inquire:

"Jim, what do you do when another man's dog invades a man's shop and eats a ham?"

"Why," said the attorney, "make the owner pay for the ham."

"Well," replied Thorp, "it was your dog; the ham will cost you \$2.65."

Scarlet dug into his pocket and threw forth the money. He paid it to Thorp, who, laughing heartily, started out of the office.

"Hold on," called Scarlet; "\$10 from you for legal advice."

And he collected the money.

Home Trade Hints.

A dollar spent at home stays around home and may return to you after a few days.

If you want to make your own town prosperous you will spend your money in your own town in preference to some bigger burg a long way off.

The way to start a wagon out of the mire is for all the horses to pull together. One way to pull together is for everybody to patronize home industries whenever possible.

Money in circulation around the town you live in is much better for your interests than the same money in circulation in a city hundreds of miles away. Your dollar is lonesome in a big city, but it has friends around home and is therefore more useful.



A Famine Sack.

A Famine and International Relations.

Only memories and a few hundred orphans remain as reminders of the dreadful famine of a year or so ago. Among the memories is an enhanced appreciation of Americans and their religion. The aid so promptly and generously given during the famine has affected all of Japan. In amount it exceeded the gifts of Japan and all the rest of the world combined, reaching a total of \$300,000. In this region especially the feeling towards "the rice country"—which, curiously enough, has always been the way the Japanese write the word "America"—is warm beyond expression. The governor of the province, the mayor of the city, the general in command of the military forces here, the presiding judge of the courts, the editor of the leading newspaper, and many private citizens assured me in most cordial terms of the city's gratitude for the assistance rendered to the famine sufferers.

It took American enterprise to awaken even the Japanese to the seriousness of the famine situation. At their Thanksgiving day service in Sendai in 1905 the American missionaries formed the first committee of relief, for their work throughout the three affected provinces had made them familiar with the dreadful conditions. Of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of these provinces, 1,000,000 were poverty-stricken. When it set out upon its task of creating international sympathy for the sufferers (one curious and unprecedented consequence of which was the gift of \$75,000 by the dowager empress of China from her private purse) this committee added an English teacher and a French priest to its number. It was this small body of seven men which not only touched the heart of Christendom with Japan's plea, but even stirred the Japanese themselves, as the latter avow.

The recognized fact that these leaders in famine relief—a work which, I learn, was carried on in most businesslike fashion, and in closest cooperation with the Japanese officials—were Christian missionaries, that an American religious newspaper, The Christian Herald, was in the forefront of the contributing agencies, and that great quantities of rice, especially that given by the German Reformed churches, came in "Christian sympathy" bags, could not fail to make a

dren singing songs. The village officials had met the visitors a mile or so from town. An evergreen arch was erected over the main street, bearing the English word "welcome," and the entire convention was one day taken on an excursion to Matsushima.

How the Missionaries Stand. All this is noteworthy in the light of the fact that Sendai knows few foreigners save missionaries. With the exception of two teachers in the government schools, the entire foreign community in Sendai is made up of Christian preachers and teachers. From them the city has obtained its favorable impressions of foreigners. It is said that any white man's word is perfectly good in the stores of the city. The attitude of the officials is certainly more than kind; it is cordial and sympathetic to the last degree. On the occasion of the return of Rev. Dr. D. B. Schneider from America he was met at the station by all the prominent officials of the city and province, as well as by a multitude of other persons. It is said that Dr. Schneider, who is the oldest missionary of the Re