

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

China Awake, Is Showing to the World Her Power

Shanghai, China.—Whoever gets a square look at the real China knows that he has seen the theater and actors of great events that are imminent and impending. The importance, the far-reaching influence and the amazing rapidity of the transformation now taking place in this country will be learned with surprise one day by the big, uncaring world outside. In the meantime, it is the office of the present investigator to show how Christian missions have become wrought into every phase of Chinese life, as a shaping influence.

Next to the relation between education and missions must be mentioned medical missions, that supreme proof of the altruism of the west with respect to the east. Here again the magnitude of the material altogether precludes anything like a systematic presentation of the subject, for medical missions are found in every part of China, from port cities to remote interior towns, placing the healing arts of the west at the service of the suffering east, and thus winning the confidence, respect and admiration of the natives.

The Priestess's Severed Hand.

An interesting story of contrasts is told in connection with the new American Baptist hospital at Hanyang. Where the imposing modern structure of gray stone now rises, outside the city wall, there was formerly a little temple of medicine, attended by a lone priestess. But the temple languished, and to win the favor of the idol and the people the priestess with the own right hand severed her left hand at the wrist. Now she wears the withered hand as an amulet around her neck. Nevertheless her little temple of superstition has given way to a great temple of healing, where a skilled missionary doctor ministers to the sick of that teeming ancient city.

The magnitude of some of these mission hospitals is beyond the grasp of the westerner who thinks that all big things are near at home. Not one tourist in 10,000 who touches Shanghai knows that out by the west gate of the city is the Woman's Union hospital, in charge of Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnnyder, of Pennsylvania, which last year treated more than 60,000 patients; preaching to them all, as well as to the crowds of relatives and friends who accompanied them. St. Luke's hospital, of the Protestant Episcopal mission, in the same city, is in quite the same class with it, and both are institutions of which any progressive city in Christendom would be proud. Canton, the Chicago or New York of China, has two notable medical institutions in the Canton Medical college and the E. A. Hackett Medical College for Women. Both have hospitals attached, and the latter, in care of Dr. Mary H. Fulton, the only one of the sort in the empire, has received the highest official and public honors. Everywhere I went in China I found the missionary doctor, engaged in manifestly noble work, and earning the praise of all classes.

A Christian Newspaper for China.

Before I had got as far south as Shanghai the conviction had forced itself upon me that one of the most potent agencies that could be employed by the missionaries, in the present state of this nation's development, would be a liberal daily newspaper, actually presenting the whole world's news, and at the same time maintaining a broadly progressive and Christian attitude. There are men already on the field, with a mastery of the language, who are equal to this task. When I reached Shanghai, I found the great Dr. Timothy Richards, general secretary of the Christian Literature society, bubbling over with the same project. The scheme is rather outside the scope of any one board, yet it should not be difficult of realization.

Whatever may be the future of the old-fashioned tract, the place of literature in the modernization and Christianization of China is obviously of tremendous importance. The whole nation is giving attention to reading. The work of the Christian Literature society has been vastly useful. The various mission presses, notably the famous Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, have been incalculably influential.

An instance of the way Christian literature is being read by all classes is shown by the wide circulation of Hallett's Almanac, of which this year more than 100,000 copies were purchased by individual Chinese. It is an almanac somewhat after the fashion

of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," although avowedly used for purposes of Christian propaganda. I watched a missionary selling these in an inland city, and his supply—so large that it took both himself and an assistant to carry it—was soon exhausted. In her sudden thirst for new knowledge, China finds herself purchasing by the myriad the books prepared by missionaries.

Making Shoes Out of Bibles.

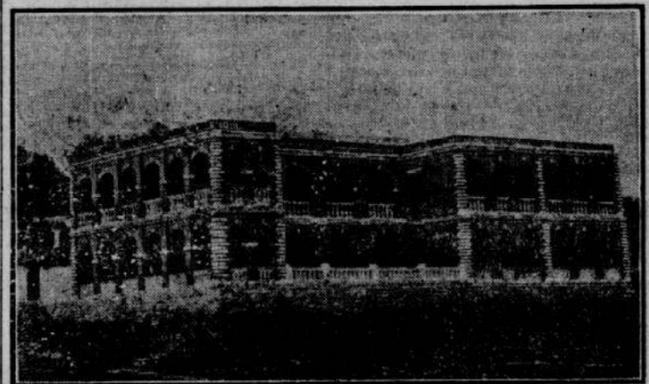
In the lavish free distribution of all this literature, it is inevitable that abuses arise; from several widely-separated missionaries I have heard the complaint that portions of the Bible are being used to make soles for Chinese shoes, since they can be purchased more cheaply than common paper. The donors to the Bible societies never intended to help Chinese soles after this fashion. I am assured by the agent of the American Bible society for China that, speaking only for his own society, this abuse has never been charged against any of his more than 100 colporteurs, who are not paid by commission, which is the root of the evil. Less than one per cent of the total annual circulation of more than half a million copies is given away; the cheapest New Testaments and gospel portions, on native paper, are sold at one-third the cost

they have organized a missionary society of their own, to open Christian work in hitherto untouched Chinese villages.

While on the subject of union and comity, frank criticism must be made of some of the smaller and rather "peculiar" American sects, which, like many independent missionaries, plant their enterprises under the shadow of long established missions and steal away the converts of the latter. This sort of proselytizing is not uncommon on the mission field on the part of these smaller bodies, although by all standards it is dishonorable. Givers to foreign missions should assure themselves that the work they support is not of this sort. There is small excuse for these new undertakings going to port cities, when there are thousands of interior cities and towns where not a single missionary has ever gone.

Big Feet Becoming Fashionable.

The disproportion in which many matters Chinese have been viewed in the incident is illustrated by the foot-binding practice. Westerners have been led to believe that this has meant constant agony and hardship for the Chinese women and girls, and the subject has been a stock argument in arousing sympathy for the poor Chinese. One is therefore un-



United States Consulate at Amoy, China, owned outright by the United States Government.

prepared to find these "lily-footed" women such a merry, lively lot, as they toddle about on the points of their distorted feet. In answer to a remark upon this, an experienced missionary said, "There is no doubt that the suffering incident to foot-binding has been greatly exaggerated." If China had no worse evil than this one she would have small need for missionaries.

Not that the foot-binding is other than a bad practice; it is needless, stupid, hurtful and probably worse than the tight lacing of the white woman. Progressive Chinese and missionaries have all united to break up the custom. The girls of mission schools are always required to unbind their feet; the chief reason why older Christian women do not always do so is because the pain suffered from unbinding would be greater than the inconvenience of the small feet. Peasant women are usually big-footed; so also is the empress dowager and all other Manchu women. The Manchus never followed the practice of binding feet.

The Biggest Blunder of Missions.

This Shanghai conference will give a decided impetus to the union of all missionary work. The biggest blunder of the missionary movement has been perpetuation of foreign denominational lines on the mission field. As the "Shanghai Mercury" recently said, in an editorial upon "Chinese Christianity": "If it depended upon the Chinese vote, the Christians would all unite together in one National Chinese church, without any of the 'isms' of the west, which ought not to be imposed on them and which mayhap they will one day cast off."

A rather careful inquiry among leading native Christians reveals a definite tendency toward the assertion of Chinese nationalism in the native churches. This nowhere assumes the proportions of the animus so marked in Japan, but the "independence movement" is a real factor in the Chinese missionary situation. The foreign workers seem well aware of it and hospitable toward it, since the mission is not wholly successful until he has made himself unnecessary. The number of self-supporting Chinese churches is quite considerable, and a few are self-governing. They are undoubtedly more in favor with the people generally than foreign-manned and foreign-maintained churches. So earnest are many native Christians in this direction that

of imitation, sometimes intentional, sometimes unconscious, and the affliction is much more general than might be supposed. In one comparatively small section of the city there are 35 stammerers, and every one of them is able to demonstrate to his own satisfaction not only that he does not stammer very badly, but that some other person he knows stammers a great deal worse than himself. Every stammerer is intensely sensitive about his infirmity, rarely for-

gives and never does forget any allusion to it which in his mind savors of ridicule.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It's the Brogue.

"Why do we call a handcuff a bracelet?" asked the commissioner of an Irish recruit at a recent police examination. "Faith, because it is intended for a thief," replied the applicant. And he got the position at once.

Was Worth Stealing.

A woman dentist recently stopped with gold a hole in the tusk of a circus elephant at Innesbruck, Germany, but a few nights later the filling, worth \$70, was stolen.

Some New and Excellent Ideas in Their Trimming.

Some of the prettiest felt hats are in dark color, with facing of white, and have wide brims rolling in front at the edge like the aureole shapes of last spring, or a sharp little roll all around the extreme edge of the generous brim.

Other felts with white facings are smaller and roll more abruptly, resembling in shape the Panama hats so much worn during the summer. Some very attractive and simple little French hats in this last shape are trimmed merely in big soft scarfs, like the summer hats, or in large choux of silk or velvet set at the front.

The use of the big choux of silk or velvet in combination with other trimmings or as the sole trimming is widespread, and clever milliners obtain excellent results in this way.

Where velvet is used for the choux

inefficient by opium, and their acutely educated youth rendered powerless by the drug. In an inspection of the great opium smoking resorts in Shanghai, (there are 21,000 in that city alone) I was impressed by the fact that it was the young, the prosperous and the educated who furnished the patronage; the old, the poor, the wrecked were smoking in miserable hovels in obscure streets where a few cash would suffice to satisfy their cravings.

Now China is treating with England to secure a cessation of the importation of the drug into the empire; and England, moved by a militant sentiment at home against this disgraceful situation, is lending a listening ear to China's plea. For its own people the Chinese government has issued an astonishing anti-opium edict, which is already being put into effect. The edict declares "it rouses our deep indignation even to speak of the matter. The court is now ardently determined to make China powerful, and it is incumbent on us to urge the people on to reformation in this respect, that they may realize the evil, pluck this deep-seated cancer, and follow the ways of health and harmony."

"We therefore decree that within the limit of ten years, this harmful 'foreign muck' be fully and entirely cleansed away, and we command the council of state affairs to consider means for the strict prohibition both of opium smoking and of poppy-growing in China itself and report their deliberations to us for approval."

In all this progress the missionaries have borne a foremost, though often unrecognized part. So, too, in eleemosynary institutions the missions have pioneered the way for the new China to care for its own. In Canton alone one may see a school for blind girls, an asylum for the insane, a home for the untainted children of lepers, an orphan asylum and school for children of various ages and conditions.

It is fair to say that the missionary is a school-master of civilization to the Chinese.

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ORIGIN OF A PHRASE.

Where We Get the Common Term "Cut Off with a Shilling."

"Here," said a lawyer, taking down a calf-bound book, "is the will from which originated the famous phrase, 'Cut off with a shilling.'"

"It is the will of Stephen Godfrey. He died in Lambeth in 1796. Now I'll read you the paragraph in Godfrey's will that gave the world the phrase. A nasty paragraph it is, too."

"Whereas, it was my misfortune to be made very uneasy by Elizabeth Godfrey, my wife, for many years, from our marriage, by her turbulent behavior, for she was not content with despising my admonitions, but she contrived every method to make me unhappy; she was so perverse in her nature that she would not be reclaimed, but seemed only to be born to be a plague to me. The strength of Samson, the knowledge of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the cunning of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the subtlety of Hannibal, and the watchfulness of Homogenes could not have been sufficient to subdue her, for no skill or force in the world could make her good; and as we have lived separate and apart from each other eight years, and she having perverted her son to leave and totally abandon me—therefore I give her one shilling only."

Test of Self-Sacrifice.

"If there is one thing," remarked the man who had just lighted a panetta, and had taken two or three puffs with every evidence of enjoyment, "that tests the powers of self-sacrifice, it is for a fellow to have one cigar left, to be unable to get more, say, till the next day, and then to have put up to him the question of giving that cigar away or keeping it for himself. Of course, it is easy to say we should put the law of hospitality above that of personal comfort; but how about it when the possible donor knows that the possible recipient doesn't need the cigar half so much as he does? Shall he strive to obey a high ideal of politeness and hand out the cigar with the best smile he can command? Or shall he simply say nothing about it?"

"The worst thing he can do is to give away the cigar and then regret the action till the last bit of ash has been flicked off. In such regrets the essential weakness of human nature is evidenced."

Study in Natural History.

Teacher—What are marsupials?

Boy—Animals which have pouches in their stomachs.

Teacher—What do they have pouches for?

Boy—To crawl into and conceal themselves in when they are pursued.

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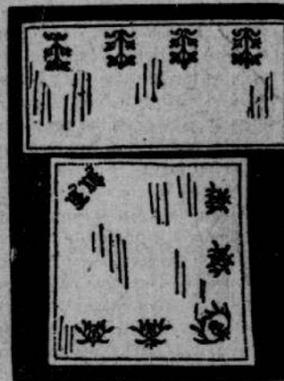


WITH THE NEEDLE

FINE WORK IN MANY KINDS OF MATERIALS.

Popular Taste To-day is for Handsome Designs in Colors That Will Last—Strive to Make Work Individual.

The fad for useless, showy needlework is happily over, and one rarely sees nowadays the multi-colored embroidered sofa cushions, table covers and centerpieces, which used to be considered very "artistic" by the majority of women who did "fancy work." Fine needlework is probably more in demand during the past few years than ever before, but there is



no wasted effort now in embroidering American beauties and the like on huge centerpieces, that do not survive three visits to the laundry.

For linens, cross-stitch is much in favor, although it takes time, of course, just as all needlework worth while does; but the lasting beauty

VELVET FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

Decree of Fashion That Meets with General Favor.

Another velvet season for afternoon wear meets with favor, as it customarily has done, for what it more fit and becoming? Velvets this season are particularly rich, and varied in the figured output as never before, while those that are especially made for trimming are of remarkable design and brilliancy of color. Two-piece costumes are to be the mode, skirts and coats, the latter in length to depend on the wearer's figure, as naturally it goes without saying that petite women cannot wear the long Louis XV. coats, their skirts being too limited in length to make them becoming. All that is settled by the best makers and there is no lack of smart short models that are of correct proportions. Velveteens of the best English make—ribbed and plain, if strictly tailor made—are exceedingly admired and cut to advantage for those who go afoot oftener than they drive. Short bands, with buckle or button ornaments, of ribbed silk or satin on the bias, put on hose and there in various simple ways upon the lower part of a skirt make up one of the favorite ways of trimming.—Vogue.

Umbrella Handbag.

The new umbrella is a trifle expensive, but that should only make its possession the dearer to the girl who is weary of seeing so many rain shedders just like the one she carries. It is a combination of handbag and umbrella, the bag firmly fixed on the umbrella handle. They are especially convenient for shopping, says the salesman of an umbrella firm, and he adds that it is an impossibility to lose one's purse from the bag. Of course, the umbrella handles are lovely things of tortoise shell, as well as ivory, representing the heads of parrots, partridges, cockatoos and birds with ruby and diamond eyes.

FEATURES OF THE NEW HATS.

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pays for the hours spent. It might be imagined that a superabundance of the same style of needlework might become monotonous, but such variety of materials, color, and designs are at hand that the charge does not hold true.

As to materials, there are coarse-woven linens and cottons, suitable for curtains, bed spreads and cushions; also there are the hucks and imported linens for towels and table-things. The shops now show many shades of the embroidery cottons, some of exquisite tints; and the needle-woman who first finds inspiration in the cross-stitch book of the shops soon learns to do her own designing, and thereby makes her work individual.

Although the delicate tints of the cottons are the most fascinating, still the various deep reds and blues are, after all, more quaint, particularly when done on the homespun linens and heavy canvases. The blue-red color scheme gives just the old-fashioned touch desired, and we know the colors will live to see their twentieth birthday.

In making the design, carefully rule a sheet of paper into tiny squares, just as the cross-stitch book is ruled. It is well to make the squares of the same size as the squares in the book, so that the size of the design may more easily be estimated, then draw in the flowers, monogram, or whatever design is desired, and fill in with the cross-stitch.

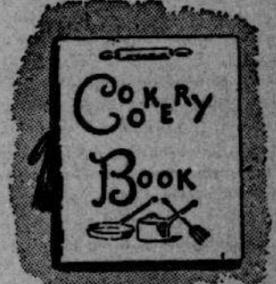
The canvas known as railroad is the kind most used. For general use, a canvas of average weave and a number 25 cotton are used.

That the design should be a rather conventionalized one will be evident even to the most inexperienced needleworker. Almost any formalized flower form will serve as a motive. Monograms and old English lettering of texts are easily copied from the little books of cross-stitch patterns. Such simple geometric borders as are needed are not difficult to contrive.

PLACE FOR PRIZED RECIPES.

"Cookery Book" Keeps Them Always Handy for Reference.

From time to time there appear valuable little recipes that are well worth cutting out and arranging in a book so that they may be easily "turned up" for reference when required. Our sketch illustrates a good kind of book for this purpose that is not difficult to



make. It should be made in a fairly large size, and for the foundation of the cover a piece of stout cardboard scored down the center with a pen-knife should be used. The cardboard can be covered with art linen, and the words "cookery book," with any little fancy design, may be worked on the front, and pockets should be fitted inside for holding loose recipes. The book should be furnished with a number of leaves cut to fit, and fastened in with silk cord tied in a bow at the back as shown. On the leaves may be pasted the recipes we require to keep for reference, and extra pages are easily added to the book when required. The pockets are useful to place loose recipes in until we find an opportunity to arrange and paste them on the leaves of the book. A school exercise book might be covered with embroidered linen and ornamented with cords as shown.

It should be of the softest, finest variety, and the skill of the designer is displayed not only in the graceful shaping and posing of these huge soft choux, but in the harmonizing of their colors. Here indeed is the touchstone of the milliner's art.

What the Mouth Tells.

A large, shapely mouth signifies breadth of mind and toleration of other's peculiarities.

Thin lips denote covetousness, greed, selfishness and, unless strongly contradicted by some other feature, intense love of power.

The more curved and flexible the lips the more yielding the nature. The more straight and firm the lips the more severe the nature. Lips that look as if they had been pressed into a straight line show self-repression, nervousness and obstinacy.

A mouth to be perfect should be large and shapely, the corners straight or very slightly inclined to droop; lips neither thick nor thin and firmly but easily closed.

The Affection of The Nerves.

Stammering Not Always Due to Defects in Vocal Organs.

Stammering is often more the result of habit than from any defect of the vocal organs," says Prof. B. L. Pavver. "It is generally, if not always, caused by a spasm of the larynx, resulting from nervous con-

traction of the organs, thus refusing to permit a proper flow of the air current producing tone. People rarely or never stammer when singing, for then the attention is divided between the words and music, the nervousness is momentarily forgotten and the passage of the air current through the larynx is continuous and unobstructed. Stammering very often is the result

of imitation, sometimes intentional, sometimes unconscious, and the affliction is much more general than might be supposed. In one comparatively small section of the city there are 35 stammerers, and every one of them is able to demonstrate to his own satisfaction not only that he does not stammer very badly, but that some other person he knows stammers a great deal worse than himself. Every stammerer is intensely sensitive about his infirmity, rarely for-

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