

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. KILLS

The Distributed American Journalist Traveling Around the World for the purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary Work in a Partly Discovered, Strange and New-Settled Land. Includes many Drawings and Fine Photographs.

BOTH BLAME AND PRAISE FOR MISSIONS AT PEKING

Peking, China.—The missions at Peking are often pointed out as models. And with reason. The workers are of a higher grade than ordinary, and they maintain pleasant social relations with the legation people and with the few other Europeans in the capital. They are on friendly terms with eminent Chinese. Their work is substantially planned and housed in fine quarters. They display a degree of denominational cority far in advance of what is generally to be found in America. At least one prosperous native church exists, and a medical and educational service is rendered to the community which commands the praise of all observers. There are serious grounds for criticism, also, and these will be mentioned later.

The American missions are the Northern Methodists, the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, the London Mission and their French Roman Catholic. They represent the continent of Europe. Near Peking, and to be considered in this general group, are the Congregational Mission at Tung Chow, and the Presbyterian, Congregational and Chinese Inland and Foreign Missions at Pao-Ting-fu, both of which cities were centers of the Boxer outrages. The year 1900 wiped the missionary state clean, so that, in most cases, there was not even a vestige of the former establishments left. This accounts for the newness, orderliness and attractiveness of the much-discussed mission compounds.

How Missions Get Together.

The most notable feature of mission

work hereabouts is the union educational plan, in which all the missions are united. Thus the Congregationalists put into the scheme the fine new college for men at Tung Chow, and the college for young women at Peking; the Presbyterians, the theological seminary, and the London Mission the great medical college and hospital at Peking. The Methodists unite only in the medical college. Each denomination has representatives on the faculty of all these institutions, and they are jointly managed. Each mission maintains its own primary or day schools as before.

The North China College and the American Board Compound, Tung Chow.

The result is an educational work for the Chinese which must evoke the admiration of every one who sees it. The empress dowager is a contributor to the medical school and hospital. All the buildings are large and well equipped, with the possible exception, in the last particular, of the theological seminary, and it has a fine body of students, and with high-grade instruction. The quality of the teaching throughout both in the institutions mentioned and in the Peking university, is the strength of the enterprise. If there were room, I should like to enumerate the men and women who are pouring their power into the creation of a new leadership for China. Such teachers as Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, long head of the medical university; Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield and Rev. Dr. J. Wherry, the eminent authors and educators; Rev. Dr. C. Goodrich, linguist and theologian, whose dictionary every student of Chinese knows; Miss Louisa Miner, author and leader in women's education; Prof. Isaac T. Headland, author of books on Chinese folk lore and art—such as these would make any educational enterprise here.

If there were room for particulars I could tell incident after incident to illustrate what all this means in the awakening of China. I chanced upon a very interesting case at the woman's college when the girls were having their weekly social exercises. Non-Chinese girls look stupid; their expressions, unattractive faces reveal nothing. Yet I heard those girls get up and make speeches, without any warning upon the general subject of reform and progress, that would have made the students of ten years ago call for the headman. This is a startling foreign government and sending their own newspapers, and what they had to say about the needs of Chinese government was so pointed and practical as to take the breath away. This is the sort of thing that

no end of Manchurian reactions can overcome.

How Chinese "Get Religion." I dropped into two street chapels in Peking, one belonging to an independent native church and one attached to the American Board compound. The street chapel is the approved method of reaching the crowds in Chinese cities. It is a typical Chinese Acolyte in a typical Chinese street, where a native or a missionary spends two or three hours every afternoon expounding Christianity to whoever drops in, and there is a deal of coming and going, since it no longer brings disgrace upon a man to listen to the preaching of "the Jesus way."

Various methods of approach are used, all depending upon the beat of the preacher's mind. At the Congregational street chapel I heard a native pitching into idol worship as a foreigner would scarcely consider it polite to do. Attraction is often taken of the Chinese ignorance of the physical world to lead him up to the teaching of one God through the facts of the earth's astronomy. I asked a missionary if natives are often converted by a single hearing of the Christian story, and the answer was that occasional well-authenticated instances of such are known to almost every missionary.

The service I attended in the native chapel partook largely of the nature of a prayer meeting, with particularity by numerous persons. At the close several leaders expressed an interest in Christianity and a desire

to become "inquirers." Since there were absolutely no material advantages to be gained by this step, inasmuch as the workers exclusively native, I could not but regard this as one evidence of the sincerity of the Chinese desire for the Christian teaching. In this chapel I received a list of the martyred members who had perished in 1900.

Where Martyrs Were Many. In Pao-Ting-fu and Tung Chow I found remarkably prosperous churches. The one at the latter place is quite self-supporting, and it has a percentage of educated, prominent citizens far beyond the proportion existing in the city at large, thus lowering the standard for the other plants. Their work and their workers are better cared for than those of any other mission, so far as I have observed. Several fine men have repeatedly spoken in admiration and praise of this; personally, I think that one great personality stationed in a city or a village is better than a fine institution. Most missionaries seem to think otherwise. It has also been pointed out to me that, while the Methodists have by no means furnished the proportion of great men to China that have come from the ranks of the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians and the British societies, they have yet maintained a high standard of general fitness and efficiency. As one Presbyterian missionary said to me: "Have you noticed that you almost never see a Methodist missionary of whom you would say, 'because of his incompetency, I should go home?' I do not recall one such in all China." Nor do I.

In contrast with the Methodists, the Presbyterians often under-manage and under-prepare their stations. They seem to be spread out too thin. Good management would seem to advise fewer stations and stronger. For instance, the Presbyterian hospital at Peking is closed, because it was made dependent upon one man, and when he fell sick, the work stopped. Similarly, the Presbyterian seminary which was in the city of Peking, China educational institutions have made the Presbyterian workers blush for the inadequacy of their contribution to the city enterprise. One man, Dr. Conroy, H. Yen, who still wins praise for the display of the same qualities which earned him fame as "the miller of the Peking sleep," is leaving the city with a view to making up for the shortcomings of his denomination in the matter of the seminary.

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I found his church full of attentive hearers, many soldiers being present. Dr. Lovitt's mother, who came to China more than 50 years ago, is still working at Pao-Ting-fu. It is a fine day school, conducted by Miss Grace Newton, and two hospitals. It was a spectacle to watch Dr. Charles Lewis put through a crowd of dispensary patients at the rate of more than one a minute, including minor operations.

From Pao-Ting-fu and Tung Chow interesting is done out in the surrounding country, also from Peking. Reverting to the capital itself, a word should be spoken concerning the weekly union service for English-speaking persons in the Congregational church, which is quite well attended. These are conducted by various missionaries, and managed, I believe, by Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament, the dominant personality of the American Board Mission here. There is a weekly church of English service in the British legation chapel. There are also German and French churches.

The army and navy department of the International Young Men's Christian association maintains an association for the legation guards, but the general impression seems to be that it rather than the men, I visited it three times when the American marines were off duty, but I never saw a soldier about the building.

A Much Criticized Compound.

All the mission compounds in Peking are imposing, but most impressive is that of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Mission, undoubtedly the finest in China. In addition to the large buildings of the boys' school—"Peking University," as it is called—the girls' school, and the residences of the missionaries and the large church. The entire grounds are said to be larger than that of the consular legation grounds, on which there are not only restaurants and attaches, but a detachment of legation guards as well. Their impressiveness is heightened by the attractive arrangement of the attractive gray-stone houses of the missionaries.

This is the most criticized mission compound in China. I have heard legation business men, traveling and other missionaries speak of it in terms other than praise. Most of these critics, it is fair to add, do not know that all except two of the missionary families living in these attractive homes have incomes independent of their salaries.

The compound was enlarged immediately after the Boxer outbreak, when the Chinese were in a state of terror and poverty. The ground was bought at what one of the Methodist missionaries characterized as "good Chinese prices"; the charge frequently made that the property was "looted" is unfounded. Nevertheless, the opinion seems to prevail among many Chinese and foreigners that an unwise advantage was taken of peculiar conditions and that the first church will one day rue its great "bargain," for the Chinese never forget. The buildings were erected with indemnity money.

A Methodist Scandal. In connection with the securing of the land for this compound occurred the name of the man whose personal initiative put through the transaction, the senior member of the Methodist Mission. Concerning him I have heard repeatedly that the chief representative of corporations seeking mining and railroad concessions at Peking, using his influence as an eminent and honored missionary to secure the necessary government for the companies employing him.

Reverting to the splendid equipment of the Methodist mission at Peking, it has been noteworthy that every one who has been in the city has found the Methodist stations possessing the best plants. Their work and their workers are better cared for than those of any other mission, so far as I have observed. Several fine men have repeatedly spoken in admiration and praise of this; personally, I think that one great personality stationed in a city or a village is better than a fine institution. Most missionaries seem to think otherwise. It has also been pointed out to me that, while the Methodists have by no means furnished the proportion of great men to China that have come from the ranks of the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians and the British societies, they have yet maintained a high standard of general fitness and efficiency. As one Presbyterian missionary said to me: "Have you noticed that you almost never see a Methodist missionary of whom you would say, 'because of his incompetency, I should go home?' I do not recall one such in all China." Nor do I.

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Illinois State News

Recent Happenings of Interest in the Various Cities and Towns.

STATE D. A. R. ELECT OFFICERS.

Jacksonville Is Chosen as Place of Next Convention.

Rock Island.—The state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution elected Mrs. G. Elwood MacGregor, of Chicago, treasurer and Mrs. Henry C. Todd, of Oak Park, his after. Other officers elected were: Regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, Springfield; vice regent, Mrs. Charles Irwin, Ottawa; secretary, Mrs. Robert W. Colville, Galesburg.

The conference will meet at Jacksonville next year. It was decided to establish the office of registrar, to keep track of Daughters in towns without chapters.

It was voted to buy a loving cup for Prof. Bear, of the State University, for services in the embellishment of Fort Massac, and \$100 was contributed to the Lincoln Park association.

GIRL STEALS; MAY GO FREE.

Confesses Theft from Government, But Sentence Is Suspended.

Peoria.—The federal grand jury returned an indictment against Miss Ottie Louisa Reed, former money order clerk of the Postoffice, charged with her with the embezzlement of \$1,000. Miss Reed pleaded guilty to the indictment, and sentence was suspended until the April term of court. Miss Reed was arrested last June and placed in the Peoria jail, but she was soon released, though the facts of her arrest had been kept from the public. When the young woman faced the court she was awaiting sentence, but Judge Humphrey was lenient, and in the afternoon she returned, but again the judge could not muster courage to sentence her. As the money has been paid, the action of the court is taken to mean no sentence will be imposed.

Rescued from Asylum.

Canon.—Miss Clara Black, said to have been railroaded to the South Bartonville asylum, is released and is now at the home of her aunt, wife of John A. Black, in Canton.

Suit for \$10,000 damage has been instituted by her cousin, Attorney Lection Gray, of Lewistown, against her sisters of Chicago and Rushville, and the estate of her father, John A. Black, who was committed. Miss Black succeeded in getting a letter to her aunt, and Dr. Zeller, superintendent of the asylum, investigated the case, with the result of pronouncing the young woman in her right mind.

Scheme to Prevent Change of Venue.

Chicago.—Chief of Police McInerney, of Urbana, has been ordered by accused lawbreakers taking a change of venue, and in order to foil the magistrate, has adopted a novel plan.

Suit is begun and the magistrate is subpoenaed as a witness to prove that Urbana is in Champagne county, and the time at which the sun or moon rises on the date the offense was committed. Miss Black succeeded in getting a letter to her aunt, and Dr. Zeller, superintendent of the asylum, investigated the case, with the result of pronouncing the young woman in her right mind.

Wrongfully Held in Asylum.

Chicago.—Friends of Mrs. Kittie Jean Soboy, who was held in the Illinois Northern Hospital for the insane at Elgin on October 17, from the detention hospital at Chicago, declare that she is wrongly unjustly detained in the institution. The woman's father, A. E. Jenner, for 40 years city clerk, and other relatives, insist that she is not insane, and that she is being held in the institution through the trickery of her father's attorney, who is now committed to the asylum.

Issue Moved from Marion County.

Salem.—For the first time in history the Marion county almshouse is without insane paupers. In accordance with the law passed by the last legislature, the work of removing patients to a registered hospital was completed. One of whom was 49 years old, were taken to the state hospital.

Arrested for Mail Theft.

Prospert.—Scoby Charity, night baggageman of the Illinois Central here, was arrested, charged with embezzlement of \$1,000, containing \$1,000, from the mail.

Thought Wife Dead; Remarried.

Duquoin.—Because he had been misinformed about the death of his first wife, Marshall Wilhelm, an old soldier, married another and is now confronted by a charge of bigamy.

See Things May Result in Death.

Sharon.—James Bowler is near death as the result of a terrible striking by bees, the bees being turned out by the farmer, who was breaking. Physicians say there is but slight chance for his recovery.

800 Distillery Workers Strike.

Peoria.—Six hundred distillery workers went out on strike after the refusal of the local distillers to comply with their demands for higher wages and shorter hours, and recognition of the union.

FIRST MRS. McDONALD SUES.

Action Against Executors for Share in Wealth of Ex-Husb.

Chicago.—Mrs. Mary McDonald, the first wife of the late Michael Cassius McDonald, former stockbroker and gambling boss, as well as old-time Democratic leader in city politics, is after some of the wealth left by McDonald. Incidentally she will claim that the money is her dowry due, that she was not legally divorced and that the second wife, Dora Feldman Barclay McDonald, has no right to any share in the estate. Notice of the suit has been served on the executors under the will.

First on the program will be the request by the plaintiff for an order annulling the decree of divorce obtained by McDonald on the plea that his wife and a Belgian priest had conspired. This priest, Joseph H. Moylan, was reported to have gone to France with Mrs. McDonald and it was then that the divorce was obtained.

EDITORS SELECT CHICAGO.

Illinois Association Officers' Sessions After Electing Clerks.

Joliet.—At the closing session of the Illinois Newspaper association, Chicago was selected as the meeting place for next year's convention, and the following officers were elected:

President, E. E. Bartlett, Register Gazette, Rockford; vice president, H. M. Pindell, Journal, Peoria; secretary, A. O. Lindstrom, Leader, Galesburg; treasurer, W. W. Miller, Inquirer, Quincy; directors, Verne E. Joy, Centralia, Sentinel; W. F. Dumas, New Springfield; J. H. McKewen, Moline, Mail.

After the close of the business session the delegates were given an automobile ride along the route of the proposed deep waterway extension.

BIG CANAL BEGINS FLOW.

Crowd Witnesses Opening of Gate in \$7,500,000 Government Work.

Stirling.—Hon. T. J. Henderson touched the gate which thereupon raised, permitting the water to flow through the Illinois-Mississippi canal. The following officers were elected: President, E. E. Bartlett, Register Gazette, Rockford; vice president, H. M. Pindell, Journal, Peoria; secretary, A. O. Lindstrom, Leader, Galesburg; treasurer, W. W. Miller, Inquirer, Quincy; directors, Verne E. Joy, Centralia, Sentinel; W. F. Dumas, New Springfield; J. H. McKewen, Moline, Mail.

Money Package Missing.

Prospert.—Scoby Charity, an Illinois Central baggageman here, was arrested on complaint of Postal Inspector Fraser, of La Crosse, charged with the theft of a registered money package containing \$10,000 which was in transit from Madison, Wis., to a point near Dodgeville. The money package was handed to Charity by a railway messenger, who had the package with instructions to deliver it to a clerk on the Dodgeville branch. The package was never delivered, Scoby saying that it was stolen from the baggageman's car here after a two days' session. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization, 1,076 being registered. Urbana will be the next meeting place. Officers elected were: President, Thomas H. Briggs, Charleston; vice president, B. F. Daugherty, Westfield; secretary, John W. Childress, Broadlands; railroad secretary, F. Johnson, Urbana; H. M. Tipson, Toledo; executive committee, A. F. Lyle, Urbana; J. H. Prieor, Marshall; H. J. Halges, Grandview; L. D. Coffman, Charleston.

Deserts Home When Triplets Come.

Wenona.—Simultaneous with the arrival of his long home, C. C. Cannon, a prosperous farmer, disposed of his oats and corn crop and deserted his home, taking with him all money obtainable and leaving his family destitute. Mrs. Cannon has 14 children, all unable to work, to feed and clothe. Neighbors have rallied to her support.

Gets 3 Bags of Peanuts; Becomes Ill.

Aurora.—Dr. T. J. Allen, who is attempting to exist for 60 days on a diet of peanuts, broke his 36-hour fast with disastrous results. He had been eating 3 bags of peanuts a day and became ill again. He will begin another fast of a few days.

Fans Man Arrested on Ugly Charge.

Pana.—Harry Niehart, recently married, was in arrest on complaint of the parents of Miss Flossie Young, of West Pana. Niehart is accused of illegitimate parentage.

ADVICE TO VICTIMS

Tells Readers How to Cure RHEUMATISM AT HOME.

Directions to Mix a Simple Preparation and the Dose to Take—Overcomes Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

There is so much rheumatism everywhere that the following advice by a eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce fluid extract Dandelion, one ounce compound Elixir, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teatime doses after each meal at bedtimes; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the kidneys so that they can filter out of the blood and system all the poisons, acids and uric matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while.

Everything Back.

A prominent planter recently had occasion to visit some of his holdings in southern Arkansas. The land was situated several miles from a railroad, and it was necessary to find the journey in a buggy. So he took a friend with him and started out.

After traveling several miles of sparsely settled country, they came upon a farmer plowing corn on the side of a hill. The planter, wishing to appear civil to his neighbors, stopped his horse and yelled at the man, who came to the fence, mopping his face with a red bandanna.

"Good morning."

"Mornin', mister!"

"You live here, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"How's crops?"

"Fair to middlin'."

"That's a bad hill you're plowin'!"

"The 'ol' Bad hoss, pulling 'th' plow, bad plow, bad everything!"

"Why, you talk like you were the poorest man in Arkansas," laughed the planter.

"That's 'th' though," was the response, as the young fellow smiled good-naturedly. "Another feller owns half 'o' this crop."

Not Discharged.

An old Antebellum negro in a small southern town was arrested and brought before the village magistrate for drunkenness. He asked for a lawyer who had helped him out of scrapes before, and the magistrate sent for the attorney.

"The young man came into the little office, and the judge cried out: 'The negro had gathered, and asked the officer, 'What's the matter with you, you charged with this time?'"

"Buddy, the ancient," dark as night, "Boss, I'm charged 'wid whiskey!"

Harper's Weekly.

Omissions of History.

Henry VIII had taken another wife. "How many does that make?" he asked his private secretary.

"Six, your majesty," answered that functionary.

"Are you sure?"

"I have kept the count correctly, your majesty."

"What's the stop at that," he said.

It was with some reluctance, however, that he kept his promise by dying before he had a chance to marry No. 7.—Chicago Daily News.

TAKE THEM OUT.

Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do; either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "My mother was nine days ago in a bad condition from overeating, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of the day's work."

"My face was pale and thin, but is now rosy and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed one of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college."

"Father and Mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights and got very thin, and looked very worn. Father had had his normal strength and looks, and sleep well nights." There's a Reason. Read "The Road to Wellville" in page.