

# 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 B. 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 thoroughly 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 23, 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 Zurluk, of the girls' 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, teach 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 20 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 Buzelle, 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 she 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 Buzelle 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" 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.

# MAKING FARMERS.

## FIRST STATE TO START COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

Movement for Improvement of Rural School System by Which Special Needs of Farming Communities Will Be Served.

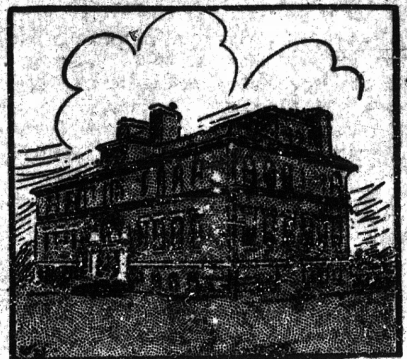
Every state in the union has its agricultural college where the student of agriculture may fit himself for scientific farming, but little has been done in providing elemental studies in agriculture for rural schools. The subject has been discussed much of recent years, and there is no doubt that in the near future provision will be made in most rural districts for instruction in agricultural topics along practical lines which will specially interest and prepare the boys and girls for the business of farming.

Wisconsin is the first state to crystallize this thought of elementary agricultural instruction by the establishment of the first county schools of agriculture and domestic economy in America. The legislature as far back as 1900 appointed Hon. D. L. Harvey, then acting as state superintendent of public instruction, a commissioner to investigate the conditions of the rural school systems of other states and foreign countries and to report to the legislature of 1901 the needs of the rural schools of Wisconsin. Upon the recommendation of the commissioner, two of these schools were authorized by the legislature of 1901, and that of Marathon county was the first to open, on Oct. 6, 1902. The citizens of Marathon county have heretofore been largely engaged in the lumber industry, but they are now turning their attention mainly to agriculture.

The courses taught in the schools are as follows: First year for boys—The soil, manual training, carpentry, English, business arithmetic, fertilizers, library reading, plant life, vegetables, flower and fruit gardening, poultry. Second year for boys—Plant life, manual training, blacksmithing, United States history, economics, library reading, animal husbandry, rural architecture, civil government, vegeta-

ble, flower and fruit gardening, and economics of agriculture. First year for girls—Cooking, sewing, domestic hygiene, English, business arithmetic, home economy, library reading, vegetable, flower and fruit gardening, dairying, laundry, United States history, library reading, chemistry of foods, civil government, millinery, home nursing, poultry, vegetable, flower and fruit gardening.

To any student outside of the regular courses, who may have the time, a brief course in the theory of farm dairying is offered. There are studied in the course buttermaking, the different steps in the process, cheese-making, method of making American



Main Building of Marathon County School of Agriculture.

chedder cheese, testing milk and its products, and the Babcock test for butter fat.

It is the aim of the school of agriculture and domestic economy to make good farmers and good citizens. The training received by students of this school is calculated to broaden the interests and quicken the powers of observation, in that the farmer in the competition and struggle of his profession, may obtain results which compare favorably with the results obtained in other vocations on a similar footing.

It is only a question of time when the schools of agriculture and domestic economy will be the leading institutions of every state in the union.

# ALCOHOL TO BURN.

## DENATURED ARTICLE OPENS UP NEW ERA OF POSSIBILITIES.

Department of Agriculture, Under Whose Supervision the Development Is Being Made, Sanguine of Success.

Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department sees a great future for denatured alcohol, believing that in the new product there are unlimited possibilities. He confidently expects that it will largely supplant gasoline as a power generator, and that it will become generally used in communities where other fuel is scarce or expensive.



Yautia Root, a Prolific Producer of Alcohol. It will grow 15 Tons of Roots to the Acre.

That plants yielding large quantities of alcohol producing starches may be introduced generally in the United States and grown inexpensively is being shown by careful experiment on the part of that department. That each farmer may be taught to raise a small patch of the special alcohol-producing and from that make alcohol for his own use, not only as an illuminant, but for heating, cooking and the running of machinery, is the ideal condition which the far-sighted ones believe they see in the future.

The idea of Secretary Wilson and the department of agriculture is not to develop an industry that will be profitable to a few manufacturers, but to show how each individual farmer, with a little still of his own, may utilize his waste products and on rainy days

when other work is delayed keep the hired man or the boys busy at home in the distillation of the alcohol for the family use and perhaps to sell a few barrels to the village grocer.

The region offering the greatest inducement to the manufacture of the alcohol is probably the great wheat producing lands of the Dakotas, where there is an entire absence of timber, a scarcity of coal and insufficiency of transportation. To aid the new industry in this region the department of agriculture has introduced a large, rough potato, which has been grown for a long time in Germany and Russia, where industrial alcohol has been used to a considerable extent for many years. This potato has been bred with the idea of developing its starch producing qualities and the yield to the acre. So productive has it become that yields of 15 tons to the acre have been recorded. The alcohol potato will produce from 25 to 30 gallons of alcohol to a ton, and a quarter of an acre will yield enough to supply the farmer with fuel, illumination and power for the running of all the farm machinery.

Cassava is another root plant with a high percentage of starch and yield to the acre. It has been introduced from the West Indies into the southern states, coming originally from Brazil, where it has been used for centuries as a food for the natives, producing, when pulverized, a palatable and nutritious flour. It thrives particularly in the moist lands of the south and has been known to yield as great a crop as 30 tons to the acre.

Probably the greatest and most widely diversified starch producer as to the possibility of growth is, however, the yautia. This is a plant originating in tropical America. It is similar in appearance to the ordinary ornamental plant known as the elephant's ear. It has a root which produces a tuber as does the potato, and is planted as the potato, from cutting up the tubers and planting the "eyes." The crop that may be harvested ranges from seven to 15 tons to the acre, and the yield of starch is little less than that of the cassava. It has been cultivated in the United States extensively for the manufacture of starch and has been used to a certain extent as a food in the way the potato has been used. There are many varieties, and some of these may be grown as far north as Canada. Because of its hardness and the wide latitude in which it may be grown it offers opportunities of cultivation as an alcohol producer that are probably greater than any other plant now under the consideration of the department of agriculture.

Perseverance. The mistress of a large, fashionable home had just secured a new maid of Irish extraction, and who had just come from the "ould sod." Being on friendly terms with her neighbor, she told the maid that the neighbor could use anything she desired.

One day the mistress went out for all morning. On her return she found that the telephone which had been installed in the hall was gone. Calling the maid, she inquired for it.

"Please, mum," answered Bridget, "th' lady across th' shirte asked me if she cud use th' telephone an' Oi sint it over to her; but Oi hod an awful time to git it unshowered."

Judge.

Too Clumsy.

"No," said the customer in the phonograph emporium, "I don't like this 'style of horn'."

"You don't?" replied the clerk in surprise. "Why, that style of horn breaks the record."

"That's just the trouble. It breaks the record every time I put it on."

Chicago Daily News.

Mean of Him. "John," snapped Mrs. Blaseup, at supper, "you take those long rides all alone in your automobile and I bet you never even think of me?"

"That's where you are wrong, Maria," replied Mr. Blaseup, as he filled his gasoline tank, "I think of you every time I look at the machine."

"Indeed, sir. And what is the resemblance?"

"Why, it is so expensive, contrary and highly explosive."

And then he ran over and shut himself up in the garage.—Chicago Daily News.

Didn't Get Over It.

Two young men were having a heated argument over a problem which needed a great deal of mental calculation.

"I tell you," said one, "that you are entirely wrong."

"But I am not," said the other.

"Didn't I go to school, stupid?" almost roared his opponent.

"Yes," was the calm reply; "and you came back stupid."

That ended it.

# SPEAKS AT LANSING

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MAKES THREE ADDRESSES.

## RECEPTION AT CAPITAL

Chief Executive Has a Busy Afternoon in Michigan City—Pleads for Proper Respect to Be Given to Manual Labor.

Lansing, Mich.—After a strenuous six hours in the state capital, during which he made three addresses and held a reception at the state capital, President Roosevelt left at 4:20 o'clock Friday afternoon for Washington on the Lake Shore railroad. He made brief addresses from the platform of his car at several small places in southern Michigan en route to Fort Wayne, Ind. No untoward incident happened during the president's visit, and nothing occurred which in any way excited the suspicions of the scores of police officers in the city.

At the Agricultural college Friday afternoon President Roosevelt spoke to about 35,000 people from a stand erected on a little knoll at the head of the campus. Seated on benches immediately before the stand were students of the college, hundreds of whom have been attending the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the college, and standing on the turf behind were thousands of people from this and other Michigan cities.

The president concluded his second address in the state capital about 11:15 o'clock and was driven with his party to the college, where President J. L. Snyder, of the institution, entertained them at luncheon. Before walking out to the platform to begin his address, the president planted a young maple tree on the knoll in President Snyder's yard. The great crowd before the speaking stand was held in check by a regiment of the National guard, which did police duty throughout the day, both in the city and at the college grounds.

A distinguished company of public men and educators was seated on the platform with the president.

The president was given the closest attention throughout his address, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He interjected informal remarks and advice at several places, bringing a great round of laughter and cheers when he turned toward a dozen young women in the graduating class and said: "I believe that you young ladies will make first-class farmers' wives, and I heartily congratulate the farmers of the future on unexampled prospects before them."

The president also interjected a plea for the paying of proper respect for manual labor.

"I shall be very disappointed in you boys here," he said to the graduating class, "if you cannot work with your hands and are afraid to have your working clothes look as though you do work."

At the conclusion of the president's address the graduating class filed across the platform and the president presented them their diplomas. Honorary degrees were conferred upon a number of distinguished visitors, including Gifford Pinchot, Secretary Wilson and President Angell.

## AFFECTS TAXATION OF GRAIN.

Important Decision Made by Minnesota Supreme Court.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The supreme court has decided that the Northwestern Elevator company of Minneapolis need not pay the personal property assessment on 29,000 bushels of grain stored in its elevators at the Minnesota transfer.

The Ramsey county court decided that the Northwestern Elevator company should be assessed for the grain in the elevators, because the grain was sold by the elevator company as its own property.

The elevator company asserted that the grain in the elevators belonged to farmers and they appealed to the supreme court. That court has decided that the only tax that can be collected from the Northwestern Elevator company was on its office furniture, which amounted to about \$250.

This is considerably the most important decision, as it may affect every elevator company in the state in regard to taxation of the grain in the elevators. The assessment on the grain in the Northwestern elevator at the Minnesota transfer was about \$250.

## In Interests of Workers.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Representatives of many of the national employers' associations will begin a three days' convention here June 10, the purpose being to discuss questions relative to training schools for workmen and to form a national board of industrial education. The convention, the first of its kind held in this country, was called by Louis H. Levy of Indianapolis, representing the National Lithographers' association.

Jesse James First of His Class. Kansas City, Mo.—Jesse James, a son of the noted bandit of that name, was graduated from the Kansas City School of Law here Friday, receiving the highest grade of any in his class of 33.

Would Oust 'Frisco Chief of Police. San Francisco.—It has been decided by District Attorney Langdon to call a meeting of the grand jury Saturday to consider the advisability of taking steps for the ousting of Chief of Police Dinan.

To Preserve McKinley Home. Canton, O.—Canton citizens are discussing methods of preserving the McKinley home intact. The idea is to make a second Mt. Vernon. Only tentative methods have as yet been considered, but there is a definite movement to keep the McKinley home and its contents as they are to-day as a memorial of the home life of the departed president and wife and a place where pilgrims will gather. The city may purchase the property or it may be a gift from relatives and friends.

# NOBLE EDIFICE IS BEGUN

## CORNER STONE OF ST. PAUL'S NEW CATHEDRAL LAID.

Is to Cost \$3,000,000—Most Prominent Catholic Clergy of the West Present at the Ceremony.

St. Paul, Minn.—The corner stone of the fourth cathedral of St. Paul, which, when completed four years hence, will probably surpass any other American church in architectural distinction and beauty, was laid Sunday afternoon. Participants in the ceremony comprised Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Keane of Dubuque, Glenon of St. Louis, and Christie of Oregon City; the bishops of Winona, St. Cloud and Duluth, Minn.; Sioux Falls and Lead, S. D., and Fargo, N. D., all assisting Archbishop Ireland in the province of St. Paul; a score of other bishops from various states, and 200 priests. About this notable group of ecclesiastics were gathered 30,000 laymen. The ceremonies followed a review by Archbishop Ireland and his guests, at the cathedral, of the largest religious parade yet seen in the northwest.

Facing Summit avenue, the new cathedral will occupy a dominant site upon the brow of St. Anthony hill. The great white structure with lofty towers, and still more lofty dome, will reveal its whole facade to observers of the hill, and rising above every other local building, even the marble capitol, will stand forth in the eyes of strangers who approach the city as the architectural monument of St. Paul.

The cathedral will be completed in about four years. It will cost upwards of \$3,000,000, of which \$700,000 has already been subscribed.

Archbishop Ireland read this message from the president:

"White House, Washington, June 1. —Archbishop Ireland, St. Paul: In this fortunate country of ours liberty and religion are natural allies and go forward hand in hand. I congratulate all those gathered to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new cathedral of St. Paul. I congratulate those who are to worship there, and I congratulate especially you personally. (Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt."

## PUBLIC IS ROBBED.

Alleged Fraud by Meat Trust Is Disclosed.

New York.—A gigantic scheme by which it is alleged the meat trust robbed the public was revealed in the Myrtle avenue police court, Brooklyn, Wednesday, when Harry Schmidt, an employe of Armour & Co., the Chicago packers, was arraigned on a charge of having sold meat at short weights.

The arrest of Schmidt followed an extensive investigation made by inspectors of the bureau of weights and measures. They say they have found that on every box marked as containing 50 pounds of chickens there is a shortage of four pounds or more. The trust will only sell at "box weights."

Butchers throughout the country are paying 16 cents a pound for boxes supposed to contain 50 pounds of chickens. They receive only 46 pounds and so lose 64 cents on every box.

It is necessary for the butchers to add this additional cost to the retail price, so the public has to foot the bill. This practice has been going on for nearly a year, but the butchers have feared to take action, knowing that the trust would retaliate by discriminating against them.

Magistrate Naumer, before whom the case against Schmidt was up for hearing, was indignant at the revelations made.

No Politics in Gathering.

Denver, Col.—Gov. Buchtel, who issued the call, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the general assembly of Colorado for public lands convention to be held in Denver June 18, 19 and 20, has declared that there shall be no politics injected into the gathering if he can prevent it. The program prepared for the convention by a committee of which United States Senator Teller is chairman, provides for the shaping of a more liberal policy to be submitted to congress for the enactment of laws which will make for the development of the western states by bringing more people to take up the lands to till them.

## Haywood Trial Will Be Long.

Boise, Idaho.—It is conceded that the introduction of evidence for the state in the Haywood case, and especially the testimony of Orchard, will be contested at every point. This will mean probably that the state will not be able to conclude under three weeks or possibly 30 days. The case for the defense will take equally as long. It may therefore be estimated that the case will last 60 days after the opening. Sixteen days of actual work have been spent in the effort to secure a jury. Counting the adjournments the case has now been going on one month.

## Guthrie Speeches in Oklahoma.

To Make, Okla.—Secretary of War Taft and Secretary of the Interior Garfield have promised to visit Oklahoma in August and make public speeches. Secretary Garfield, it is said, has assured Gov. Frantz that he would come to Oklahoma in August and make two non-political speeches, one at Muskogee and one at Oklahoma City, and that he would in these speeches outline the future policy of his department towards the Indian citizenship of the two territories.

## Switchmen End Convention.

Detroit, Mich.—The biennial convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, which has been in session here for the last ten days, Wednesday reelected Frank T. Hawley, of Buffalo, president; S. E. Heberling, of Denver; James B. Connors, of Chicago, and D. A. Harshbarger, of Pittsburgh, were reelected respectively first, second and third vice presidents. The election will be completed Friday, the convention having adjourned over Thursday on account of Memorial day.