

# ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

The Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from the North to the South.

## HOW THE COLLEGE MAN REACHES THE HEATHEN

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Karlsruhe, Japan.—Every day a missionary goes about introducing his teachings to a "heathen" community which knows absolutely nothing about Christianity in an interesting point seldom made plain; now I have seen it done, and the procedure is worth describing. This trip to a large interior town, where missionaries and Christianity are unknown, with the incidents which befell by the way, was the most interesting experience thus far encountered in Japan.

In several features this particular preaching expedition was abnormal. It was made in connection with an excursion to the famous hot springs of Kusatsu by a party of missionaries who are spending their vacation in Karlsruhe, the largest summer resort for foreigners in Japan. There were eight young American missionaries, two Japanese teachers or evangelists, and myself, in the party which started early one morning for the 25-mile walk over the mountains to Kusatsu. It was worth while to get this intimate view of missionaries, for three days of hard travel under these conditions was enough to reveal the inwardness of a man's nature.

Escaping from the five runners from

the village. The simple presence of so many foreigners, apparently in good health, attracted attention. When the older of the two Japanese preachers announced, holding aloft his lantern, that the foreigners would speak and appear on all sides. Then the missionaries, all of whom speak Japanese, gathered about their own hymn book and began to sing a Japanese translation of a familiar hymn. In the meantime the native evangelist was busily accosting individuals, inviting them to the service and giving them tracts.

Two hymns were sung, the announcement was repeated, and the procession wended its way down near the leper bath, with natives bringing up the rear. Another halt was made and a similar procedure was adopted; and again, further up the village, a third stand was made. This was a short distance beyond where two native story-tellers were entertaining a large crowd with singing recitals, after the ancient custom. The missionaries considerably moved to a distance before singing, lest they should disturb these audiences, but they nevertheless got a considerable following from the fringes of the latter.

Where Religion is Cheap.

The next morning the Americans, who were quite accustomed to creating a stir by their appearance in native villages, went to Nagano, where is one of the most celebrated Buddhist temples in Japan, dating back to 670 A. D., although the oldest portion of the present structure is only six centuries old. The high priestess of this temple is an American, who has been in charge of the temple since it was crowded with statues and buildings of absorbing interest. I noticed one bronze Buddha of heroic size holding a baby, and some devotees put a moderate amount of incense on the latter's head! On several occasions I have seen images thus inconspicuously adorned.

Thousands of devout pilgrims visit this temple, and the emperor himself has a sumptuous suite of apartments therein, although the Buddhist claim him as one of their number. In fact, he has rather impartially patronized both faiths; and thousands of his subjects do likewise. Ordinary pilgrims to the temple are kept outside the wire screen before the altar, but the missionaries, by the application of the silver key which unlocks doors the world over, were omitted to a closer and a complete inspection. They were even taken through the absolutely dark underground passage where the keys of paradise may be found, attached to a huge padlock. And assuredly these young Americans found them, and rattled them loudly enough for all the celestial doorkeepers to hear. This trip in the dark is supposed to purge the soul of sin, though, as I have already mentioned, the bliss for a new sensation was largely responsible for the attentive company of about 50 Japanese which gathered when the meeting opened. Outside the room, which, in the convenient fashion of the land, was enlarged by removing two of the walls, was a border of wondering women and children. Inside were the men, sitting on the mats, according to the native code of politeness; and the introductory address, one of the auditors spoke up and, with profound apologies for the rudeness, asked if the men might not be so impolite as to sit cross-legged, the more comfortable posture, since they were most of them invalids. With many mutual bowings—to live in Japan insures abundant exercise for the muscles of the back—the request was of course granted by the missionaries, only half of whom, I noticed, knew the art of sitting on their knees; I found the ordeal of sitting cross-legged more tiresome than an hour quite severe enough.

The meeting was the first Christian service ever held in that ancient community, the official said, although I later learned that when H. E. T. M. McNair and J. Miller spent in his station in Kusatsu a score of years ago, they also conducted Christian services. Naturally it was as interesting to me as to these Japanese who had never seen a missionary before.

After a hymn in English, sung from memory, and an introductory address and prayer by the native preacher—whom, by the way, recently refused an increase in his ten-dollar-a-month salary which a Pennsylvania church pays him, because he said the work elsewhere needed the money more than here—Mr. Hall spoke in Japanese. There was a vein of humor in his address, which was abounded in illustrations, and caused the audience to utter the Japanese equivalent for "Hei! Hei!" Throughout the meeting, strangely enough, the addresses and their telling points were applauded by hand-clapping.

Despite the lateness of the hour to the missionaries, this meeting had been prolonged, the party was almost daybreak, and on a tour of the town watching the bathers. Whoever will

may see these, for the Japanese know nothing of the American interpretation of modesty. Then an early start was made for Shibu, more than 20 miles distant, by way of Shirane, an active volcano 7,500 feet high. This tramp is enough to test the religion of anybody, even a missionary, for it is entirely over mountains, and the road is superlatively bad, though the scenery is superlatively beautiful, rivaling Colorado's best.

The Police Police.

The faithful Japanese preacher had omitted the climb up Shirane, and so he reached Shibu another village famous for its milder baths, ahead of the main party of sunburned and foot-sore missionaries, who arrived at sundown to a town expecting a meeting, all the preparations for which had been made. Several rooms on the first floor of the native inn where the visitors spent the night were thrown into one making room for upwards of a hundred persons seated, while many more could stand outside or sit in the house across the alley, so high is neighbor to neighbor in the old Japanese village.

Word came from the police that should this meeting place be too small for the foreigners' purpose, the police themselves would provide a larger room. But some 300 men, women and children were present, and the service began, and listened to the new teachings with an attention that could not be surpassed in a Fifth avenue church. The same speakers took part, but without the same effect. A considerable circle of young men, mostly students, gathered about Mr. Hall after the meeting, for further conversation. At this service a native Christian, more familiar with Christianity than the old Kusatsu, although there was no Christian services held there.

Method of Creating Anti-Saloon Territory.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any petition as provided in this Act for the creation of anti-saloon territory, the clerk shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Form of Petition for Creation of Anti-Saloon Territory.

Whereas, I, the undersigned, being a legal voter in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby petition for the creation of anti-saloon territory in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and do hereby certify that I am a legal voter in said town, city or village.

Having this petition printed or written at \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1906, and having signed the same, I do hereby certify that I am a legal voter in said town, city or village, and do hereby certify that I am a legal voter in said town, city or village.

Signature of petitioner \_\_\_\_\_  
Home \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of signing \_\_\_\_\_

Such petition shall consist of sheets having such form printed or written at \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be signed by a legal voter in their own proper names, and shall be signed by a legal voter who shall be written his residence and the date of his signing the same. No signature shall be valid unless such requirements are complied with, and unless the date of signing is less than six months preceding the date of filing the same.

# THE LOCAL OPTION LAW

## Full Text of the Bill as Finally Passed by the General Assembly and Signed by the Governor.

Sec. 1. The clerk of any political subdivision shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 2. Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any petition as provided in this Act for the creation of anti-saloon territory, the clerk shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 3. A vote upon the provisions of this Act shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_.

Sec. 4. A petition for submission of the provisions of this Act to the legal voters of any town, city or village shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village.

Sec. 5. Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any petition as provided in this Act for the creation of anti-saloon territory, the clerk shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 6. A petition for submission of the provisions of this Act to the legal voters of any town, city or village shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village.

Sec. 7. The clerk of any political subdivision shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 8. All the territory within any political subdivision which is now anti-saloon territory shall continue to be anti-saloon territory, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any ordinance, resolution or other law, unless the same shall be repealed or amended by the legal voters of such territory.

Sec. 9. Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any petition as provided in this Act for the creation of anti-saloon territory, the clerk shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 10. A petition for submission of the provisions of this Act to the legal voters of any town, city or village shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village.

Sec. 11. Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any petition as provided in this Act for the creation of anti-saloon territory, the clerk shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 12. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the legal voters of any town, city or village from voting upon the question of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_.

Sec. 13. A vote upon the provisions of this Act shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be taken at a public meeting to be held in the town, city or village of \_\_\_\_\_.

Sec. 14. A petition for submission of the provisions of this Act to the legal voters of any town, city or village shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village.

Sec. 15. Upon the filing in the office of the clerk of any petition as provided in this Act for the creation of anti-saloon territory, the clerk shall cause to be printed and distributed to the legal voters of such territory, a copy of the petition, together with a copy of the provisions of this Act relating to the creation of anti-saloon territory.

Sec. 16. A petition for submission of the provisions of this Act to the legal voters of any town, city or village shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of such town, city or village.

shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200), and be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than ninety (90) days.

Sec. 17. The giving away or delivery of any intoxicating liquor for the purpose of evading any provision of this Act, or of taking advantage of the making of agreements, at or within any political subdivision, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale, and shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 18. All places where intoxicating liquor is sold, or where it is kept for sale, shall be taken and held as a lien in favor of the State of Illinois, and shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 19. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 20. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 21. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 22. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 23. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 24. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 25. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 26. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 27. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 28. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 29. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 30. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 31. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 32. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 33. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.

Sec. 34. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, shall be deemed to be the same as the sale of such liquor, and shall be punished as such sale.