FAMOUS PRELATE TO VISIT AMERICA Dr. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, Works Harder Than Any Other Man in the

English Church and Is Too Busy to Bother About Dignity-Doesn't Look Like a Bishop and Doesn't Act Like One-Will Attend General Episcopal Convention at Richmond, Virginia

(Copyright, by Curtis Brown.) ONDON. — As a class English nor excessively popular with the masees, but there are some exceptions to this rule, and the most notable of them is the Right Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, bishop of London. He is by long odds the most popular and the hardest working bishop in England. As will be generally known in America before this is printed, he is crossing the Atlantic shortly, and will attend the general Episcopal convention, which opens at Richmond, Virsinia, October 2. He has the most picturesque personality of any of the dignitaries of the established church, and in view of his approaching visit some account of him may be of interest to American readers.

him may be of interest to American readers.

The popular notion of a bishep is a man with a pompous manner, a portly frame and spindle-shanked legs clad in gaiters. Barring the gaiters Dr. Ingram does not look a bit like this type which irreverent English cartoonists have made so familiar. He is slight, spare and lean. He is always on the move, which keeps him trained down fine like an athlete. He is too rushed to bother about dignity. For the same reason he is indifferent to his personal appearance. His hat always looks as though it would extinguish him. His collars don't fit. Enthusiastic maiden ladies describe his face as that of a mediaeval saint. Lethe typical face for a mediaeval saint. I the thin and brown and express a mingled keenness, kindness at humor, then the bishop has one. In all probability he has never thought about a himself.

Busies, Man in London.

He has the well-merited reputation of keeping ousier than any other man in London. Certainly no cabinet minister or member of parliament works so hard for his country as Dr. Ingram doess for his church. But hard work never troubled him. He is used to it. He is one of the few men who ewe their positions on the Episcopal bench entirely to hard work. He worked hard at Oxford, taking both an excellent degree in the schools and on the river, for he was a fine oarsman. He worked hard as a elergyman in the west of England, where he showed that he was a man to be reckoned with. He worked harder still when at the age of 30 he became the head of Oxford house, one of the pioneer college settlements in the east end—the slum end—of London.

It was there he developed his organizing capacity. It was there he learned how to use men to uplift their less fortunate fellow creatures. It was he who induced many of the public schools to take a hand in "settlement work," so that they each undertook, in part of least, to support a club. Personal, not vicarious, work was his method of getting hold of people in the east end, and they are a particularly difficult lot to get hold of. his church. But hard work never trou-

Foot and Door Trick.

The "foot-and-door trick," as he called tee for giving away half-crowns too It was one that he then harmed on perform with considerable success, and the considerable success, and he discontinuities of triangle includes with meaning he perform with considerable success, and he discontinuities with meaning he perform with considerable success, and he discontinuities with meaning he performed and the performance of the performance it, was one that he then learned to perform with considerable success, and

THE RIGHT REV LORD BUSTOP OF LONDON

ONCE

THE BISHOP

SWEETHEAR

me. I'm off to fill an engagement down there myself."

It is a singular proof of his power to adapt himself to the varying sections of humanity that go to the making of the mulfitudinous life of his vast discuss that he is equally a favorite in Buckingham palace and in the slume of Whitechapel He wins by sympathy, he conquers by his great humanity. He is in no sense a great scholar, he has been far too busy for that, and for hair-splitting theology he cares not a jet, but he understands human nature and its needs, and he knows how to get a

Captures a Gathering.

A remarkable instance of this was witnessed at the great workingmen's meeting held at the church congress a few years ago. There was a vast hall crowded from end to end with keen, hard-headed artisans. And confronting them in unserried ranks were rows upon rows of gaitered bishops, deans and archdeacons-the personification of the stiff, starchy conventionalism of the Anglican church. The force of contrast could hardly further go. Suddenly a tall, slight, keen-faced, clean shaven man, with a bright smile and an irresistible magnetism about him sprang to his feet and in the twinkling of an eye a great roar of applause rattled up to the very rafters. The bishop of London was about to address the Northampton shoemakers. He began quite easily by recalling some of his early experiences in the east end.

"I remember," he said, "my first Sunday in Bethnal Green. I addressed a meeting of 500 men and at the end of the service I said to them:

"Well, now, what shall we talk about next Sunday?"
"And immediately 500 voices yelled

"And immediately 500 voices yelled out: 'eternal punishment."

"Eternal punishment!" cried the bishop, with a light tone of laugnter in his pleasant voice, "that was a nice little subject to hurl at a young man who was out 'on his own' for the first time in his life. And then, of course, they wanted to know who was Cain's wife—they always do" he added with a smile. "Well, we settled that question satisfactorily, and we buried the poor lady in Bethnal Green once and for all."

How his audience screamed with delight and how shocked and pained were the faces of his brother dignitaries.

Is Confirmed Bachelor.

ness he published a balance sheet showing just how the money goes. It shows
that since he left the slums for a palace
he has been growing poorer at the rate
sometimes of considerably over \$1,000 a
year. How he contrives to keep out of
the bankruptcy court is a secret known
perhaps to a few of his wealthy friends.
There have been many bishops in the
Church of England who have managed
to lay up considerable treasures on But the twentieth century bishop of London knew his audience, and they knew and appreciated him. Under the to lay up considerable treasures on knew and appreciated him. Under the earth as well, presumably, as in heaven, circumstances is was far more to the but the bishop of London is not one of purpose than all the scholarship and theology of the schoolmen and the early fathers. It was human and that is what now than ever before. He rises at an fathers. It was human and that is what hour when most servants are still abed the bishop is so preeminently himself, and seldom retires before midnight. The bishop is verging on 50. He is The bishop is verging on 50. He is

head of innumerable societies, and with the most populous dioceses in the world in his charge, the demands on his time are incessant. It is purely to save time that he now uses a motor car or a horse and carriage to get around London instead of traveling in the lumbering bus or streetcar. He does most of his reading and composes his sermons and addresses while driving through the streets of the metropolis to or from his numerous engagements. His carriage and motor car are fited with an electric were thrown much together. In the

render its disestablishment some day inevitable.

Gets Poorer Every Year.

As a matter of fact, with such needlessly costly establishments to maintain his big salary does not suffice to car the other day he encountered a cabline and car the other day he encountered a cabline and just finished a job inet maker who had just finished a job tember 29, he will participate in the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the great cathedral to be built there, and will deliver an address. From Washington, the workman.

"To Poplar, where I live," answered to Richmond. He is expected to return to London about the middle of Cctober.

to be human." He often salutes an irreclaimable old ruffian with a genial

"Hello, old boy!" On one occasion he lent a seedy individual his great coat

and it never returned. He has been

censured by a parochial relief commit-

freely and indiscriminately.
Instead of treating infidels with sacredotal scorn and contempt and heaping

want the palace and he didn't want the mansion, but they went with the job y and he had to take them although he protested that he would much prefer living in a simple flat and dividing his income among the poorer clergy. That he could not have his way affords an illustration of the many anomalies that discredit the Church of England and render its disestablishment some day inevitable.

Latinst get the young different from the life of a ministering angel of the slums. A few years ago she married Colonel Everard Baring, a brother of Lord Revelstoke.

At this writing the date of the bish-op's departure has not yet been determined. He will ge first to Canada, vishing Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and perhaps some other Canadian cities. When he leaves Canada he will make his way inevitable.

After a Year's In-

FOREIGN MISSIONS USEFUL BUT vestigation, William T. Ellis Points Out Strength and Weaknesses of a Great Propaganda-The Present Campaign Not a War, But a Mere Reconnoitering of the Field-Something About Missionary Mistakes

the more general, though none the less unmistakable influence wielded in be-half of civilization, and it will be seen that the missionary agencies which the churches of Christendom maintain at an annual expenditure of many millions of dollars is one of the tremendous twen-tieth century forces making for the a dozen expensive theologically-trained

world's progress.

Without amplifying this point, which has surely been made plain in the preceding articles, let me suggest some general considerations and criticisms which appear to be important enough to deserve the attention of the general public, as well as of that large constituency especially interested in missions. ncy especially interested in missions.

Why Churches Should Unite.

helter-skelter, disorganized fashion, or marked need a subtraction rather than helter-skelter, disorganized fashion, or on such an unbusinessifice basis. I do not here allude to the administration of the individual boards, but to the propaganda as a whole. Sentiment, mood and smotion, rather than tested principle and careful judgment, seem to be the foundation of most missionary activity; if a man or a body can display especial efficiency in stirring the feelings of the home consttuency he or it can be sure of plenty of funds and a free field to go where it will and do what it pleases in the mission world. There is at present work of foreign missions.

This sort of thing and worse missions work. Only in the more recent fields has there been an apportionment of territory among the churches although everywhere the need for this is elyting the converte of the sets holding "peculiar" tenests of planting their stations under the stations under the more vigorous supervisor. A closer and more vigorous supervisor of missions in the part of sensible, A closer and more vigorous supervisor of missions on the part of sensible, A closer and more vigorous supervisor of missions in the closation of authority, will result found the weeding out of the occasional unfit missionary and in remedying tactical blunders in the location of stations and in the character of the work. Such supervision might stimulate the infrequent missionary who is ineffective, and it would far oftener lay a restraining hand upon those who are oversealous and thus putting out of service expensive workers. Too many valuable missions are briefled to wear them selves out prematurely.

Such strong supervision fight stimulate the infre-duce of the board should have do the bear sive workers. Too many valuable missions and transition of the part of sensible, the current of the work. Such the European portion of the proticing in the location of stations and in the character of the work. Such the European portion of main as they are the work such the European portion of main as they are the work such the European portion of the portion of t

to do the purely secular work for separate boards which could all be done retary and certain denominational paby one unordained business man does not appeal to the wayfarer. Neither does the zeal for planting new work in these outposts (often in competition with native churches) where expenses are highest, difficulties greatest and results fewest, when there are unlimited himself. to do the purely secular work for sep-I know of no other undertaking any- sults fewest, when there are unlimited where at all approaching this one in favorable openings in the untouched inmagnitude which is managed in such a terior. Most port cities, be it re-

Pending the time of actual union, every possible form of cooperation should be adopted. The commercial sagacity of the method which keeps half a dozen expensive theologically-trained "business agents" in the same port city to do the nursely security of the method state of thinking men. In the one particular instance where my criticism had been definitely disputed I had said that a certain northern Methodist missionary had lent his ability and influence to a corporation seeking concessions from

Similarly, more effective administration of the missionary propaganda will furnish the traveling public with the easily ascertained facts of the mission fields, and will put forth effort to introduce the mission in actual operaduce them to missions in actual opera-tion. It will also grapple with the problem of the moral and spiritual con-dition of the port cities; for so long as the European portion of these ports re-main as they are the work of missions is bound to be seriously hampered.

ners and bad taste on shipboard. To deny this charge, which, in one form or another, has been made times without number, is to turn one's back to the facts. The conduct of some missionaries aboard ship is one of the most proliffer sources of the anti-missiohary spirit which pervades passenger ships the world over, and practically all of the

I could write literally columns of in-cidents concerning the conduct of mis-sionaries on shipboard, whereby they have earned the disfavor of officers and fellow passengers. Summed up, though, they amount to this: Some missionar-ies seem inclined to flaunt their moral and spiritual superiority in the face of others; they insist on having an identity others; they insist on having an identity as missionaries, rather than as quiet, modest, well-bred ladies and gentlemen; they protest, often in unseemly fashion, against the indulgence in tobacco or liquor or cards on the part of other passengers. All this may be comprehended in the word "provincialism." They for-get that, as Kipling says: "There's a world outside the one you know."

and that the people of this world have all the personal rights and liberties which are to be accorded to the members of the missionary circle. Sometimes of the missionary circle. Sometimes this provincialism goes to the length of stupidity. as when a Pacific liner crossed the meridian on Sunday, and so dropped that day from the calendar, whereupon the missionaries appealed in a body to the captain to drop some other day, and save Sunday, as if the matter were optional with him!

By William T. Ellia

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(Copyri to the missionaries, and other plain words to the officers of the steamship companies, especially the trans-Pacific lines.

Unsubstantiated Claims.

If a person has maintained a reasonports he goes to the foreign mission field expecting to see evidences of tremendous successes. Has he not able familiarity with missionary rebeen told that Japan, China, India are on the verge of admittance into the Christian church? There is a sudden joit to this expectancy when he finds the blank wall of heathenism rising up before the missionaries as cold, as strong and, at first sight, as scathless as ever. He learns later of the successes in the line of mining and sapping this wall, which, up to date, have been the principal missionary methods; but his general impression is one of disappointment. He cannot but feel that the triumphs of missions have that the triumphs of missions have been overstated. At this point enters the need for better, supervision, as I have already intimated.

A Reconnaissance Not a War. The most serious of all the

the European portion of these ports remain as they are the work of missions is bound to be seriously hampered.

Missionary Mistakes.

Before leaving this subject I must make a rather sweeping criticism which the board should have dealt with long ago. It is that an astonishing proportion of missionaries display bad manners and bad taste on shipboard. To deny this charge, which, in one form or another, has been made times without number, is to turn one's back to the facts. The conduct of some missionary spirit which pervades passenger ships the world over, and practically all of the

made by interested enthusiasts con-cerning missions and missionaries; they are far-sighted enough to know

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pay his expenses. Some years ago, with characteristic courage and frankness he published a balance sheet show-

As bishop of London he hustles harder

PLA'ING GOLP

the consequences when these reports come back to the field. I have known more than one missionary to be seriously embarassed by being presented to the community in which he lives in of the Presbyterian mission schools for girls in China has been asked by the officials of the important province in which she works to take charge of the female education in the province, but never a word of this has she written home to her board. "It will be time enough when I have actually been given the work," says this cautious woman, who knows China; "there's many a slip." 'twixt the cup and lip.'

The most serious of all the unin-

was a well organized little body of about four feet.

The Tasmanian aborigine was a clean sort of a person, moving every day, so as not to have the dirt or ashes of yesterday in his camp. The mode was uncut hair for men, shaven heads for women. Both wore at times a necklace, and also on occasions tied a string of fur around the calves of their legs. They seemed to get along very well with this even though the winters were cold.

Then came the white man with his gun and his modesty. Between the gun and the blank blanket and some other clothes and the permanent shelter, there was only one left in the seventies, and she—Trucaninni—died at about the age of 70 years in 1876, and her bones, well articulated and polished, stand in state today.

articulated and polished, stand in state today.

When this face had disappeared the "paleozolo fellows" discovered that these Tasmanian aborigines were probably the world's only specimens of the people of the stone age. But the discovery came too late. The folk who had mixed up with them were not of the calibre to give the world a very good, to say nothing of reliable record of the inner characteristics of this extra primitive people, or their traditional account of how, black as the acc of spales, they got marooned on this isolated island. Their principal record left is that they did not worry—a fact from which is may be reasoned that bald heads and gray hairs were probably not known in the days when slabs of granits work legal tender.

Stopped Payment.

From the Denver Post,
The Denver National bank
ago received the following lets
a lady well known in sodial die
"Gentlerien-Planes stop at
the chack I wrete out toler, as
dentally burned it up louis.