

tirely swept away, as in Arabia itself, by the tornado power of the new religion in its political conquest.

**Play of
Worldly
Motives**

That worldly motives played a considerable part in the early conversion of these lands cannot be doubted, and is admitted even by Moslem historians. When, for example, the Arabs of the pathless desert, who fed on "locusts and wild honey," once tasted the delicacies of civilization in Syria and reveled in its luxurious palaces they said: "By Allah, even if we cared not to fight for the cause of God, yet we could not but wish to contend for and enjoy *these*, leaving distress and hunger henceforth to others."

**Ottoman and
Mogul Era**

The second chapter of Moslem conquest began with the rise of the Ottoman Turks and the Moguls of India. During this period, Afghanistan, Turkestan, India, Java, and the Malay Archipelago, with Servia and Bosnia in Europe, were more or less "converted" to Islam.

**Modern
Missionary
Efforts of
Islam**

Lastly, we can chronicle the modern missionary efforts of Islam by the Dervish orders in Africa, the Oman Arabs in their slave-raids, the disciples of the Cairo University, or by returning Meccan pilgrims. Their work has been chiefly in Africa, but also in Russia, the Malay Archipelago, the Philippines, and even among the Finns of the Volga.