

are living under direct Moslem rule, namely : under the Turkish government, 15,528,800 ; under the Sultan of Morocco, 5,600,000 ; under the Emir of Afghanistan, 4,500,000 ; under the Shah of Persia, 8,000,000 ; and under independent rulers in Arabia, outside the Turkish Empire, 3,500,000. Once Moslem empire was coextensive with the Moslem faith. In 911 A. D. the caliphate included Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and the region around the Caspian Sea. To-day the empire of the caliphs has shrunk to such small proportions that it covers only Turkey, Tripoli, and scarcely one-fifth of the area of Arabia, including a population of less than 16,000,000. The balance of political power in the Mohammedan world rests with England, France, Russia and the Netherlands. Each of these powers has more Moslem subjects than there are in the whole Turkish Empire. In regard to the remaining states under independent Moslem rule, it does not require the gift of prophecy to see yet greater political changes, with the possible result of adding still more millions to the number of Moslems under Christian rule and to the burden of responsibility thrust upon Christian rulers by God's providence for the evangelization of His Moslem world.

We turn next to the social and intellectual movements in the Moslem world since the Cairo Conference.

### III. SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENTS

The one great characteristic of the Moslem world to-day is unrest. Like the prodigal son in the parable, Islam is coming to itself and is becoming conscious of its need. Three great movements in the Moslem world at the present time are all of them indicative of this unrest—the development of the great dervish orders, the growth