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.

KING AND NOBLES IN KOREA FAVOR WESTERN RELIGION.

Seoul, Korea.—Outside of one or two minor states in Africa, there is probably no mission field where Christianity is accorded so great a degree of royal favor as in Korea. From the beginning of the opening of Korea to the world, a little more than 20 years ago, until the present time, the closest friends of the emperor, to whom he has turned in every crisis, have been the American missionaries. He is not yet a Christian, although he reads the Bible and has received some instruction in Christianity. In attendance upon the Seoul churches to-day may be found members of the royal family, as well as leaders of the nobility.

This is one of the remarkable facts about the recent phenomenal religious history of this country. While enjoying the favor of the court to a marked degree, the missionaries have yet devoted themselves chiefly to work among the plain people. The latter have been converted by thousands—the number of actual communicants, and not merely adherents, is now given as about 50,000—and gradually Christianity has worked from the bottom up, until to-day all of Korea seems favorable and hospitable toward it.

When interviewing the man who had been indicated to me by natives, Japanese officials and missionaries as probably the greatest living Korean, he said, speaking of the growth of Christianity and Christian schools, "The only lights in Korea's black sky are the churches." The opinion widely prevails that the real transformation of Korea will be effected, not by Japan, but by Christianity. The missionaries are wakening up and lifting up the natives; and they assert that the latter have greater potentialities than either the Japanese to the south or the Chinese to the north.

An Unmarried Man in Korea Wears His Hair Braided Down His Back; a Married Man Wears His Twisted Up in a Knot.

A Canadian Who Doctors a King.

In Seoul it is noteworthy that the missionaries contitute the dominant Anglo-Saxon community. There are at this capital more missionaries than all other white foreigners combined. Because of their activity and long residence, they are the best known to the Koreans. While there is a small and not very closely-knit consular set, and a business set, as in other capitals, they rank after the missionary set, and, in fact, are in more intimate relations with it than usual.

A missionary physician is the doctor of the white community. This is Dr. O. R. Avison, head of the Severance Memorial hospital, which is spoken of in Seoul as "the hospital," though the Methodists also conduct a busy and successful hospital here. There is no lack of work for the medical missionary in Korea. The Severance hospital, which is the gift of Louis N. Severance, a well-known Presbyterian layman of Cleveland, O., is built and equipped on the lines of a first-class American hospital. Its patients include the best people in Seoul, and Dr. Avison is physician to his majesty.

The king recently made a gift of $1,500 to the hospital, and another of like amount to Dr. Avison himself. The latter has been through dramatic and bloody scenes at the Korean court, but always as a personal friend of the emperor; he says that he and the emperor never talk politics. Associated with Dr. Avison, who is a Canadian, is Dr. J. W. Hirst, of Philadelphia, and these, with a trained nurse, Miss E. L. Shields, of Lewisburg, Pa., constitute the responsible heads of the hospital.

In connection with his hospital duties, Dr. Avison conducts a medical college. He is having translated into Korean, and mimeographed, a complete set of modern medical textbooks; and his ambition is to turn out a set of competent native physicians who can, with the literature thus at their command, build up a Korean modern medical profession along up-to-date lines. With such an ambition as this, a man is not to be blamed for working far into the night, as Dr. Avison does.

Government Support for the Y. M. C. A.

Conspicuous among the religious enterprises of Seoul is the Young Men's Christian association, which is at present housed in some little old Korean buildings, but which is about to break ground for the erection of a modern structure, the gift of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. The association has 800 members, including more than 50 members of the highest rank of Korean nobility. The emperor's nephew teaches a Bible class in the association. Twice the emperor has given subscriptions to the organization, and the Japanese continue to give, from the Korean funds, an annual subscription of $5,000.

The avidity with which Korean young men turn to the Y. M. C. A. would indicate, even to a superficial observer, that conditions here are extraordinary. The fact is, the young Korean, who has been sitting on his heels for centuries, in self-satisfied idleness, and an ignorance inconceivable to a westerner, is being rudely awakened. He is beginning to realize that his head and his hands must be trained, and that he must learn how to hustle. So the educational classes of the Y. M. C. A., which are chiefly industrial and commercial, are overcrowded, the enrollment being 568, with the present inadequate equipment. An illustration of the practical bent of the association's methods is found in the fact that it is teaching plumbing, to prepare young Koreans for places as soon as the new city water system is established. Twice a week lectures, which might be styled "general information," are given to audiences of more than a thousand men, hundreds being commonly turned away. This Y. M. C. A. really stands for civilization to the behind-the-times youth. It is even teaching them how to use their bodies, in physical exercise and sport.

All sorts of Korean celebrities are more or less closely identified with this work; the native secretary is a man of rank, formerly Seoul's chief of police, who was converted while undergoing a term of imprisonment because he refused to order his men to fire on some reformers. The real motive power of the association are three young Americans, Secretaries Gillette, Brockman and Gregg.

Team Work by the Denominations.

While America is writing articles about church federation, and holding conventions on the subject, the real thing is under way in Korea, as in some other mission fields. Aside from a small Anglican work, and the Roman Catholic mission, Presbyterian and Methodist bodies are the only ones represented in this country. The way in which they work together is a rebuke to many a community in America, rent by sectarian jealousy and pride. The stage of mere good will was passed long ago.

Here in Seoul the Presbyterians and Methodists have united their academies in the John D. Wells training school, and the funds and teachers are supplied by both denominations. Arrangements are in the making for a union of hospital work, as in Pyeng Yang. The Methodist and Presbyterian church papers have been made one and the Sunday school literature is also issued jointly. Union revival services are held and union Bible classes. A union hymn book is being compiled, and the big Methodist publishing plant is in process of being a joint concern.

Considerable attention is being paid to the publication of tracts, papers and other religious literature. The Korean Religious Tract society, which is one of the union enterprises, is even getting out a set of educational primers. The Korean common people have not been readers; so to the missionaries has come the opportunity to quicken a desire for reading in the nation, to teach it to read, and to create a literature. There is little or no evil reading matter to counteract; the field is open for the missionaries, and they are occupying it.

The demand for the Scriptures has not yet been met fully, since the Korean Christians are devoted Bible students. The New Testament has been put into the native tongue, and a board of translation is at work upon the Old Testament. This matter of Bible translation, which is financed and directed by the American and British and Foreign Bible societies, is considered of far reaching importance, inasmuch as it is done for all the future. Owing to the lack of native words to express many religious terms, a new Christian vocabular is practically created.

The Cross on the Dance Hall.

The visible signs of Christianity which the casual visitor may find in Seoul would by no means tell the whole story. On two hills outside the old city walls (whose gates no longer shut at curfew, as they did a few years ago) may be seen imposing Roman Catholic churches. The Methodist church, not far from the American legation, is also in western style, as is likewise the Anglican church. One other large outbuilding on the main street bears the sacred symbol in the form usually seen over Protestant Episcopal churches; investigation shows, however, that the building is a low dance hall, the vilest resort in the city. How it ever came to be surmounted by a cross nobody seems able to explain.

The churches, for the most part, are in low one-story Korean buildings, the exterior giving no adequate conception of the seating capacity. The Presbyterians have what they call a "Collegiate Church." It comprises three congregations, meeting together for a joint preaching service by a missionary in the afternoon. In the morning Sunday schools are held, more adults than children attending, and in the evening the congregations worship separately usually with a Korean preaching. Several of the church buildings are too small to hold the crowds in attendance. Union services in English are held every Sunday afternoon on the Methodist compound.

The Methodist churches, like the Presbyterians, are experiencing a tremendous growth. Rev. Dr. George Heber Jones, pastor of the largest, tells me that upon his recent return from America he found no less than 800 probationers on the waiting list. One Sunday of my sojourn in Seoul one of the most notorious characters in the city arose in the Methodist church, and, confessing his sins, asked to be admitted as a probationer. He has been a high office holder and a wealthy man; his extortions had earned for him a nickname which Dr. Jones says can only be translated as "Min the cuss."

A Young Woman With Nerve.

A great deal of religious work in the surrounding country centers in Seoul. From this point many of the missionaries who reside here go out on their itinerating trips. It is seldom possible to find all the missionaries at home at once. A newspaper page could be filled with stories of the experiences of the itinerating missionaries.

At a little dinner party in Seoul I chanced to be seated alongside of a charmingly dressed young American woman. Apropos of my tale of riding 12 hours to Pyeng Yang in zero weather in absolutely unheated cars, she told how before the railway was running she once started to come down from Pyeng Yang to Seoul, in a Korean sampan filled with natives. There was only one room, no sleeping accommodations, and no privacy. The boat was scheduled to start at noon; by a wild rush the missionary arrived in time, and there she had to stay until six o'clock the next evening, expecting the boat to start at every minute, and with no heat and no food except Korean rice. After that delay of 30 hours came the long ride down the ice-filled river.

This young woman, apropos of the subject of foreigners feeling obliged to travel armed, for fear of Japanese coolies, related how in the earlier days, when there was considerable hostility to foreigners in the interior of Korea, she was wont to examine her revolver every night, in spectacular fashion, in order to impress the natives, although she was as much afraid of the weapon as they. Once, sojourning in an inn with an evil reputation, she overheard as ominous conversation. Going out front, and with great circumstance of preparation, the missionary made as if to shoot a magpie in a distant tree. The terrified natives besought her not to do so, and, with seeming reluctance, she put away the revolver—and slept undisturbed through the night. There is an amusing side as well as a seamy side and a hopeful side, to mission work in Korea.

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Marriage.

Celibacy does not pay. A good marriage is the supreme human felicity; a tolerable marriage is as much as the tolerable majority of people deserve; but even a bad marriage is better than no marriage at all.—Sydney Bookfellow.

TELEGRAPH KEYS SILENT FROM COAST TO COAST

STRIKE OF WESTERN UNION AND POSTAL OPERATORS SPREADING THROUGHOUT ENTIRE COUNTRY AND TO CANADA.

Chicago.—The latest developments in the strike of telegraph operators are:

General strike rendered practically certain by orders of National Secretary Wesley Russell, who sent word authorizing those walk-outs which have occurred and commanding union members in other cities to refuse to handle "struck" business. On arrival of President Small in Chicago the formal order for a general strike was promised.

Possible involving of railway telegraphers, 45,000 strong, as result of dispute over Baltimore & Ohio operator's refusal to handle commercial business.

Executive committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers makes demands on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroad companies for a revision of the rules.

Labor leaders offer their aid in bringing about settlement of dispute between men and company.

Trouble extends to Canada, operators walking out at Toronto, Ont.; and, in America, Boston, Richmond, Va., and other cities are involved.

The Associated Press continues its news service despite strike of its operators in Chicago, New York and elsewhere.

The president of the Chicago board of trade sent a telegram to President Roosevelt, urging him to take a personal hand in settling the strike.

New Yorkers in Line.

Chicago.—Walk-out of operators of the Western Union company and Postal company in New York was the chief development of Monday in the spread of the telegraphers' strike. The men in the eastern metropolis left their keys without orders of the union officials, but the latter will give support to the action.

Later in the day the Postal and Western Union operators in Philadelphia, those of both companies in Cleveland, Baltimore and Washington quit work.

With Monday's strikes in different cities the struggle extends from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico as far north as Montreal, where about 30 operators went out in sympathy with those of the United States.

Associated Press Men Quit.

Many of the telegraph operators employed throughout the country by the Associated Press went out on strike Monday evening. All of the night operators in the New York and Chicago offices quit.

Several of the large brokerage houses yielded to the demands of their operators and averted a strike, in others the men left their keys early in the day.

Backed by Federation.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in Chicago Monday and held a long conference with other labor leaders. He and all the others declared that the federation would support the strikers. Mr. Gompers said:

"As to the merits of the operators' strike I know nothing. But the action has had the sanction of their executive committee and national officers and that removes from the scope of the inquiry any investigation into its merits.

"We assume that an affiliated organization which has legalized a strike has a just grievance, and, adhering to labor union principles, we are determined to give the operators our fullest support."

Whole Country Involved.

Chicago.—With Chicago as the center, the strike of the commercial telegraphers spread to nearly every section of the country Sunday.

The strike fever seemed to run rampant, city following city in suffering isolation.

Numerous meetings of the operators were held Sunday, one of the most important being that of the men employed by the Associated Press. They notified Manager Thomas Sunday evening that they would strike Monday at 7:30 p. m. unless they were granted more pay, an eight-hour day and one day off a week.

Similar demands were made on behalf of the operators employed by brokers and a reply demanded by 10 o'clock Monday morning.

A meeting of the grievance and executive committees of the union was held at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the formal demands on the Western Union company were drawn up by presentation. These include the eight-hour day, a 25 per cent. increase in wages and recognition of the union.

Small Rather Reticent.

Oakland, Cal.—Samuel J. Small, the national president of the Commercial Telegrapher's union was seen in this city Friday afternoon and submitted to a brief interview.

"The subject," he said, "is too delicate to say anything about. Mrs. Nichols is, of course, the storm center of the strike and she and the San Francisco officers of the company are responsible for what has happened. The latter have not lived up to the agreement adopted two weeks ago. When an investigation is made some things extremely sensational will come out. We expect that the whole trouble will be settled in two or three days."

WHERE OPERATORS ARE IDLE.

Chicago	1,700
St. Louis	500
New York	2,000
St. Paul	125
Minneapolis	100
Milwaukee	100
Denver	107
Kansas City	400
Memphis	80
New Orleans	150
Topeka, Kan	45
Sedalia, Mo	2
Pueblo	18
Jackson, Miss	23
Dallas, Tex	135
Houston, Tex	24
Nashville, Tenn	75
Columbus	80
Meridian, Miss	8
El Paso	15
Salt Lake City	55
Helena, Mont	40
Fort Worth, Tex	25
Oklahoma City	25
Birmingham, Ala	100
Augusta, Ga	20
Sioux City	25
Omaha	87
Knoxville, Tenn	20
Council Bluffs	35
Charleston, S. C	35
Galveston	40
Atlanta, Ga	150
Texarkana, Ark	4
Los Angeles	80
Colorado Springs	25
Montgomery, Ala	25
Des Moines	70
Beaumont, Tex	15
Little Rock	15
Spokane	50
Savannah, Ga	100
Cairo, Ill	7
Chattanooga	24
Montreal, Canada	30
Baltimore	251
Jacksonville, Fla	70
Philadelphia	345
Albany, N. Y	100
Schenectady	25
Troy, N. Y	25
Washington	42
Trenton, N. J	25
Detroit	200
Cleveland	135
Pittsburg	190
Toledo	17
Buffalo	130
Charlotte, N. C	30
San Francisco	400
Oakland	100
Reno, Nev	15
Portland, Ore	150
Seattle	150
Sacramento	50
Boston	230

DEMANDS OF STRIKERS.

Summary of Terms Submitted by Operators to Postal Officials with a 30-Minute "Time Allowance."

Fifteen per cent. increase in wages.

Eight hours for day operators and seven and one-half hours for night operators.

Time and one-half for overtime.

Abolition of "split trick" and other obnoxious features.

Right of promotion to be governed by merit, fitness, and ability.

Additional telegraphers shall be compensated at the rate for established positions of the same class.

Lunch and short relief shall be given in the order of application, and whenever possible no telegrapher shall be compelled to work more than four and one-half consecutive hours without a lunch relief.

Telegraphers temporarily filling positions of higher rating than their own shall be paid the salary of the position temporarily filled.

The Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between the meaning of prepared and ready?"

"Well, there's many a person who may be prepared to die, but I never saw one who was ready."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Didn't Strike Him That Way.

Church—Did you ever serve on a grand jury?

Gotham—Well, I served on a jury once, but I didn't see anything grand about it.—Yonkers Statesman.

How She Knew.

She—Your last book was a success, wasn't it?

He—Yes.

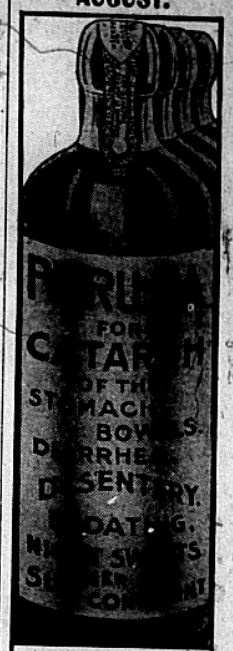
"The reviews were so unfavorable I was almost tempted to read it."—Life.

The Way Out.

Walter—We cannot serve half a portion to two persons, sir.

Patron—All right. Serve it to me and I'll sublet it to my friend here.—Life.

HEALTH NOTES FOR AUGUST.



August is the month of internal catarrh. The mucous membranes, especially of the bowels, are very liable to congestion, causing summer complaint, and catarrh of the bowels and other internal organs. Pe-ru-na is an excellent remedy for all these conditions.

Painting for Profit

No one will question the superior appearance of well-painted property. The question that the property-owner asks is: "Is the appearance worth the cost?"

Poor paint is for temporary appearance only.

Paint made from Pure Linseed Oil and Pure White Lead is for lasting appearance and for protection. It saves repairs and replacements costing many times the paint investment.

The Dutch Boy trade mark is found only on kegs containing Pure White Lead made by the Old Dutch Process.

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All lead packed in 25lb kegs bears this mark.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

SORE SHOULDERS

I would like very much to personally meet every reader of this paper who carries a heavy pack, has a sore shoulder, and tell him about Security Ball Salve. This is impossible so I am going to tell you through the paper.

You and I both know that horses working with sore shoulders are in pain, and that they can't do as much work without running down as if we had no sore from our backs. We know perfectly well, but Security Ball Salve will cure these shoulders, but you do not know it. If you did you would buy a box of your dealer at once and cure them up, for you have no doubt other things that you know of, something you could rely on. You can rely absolutely on Security Ball Salve. It will do the work every time, or if you prefer to try it first, I will mail you a sample free. I am sure for the-it will go to you on first mail.

Also I want to tell you that Security Antiseptic Healer is as good for barb wire cuts as Security Ball Salve is for harness galls. Dealers carry it in 25c, 50c and $1.00 sizes. Use them for your needs; I guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

Yours in humble, President,

SECURITY REMEDY CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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