

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

The International American Journal is Traveling Again This Time for the Purpose of Investigating the Conditions of the People of the Far East, and of the Progress of the American Missionary Work in Those Regions.

PICTURESQUE OLD KOREA IS NOW "GETTING RELIGION."

Pyeong Yang, Korea.—To the traveler in Korea, Pyeong, the second city in the empire, is notable as a beach-head where the people are afraid to dig wells lest they should sink the city; and as the ancient capital of the nation where Kaja who was Korea's Peter the Great, ruled about the time King David was on the throne of Israel and Kaja's grandsons and Kaja's well are still preserved. To the religious world, Pyeong Yang is known as the center of the most remarkable missionary work now under way anywhere on the earth.

Within 16 years a Christian constituency of 5,000 persons, that is doubling itself annually, has been built up and in the surrounding country the number amounts to more than 25,000. As an instance of the way in which the church grows may be mentioned the fact that the mother church of Pyeong Yang has swarmed three times within four years and yet retains a membership of 514 Protestants and 334 catechumens. The church, which seats 1,200 persons on its floor—of course there are no pews or chairs—is crowded every Sunday. The attendance at the mid-week prayer meeting ranges from more than 700 to 1,200 or 1,300. The smallest of the congregations which have gone out from Central church numbers more than 250 members; the largest twice that many.

Where Religion Has Introduced Bath. All of these congregations are entirely self-supporting, and they maintain several religious enterprises, such as day schools, colporteurs and a book store and library. They have established a school for the blind, and have

Bible and followed the Scripture reading. The address was listened to with all the interest and responsiveness that any speaker could desire. At its close the leaders and many of the other men crowded to the platform to speak with their beloved "Moksa," or pastor. It struck me that this Korean missionary, and many of his associates, have a work and an opportunity which the ablest preacher in America might covet.

How American Doctors Fit the Orient. One of the first facts about the missionary community here which strikes a visitor is the harmony and cooperation existing between the two missions. The missionaries are the only white people in Pyeong Yang, except one French tradesman and a French priest. Their social solidarity is as marked as the unity of their labors.

The three hospitals are run as one, although maintaining, in some respects, their separate identity. The largest is the Presbyterian hospital, conducted by Dr. J. H. Wells, and ministering to about 10,000 patients a year. Dr. E. D. Fullwell, at the Methodist hospital, treats about 5,000, and Dr. Hall, whose work is entirely for women, about 8,000 patients a year. Jointly, the two men doctors are training 22 students, who not only pay for their instruction, and for the privilege of working in the hospital, but are also required to do evangelistic work among the patients. One notable characteristic of these hospitals, which are almost entirely self-supporting, is the adaptation to the Korean style of living. While they have wards containing beds, most of their patients sleep on the floor, as in their own homes.

From Wiju I hear a story that matches the famous incident of the delegation of Indians to St. Louis, years ago, to seek somebody to go back with them to teach them the "white man's" book. The Wiju Christians have built themselves a commodious church and have now established an academy or higher school. Among them, however, was nobody qualified to conduct the latter. Yet it was the annual meeting of the Presbyterian mission delegation was sent down from Wiju to Seoul to plead for a missionary. The people agreed not only to give him the heartiest of welcomes, and to pay all his expenses, but they were sent back with their request denied. There is not enough missionary spirit in Seoul.

Here in Korea there is no hunting up of people for the church; the people are clamoring to come in. During the mission year just ended, one man in this region, Rev. C. E. Kearns, baptized 1,100 Koreans. Yet it is no easy feat for a Korean to become a Christian. Careful always lest men and women should desire to enter the church from unworthy motives, every applicant is obliged to become a catechumen for at least one year. Then he must pass a rigid examination as to his character and his knowledge of Christian truth. The missionaries impose a high standard of conduct upon people. Every Christian is required to be a total abstainer, to refrain from all forms of gambling, to observe Sunday strictly, and to have a clean character morally. An offending member is promptly disciplined.

The Magistrate's Concubine. When it is considered that these people are still emerging from the ravages of heathen and devil worship which prevails around them, these standards seem the more remarkable. The Korean Christians here go farther than their fellows in America. In the city of Pyeong Yang and some of the members have formed an anti-tobacco society, for the Koreans, men and women, are confirmed smokers. These people give and money they have to the church, and two colporteurs are so supported.

No distinction is made among classes. In a village near here the magistrate, who is the chief resident official, desires to become a Christian. In the city of Pyeong Yang the missionary to ask what they should do, since this great man keeps a concubine. The decision was immediate and decisive; he could not be accepted as a Christian until he had conformed to the church's standard in all respects, no matter how high his office or how great his wealth.

It is said that, with respect to the percentage of girls and with respect to the activity of the ordinary members of the churches, Christianity in Korea is far ahead of Christianity in America. Certainly for ignominious and ignominious leaders, who I have never seen anything to equal these Koreans. Their manner, their words and their work irresistably suggest the church of the apostolic age.

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Bunyan's Primitive Flute. The most curious story told of John Bunyan was in Bedfordshire. To pass away his gloomy hours, he took a leg out of his stool and with his knife fashioned it into a flute. The keepers repeatedly searched his cell to find the music, but when they heard them coming he would always replace the leg in the stool, and they never discovered how the music had been produced.

shop than any other industrial school I recall.

The manager of this industrial school is Rev. Graham Lee, who seems to be a practical mechanic. In addition to running the industrial school he is the pastor of the largest church in Korea, and has charge of 40 country churches besides.

Like the "Book Mission." This suggests the country work that centers in Pyeong Yang, and one peculiar phase of Korean missions. The churches here is self-supporting. New churches spring up almost in a night, without ever having seen a missionary. The Korean Christians are trained to do personal work. Everyone is expected to be an evangelist. Thus it comes to pass that, by the telling of the news from mouth to mouth, the number of believers spreads with greater rapidity than the missionary can follow. It seems literally true here that the missionary cannot keep up with the work, much less lead it.

A few days ago Dr. Wells and Dr. Sharracks went to Wiju, a city north of here which figured often in the war dispatches. They took a boat up upon some country congregations. The first night, in a little village of about 1,200 inhabitants, they found a prayer meeting under way—the regular mid-week service, with no less than 700 persons present. This, be it remembered, was in a village where no missionary resides, and where no white man's life is often than once a quarter.

The next night they came unexpectedly as before, upon another village prayer meeting, with 600 persons in attendance. In these villages, as in many others round about the villages, Christians and non-Christians, are in the habit of gathering at the church for morning prayers, before going out to the fields for work.

It seems as if religion has become the very life of the people. It is certainly their supreme interest and pleasure. They build their own churches, with their own hands. Indeed the Christian communities throughout Korea probably come as near communism, in their simplicity and fraternity and cooperation, as anything known in this present day. One Man Baptizes More Than a Thousand.

The New York Life's Program. Economy, Publicity and the Paramount Interest of Policyholders.

President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, says, in an address to the policyholders, that his plan of administration involves these points:

"First: Strict economy; second, the widest, fairest and fullest publicity; third, the continuance of the New York Life as a world-wide institution; fourth, such an amount of new business under the law as we can secure while practicing intelligent economy, and enforcing the idea that the interest of the policy-holder is paramount."

The Advantage of Reading. "Beg pardon, sir," said the weary hobo as he stood at the farmhouse door, "but I haven't had a roof over my head for ten days."

"I congratulate you," said the kindly farmer. "That is a splendid thing. I have just read in one of my ten-cent magazines that it is not uncommon to say that to the delicate, highly-strung, easily-knocked-up individual the advantages of sleeping in the open air are enormous. Puffed cheeks take on a ruddy glow, the senses sharpen, nerves are forgotten, and irritability becomes a phase of the past. A small plot and a little perseverance are the only necessities, and the result is assured. You are very welcome to the use of my potato patch, and my sky is at your disposal."

All in Cold Storage. An Oregon attorney, representing a client whose title to a certain cold storage plant was under fire, closed an able argument before the Oregon supreme court recently with the following bit of pathos: "Your honor, there is more resting upon your decision than this cold storage plant; a human argument before the court is at stake. My client's life's efforts are in this cold storage; his life's blood is in this cold storage; his body and soul are wrapped up in this cold storage."—Law Notes.

The Sad Sea. The thin, pale man in the large bathing suit, standing knee-deep in the water, sighed.

"Why," he asked, "are you so sad?" "Alas," he answered, "the sea is the grave of my first wife."

Our Lips curled superciliously. "But you married again," we murmured.

"Yes," said he, "and my second wife won't go near the water."

SOAKED IN COFFEE. Until Too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness, but when I got the habit of taking Postum, my troubles were all over."

"I gave up coffee entirely and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous troubles."

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now, and without coffee in the house for 2 years, we are all well."

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all, when she was given a little hard work she would get so pained that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day."

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee. She tried Postum Food-drinking coffee and she did not have Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side, in fact, she has got well and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble."

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." "There's a Reason."

"In pkg. for the famous little book, 'The Road to Well-being.'"

MONDAY UNIVERSAL WASH DAY.

Recognized as Such Over Almost All the World.

Why does nearly all the civilized world wash clothes on Monday? What has Monday to do with washing? It was originally the moon's day and was sacred to the queen of night. I read in a schoolboy's history that the Pilgrims landed on Monday and the good women immediately set about washing the clothes that had become soiled on the trip over. We might judge from the alleged fact that no washing was done aboard ship; yet the finest place for such necessary work of sanitation and cleanliness is out at sea where there is plenty of water and nearly always a drying wind.

The voyage of the little Mayflower lasted 63 days, I believe, and as nearly as we can now reckon the landing was made at Plymouth Rock on a Monday, though some historians insist on Friday. It must have been a very dirty vessel on arrival, with 102 passengers and a crew going over two months without a wash. The linen. Linen? What did they wear in 1620? Can you realize how big was the Mayflower? A miserable little bark carrying 100 tons (Capt. John Smith) or 150 tons (according to Bradford).

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\$29,240,000 FINE IMPOSED ON STANDARD OIL COMPANY

JUDGE LANDIS INFLECTS RECORD PUNISHMENT ON TRUST FOR ACCEPTING REBATES - ORDERS NEW PROBE INTO CONSPIRACY CHARGES.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Indictments voted Aug. 29, 1908
Original number of counts 1,422
Counts in the trial 1,803
Counts not sustained 441
Counts basis of verdict 1,482
Trial began April 14, 1907
Trial ended March 4, 1907
Fines assessed August 3, 1907
Rebates involved \$223,000
Witnesses for government 143
Witnesses for defense 107
Words in the record 1,000,000
Cost to government (estimated) \$200,000
Cost of defense (estimated) \$100,000
Fines assessed \$29,240,000
Company earnings in year involved \$199,800,000
Indictments still pending here 7
Possible fines under these indictments \$123,000,000
"Conspiracy" grand jury called Aug. 3, 1907

FEATURES OF THE DECISION.

The man who thus deliberately violates the law wounds society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail.

The only way for them (rivals of the Standard Oil company) to stay in the oil business would be for them to adopt the practice of this defendant and procure the great public power of railway companies to be secretly perverted in their interest. Under no other possible theory could they hope to survive.

Waiving the question of the studied insolence of his language (regarding the "mob"), in so far as it may be considered to be present occupant of the bench, the court can, of course, only leave to the discretion of the Standard Oil company the wisdom and propriety of a \$100,000,000 corporation gratuitously inaugurating agitation about the "mob."

The court is not impressed by the doleful predictions of counsel for the defense as to the hardships upon the oil shipping public to be anticipated from the enforcement of this rule. The honest man who tenders a commodity for transportation by a railway company will not be fraudulently misled by that company into accepting it to haul his property for less than the law authorizes it to collect.

Under the doctrine insisted upon by the defendant the railway company might give the Standard Oil company a low transportation rate and by contract obligate itself to withhold the

same rate from the very man the taking of whose property by condemnation rendered possible the construction of the road. A more dishonest heresy could not be conceived.

It is the defendant's position that its offense was wholly technical; that nobody has been injured because there was no other shipper of oil, and that, therefore, the punishment, if any, should be a modest fine. * * *

It is novel, indeed, for a convicted defendant to urge the complete triumph of a dishonest course as a reason why such course should go unpunished.

Men in Danger of Indictments. The man who is deemed to be in danger of such indictment as:

J. A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

W. F. Cowan, vice president of the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

H. E. Felton, president Union Tank Line company and traffic manager for the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

E. Bogardus, traffic manager for the Standard Oil company of Indiana.

S. M. Pelton, president Chicago & Alton Railroad company.

Joseph W. Blahon, traffic manager for Chicago & Alton.

Charles A. King, general freight agent for the Chicago & Alton.

Charles H. Davis, former auditor for the Chicago & Alton.

Trainmen Go on Strike. Denver, Col.—In consequence of the failure of the negotiations for an adjustment of a difference between striking Denver switchmen, who demand an increase of two cents an hour in their wages, and the Colorado & Southern Railway company, Grand Master P. H. Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, called off the trainmen on the road who are members of the brotherhood, at noon Saturday. These include about 800 brakemen and a few conductors. The strikers are being brought here.

Maine Potato Crop in Peril. Bangor, Me.—The recent potato crop of Aroostook county, estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, is menaced by the continual wet weather. Although the land planted this year is about 5,000 acres larger than last year, it has been estimated the harvest will not equal last year's record crop by almost 2,500,000 bushels. As Aroostook county is the largest potato growing district in the world, the condition of the crop there is one of the greatest factors in determining the market price.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. (Head of Oil Trust Hit by Fine of \$29,240,000.)

This charge, if proved, may land some of the railroad and oil officers in jail.

Will Contest the Decision. The trust's lawyers served notice that the infliction of the fine will be contested to the court of last resort.

This means two steps: An appeal to the circuit court of appeals and thence to the federal supreme court.

The judge gave the defendants 60 days in which to file a bill of exceptions. This was after three formal and quite "hoo-ees" motions had been made by Attorney Merrill Starr, representing the defense as senior counsel, during the absence of John S. Miller, who is in Europe.

One motion was to set aside the court's judgment, and another an arrest of judgment, and a third to vacate the judgment, setting up the ground that the court's action was in violation of section 5 of the federal constitution, which is directed against the imposition of excessive fines.

The case upon which the judge assessed the huge fine was brought upon indictments containing 1422 counts, charging the acceptance of rebates amounting to \$223,000 from the Chicago & Alton railroad on shipments of 6,000 cars of its European oil, to East St. Louis.

Jail Also May Be in Sight. The surprising finale of the day came when the judge issued his call for a special grand jury and directed District Attorney Starr to proceed at once against the Alton railroad and to direct an investigation of the individuals—Standard Oil and Alton officials—who were parties to the scheme by which the Standard Oil company of Indiana secured the transportation of its products at less than one-third the legal rate.

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