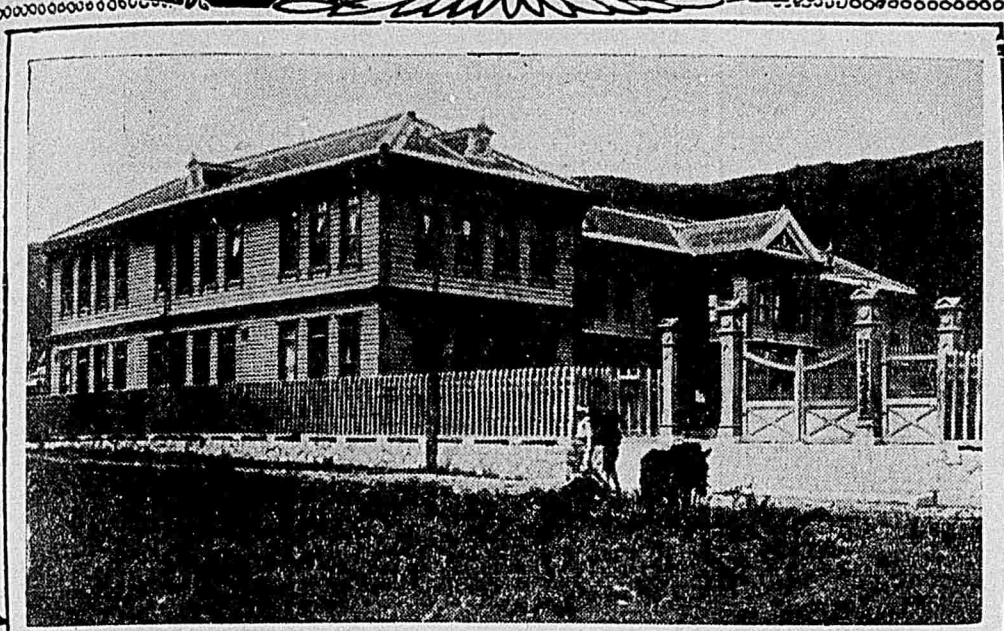


KOREA AT SCHOOL

HOW MODERN EDUCATION IS REVOLUTIONIZING THE HERMIT KINGDOM.



ONE OF KOREA'S NEW SCHOOLS.

Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

(Special Correspondence.)

SEOUL, Korea.—The two great hopes of the Koreans are Prince Ito and the little crown prince. Ito is the grand old man of Japan. He is a confidential adviser of the mikado and he had much to do with training the crown prince of Japan. The little crown prince I refer to is the crown prince of Korea. He is the brother of the present emperor, and is now being educated in Tokio after Prince Ito's directions. In him and Prince Ito lie the possibility of Korea's maintaining its national existence, and not being swallowed up in Japan. There is a strong Japanese party which would like to see this country under a military government appointed from Tokio. They want Korea for the Japanese, and believe in exploiting it for all it is worth. Prince Ito, backed by the mikado, is a strong Japanese party which would like to see this country under a military government appointed from Tokio. They want Korea for the Japanese, and believe in exploiting it for all it is worth. Prince Ito, backed by the mikado, is a strong Japanese party which would like to see this country under a military government appointed from Tokio. They want Korea for the Japanese, and believe in exploiting it for all it is worth.

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A BRIGHT YOUNG PRINCE.

Prince Ito tells me that the crown prince has extraordinary ability, and he predicts that he will make a good monarch. The little fellow is just the opposite of his half-brother, who is now on the throne. The latter had hardly been outside his own apartments until he was over thirty years of age, and today his only exercises are walking about his palace grounds with now and then a short horseback ride in them. He looks pale and emaciated, and his flesh seems to be putty. This crown prince could hold his own with little Charles Taft or Quentin Roosevelt. He is fond of athletics and likes to shoot, fish and play ball. At the same time he stands high in his classes, and is not averse to study. The Korean papers are full of what he is doing in Japan, and the people of the palace have been delighted with some biograph pictures which have just come showing the little prince on the hunt. The papers describe the palace which the Japanese have given him. They state that his little highness sleeps in a European bed in a room kept warm by an electric stove. His palace is furnished throughout in foreign style, and he has modern horses and all sorts of gymnastic appliances, from punching bags to parallel bars. His palace is guarded by 18 foot soldiers and 10 foot policemen, and when he goes out he has an escort. His instructors are selected from high-class Japanese professors. The mikado himself is interested in him, and altogether the Japanese are trying to make of him a man as well as a monarch.

KOREA'S NEW SCHOOLS.

When this boy becomes emperor of Korea he will have a new nation to govern. These people are just begin-

ning to appreciate our civilization. Their almost eyes are opening to the needs of modern education, and schools are being started in all of the cities. Those of the missions, which have been in existence for years are overcrowded, and the new ones of the Japanese government have more than they can do. There are several thousand boys and as many girls now in attendance at the public schools of Seoul. They all wear uniforms, and their morning streets are filled with the boys wearing caps and gowns and bareheaded girls with their books in their hands. Each boy has a little brass badge on his cap which marks the school to which he belongs. All the boys have their hair cut short, instead of wearing it in long braids down their backs, as the old Korean custom, and the girls wear no veils, which is quite contrary to the ideas of the older Koreans.

The government school buildings are much like those of Japan. They are equipped with furniture like ours, and each has its gymnasium. There is a large manual training school run by the Japanese government, and there is a Japanese academy where young men are taught Korean in order that they may act as advisers to the native officials.

Our mission schools are scattered over Korea. There are, all told, 450 primary graded schools, which are supported by the Korean themselves, and 11 intermediate schools and academies. The primary schools have about 10,000 pupils last year, and at that time there were nine high schools for young women with 500 students. There are also industrial schools and schools for the blind.

MISSION SCHOOLS VS. THE GOVERNMENT.

Just now there is some excitement among the missionaries on account of a circular which has been issued by the government directing that all private schools shall be under government direction. The authorities require full information as to the names and character of the schools, and also as to the receipts and expenditures. All books have to be passed upon by the educational department, and the teaching must be as the government directs. This seems rather severe, and it causes unfavorable comment.

A LITERARY AWAKENING.

The Koreans have always been a literary people. Much of the old learning of Japan came from them, and they still hold scholarship in the highest respect. Indeed, the word here for Mr. "Schoolman" is "Yak" or "Kim." In the past the better classes of the people have been well up in Chinese, and I have seen picnic parties of young Korean gentlemen engaged in writing Chinese poetry under the trees. They would take a text and try who could make the best rhymes. Such young men are now studying the modern languages and sciences. They have laid aside Confucius and Mencius and are reading the New Testament, which has been translated by the missionaries, and also the "Story of Madam Roland." A popular book is Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, which was translated by the late Mrs. Gale and a young Korean named Yank-Ki-Talk, who recently had some trouble with the Japanese government. This Pilgrim's Progress has had a large sale, and it is going into a new edition. I understand that several Korean novels have been issued, the two most popular now current being "Spirit Voices" and "Dead Tree Flowers."

THE KOREAN DICTIONARY.

One of the greatest works performed by Americans in Korea was the making of the Korean-English dictionary. This was done by Dr. J. S. Gale, a Presbyterian missionary. He began it in 1892, after four years' residence in the country, and completed it within five years. Prior to that there was no means of inter-communication between the foreigners and the natives except through the Chinese language. The work of making the dictionary was enormous. The definitions were in Korean, Chinese and English, and every character had to be just so, for the variation of a stroke or a point might perhaps turn the word "Lord" into "devil." The original edition of the dictionary has long since been sold out and a new one is now being prepared. Dr. Gale tells me that it is necessary to have the thousands of new words which have come into the language, caused by the changes in civilization and life of the people. Scientific words such as telephone, telegraph, dynamite and radium have had to be added. All of these have now their Korean characters and they must be defined. The new edition of the dictionary is being printed in Yokohama, and the proofs are sent here to Dr. Gale for correction. I have seen some of them. Four readers go over every sheet and the greatest care is taken that each character is right. This is done by Chinese and Korean scholars.

After this Dr. Gale sends the proofs to the girls of the Presbyterian mission school. They have sharp eyes, and they find mistakes which the latter have overlooked. At first Dr. Gale offered to pay 1 cent for every correction. After a number of sheets had come back he figured up the account and sent in the money. The girls returned it the same day with a letter saying: "We girls think we are getting enough from our teachers, and we do not want any pay."

TRANSLATING THE BIBLE.

Suppose that next Sunday morning every pastor in the United States should arise in his pulpit and say that a new book of the Bible had just been discovered and that it would be given to the people that week. What a sensation it would create and how all would be alive to learn of the new message!

This is a condition today in Korea. Until lately the people have had nothing but the New Testament in their own language. The 150,000 Christians here have been confined to that book, and it is only within a few years that they have had the Psalms and the Psalms have already been printed, and Exodus, Numbers, Job and Isaiah. Today the Old Testament is being translated by Dr. Gale and Dr. Reynolds with one or two assistants. It comes out book by book, each new volume making an impression of greater than the first selling of the new novels in our country. Genesis, Isaiah and the Psalms have already been printed, and Exodus, Numbers, Job and Isaiah. Today the Old Testament is being translated by Dr. Gale and Dr. Reynolds with one or two assistants. It comes out book by book, each new volume making an impression of greater than the first selling of the new novels in our country.

KOREAN NEWSPAPERS.

A few years ago the only paper published in Korea was a little paper called "The Korean." It was printed in English, and its circulation was numbered but a few hundred. Today there are Japanese papers in all the large centers, and in Seoul there are four dailies printed in Korean. The capital has also two Japanese dailies, and an English newspaper, the Seoul Press, owned and edited by Mr. Zumoto, a very able Japanese journalist. The press is looked upon as one of the organs of the government, and at present it is the only foreign newspaper published in Korea. Not long ago there was an English edition of the Daily Chong, an anti-government organ, but this has been discontinued for financial reasons.

The Korean Daily News, printed in Korea, is the organ of the anti-Japanese party. It is a bright paper, and well edited. It has the latest of Korean writers and its circulation is large. Like all newspapers, it is subject to the government censorship, and may be suspended at any time. For this reason its writers have to be careful as to their expressions, and many of its most severe articles are those which do not read between the lines. This morning, for instance, I see several editorials under the head of Nature Notes. Here is one freely translated:

"The Y. M. C. A. is doing a great educational work here in Seoul, and one of the finest of the new buildings which is now going up, is a Korean college being built by Korean money and backed by Koreans. The natives realize that the Japanese are now brighter than they are, and they feel that their success comes from the new education. In the past the Chinese classics were the only standards of scholarship. Today our modern studies have taken the place of the classics, and all Korea is studying the multiplication table."

The next line follows: "And what does this voice mean but the souls of the dead patriots who are thus speaking through the birds." The second verse reads: "On the summer air I hear the sound of Kun dai! Kun dai! Kun dai!" This character means army, and the line below adds: "What is this but the soul of our dead finding utterance."

The last verse follows: "In the air I also hear sounds of robbery, murder and oppression, and what is all this but the ghosts of the thieves and robbers of the dead finding expression."

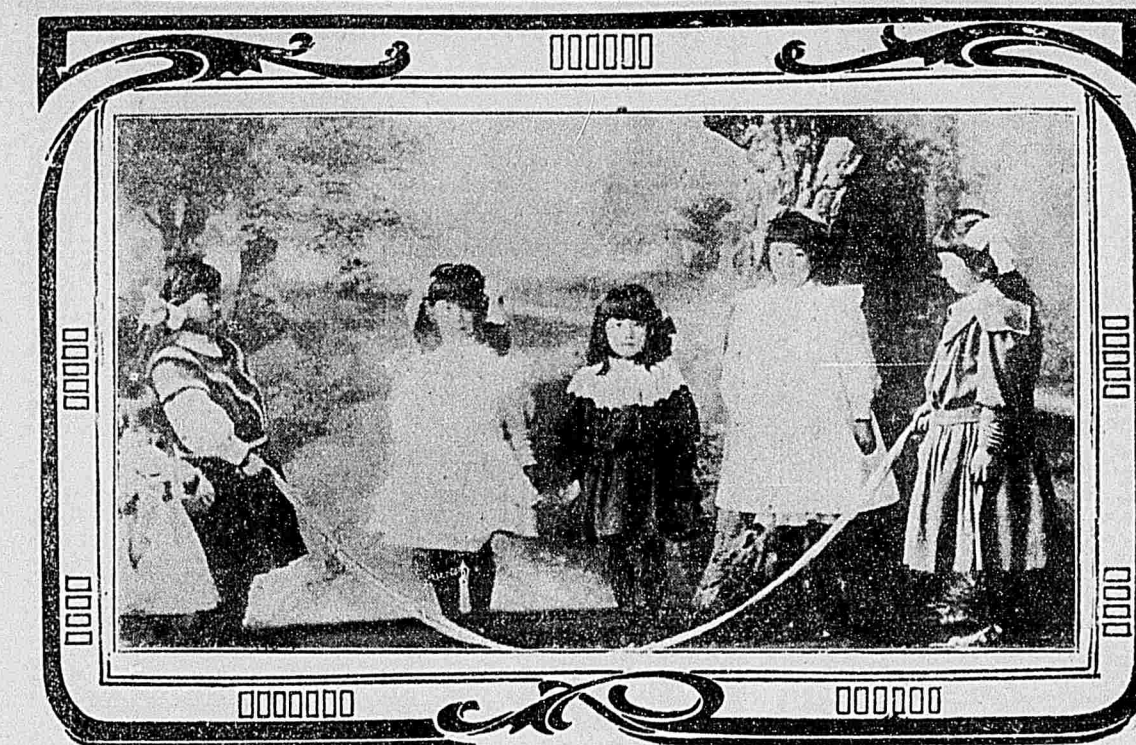
The articles are beautifully written and the Koreans are delighted with them. Another Korean daily is the Tai-Han-Shimpo, or the Korean News. This is one of the organs of the pro-Japanese party, and its circulation is largely confined to the officials. A third daily is entitled the Imperial City. It started up as an anti-government journal, but is now controlled by the Japanese. A fourth, called the Empire, is purely Korean and is half independent. The Empire has a large circulation and is greatly read by the common people. The Japanese papers are, of course, in favor of the government, but all must go to the censors before they are issued. Notwithstanding this, the newspapers are sometimes very outspoken in their criticism of the government.

WORTH MOUNTAINS OF GOLD

During Change of Life, says Mrs. Chas. Barclay

Graniteville, Vt.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and suffered from nervousness and other annoying symptoms, and I can only say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me during this trying period. Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my trouble public so you may publish this letter."—MRS. CHAS. BARCLAY, R.F.D., Graniteville, Vt.

No other medicine for woman's ills has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine we know of has such a record of cures of female ills as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For more than 30 years it has been curing female complaints such as inflammation, ulceration, local weaknesses, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration, and it is unequalled for carrying women safely through the period of change of life. It costs but little to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and, as Mrs. Barclay says, it is "worth mountains of gold" to suffering women.



JAPANESE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE UPPER CLASSES.

E. D. Hashimoto, the well known Japanese of Salt Lake, sends the following to the Deseret News: "The accompanying picture is the Japanese school children of the upper class, as it shows how the American idea got hold of Japanese parents, now-day for bringing up the coming generation. Sending to you this with idea it may some use to you as I have noticed Mr. Carpenter's writing about Japan and Korea."

KOREAN SURVEYORS.

I am surprised at the number of Korean surveyors I see going about Seoul. Both in the wide streets of the city and in the country yellow-faced young men clad in high black hats and long white gowns may be seen setting up compasses and carrying chains from place to place. According to the new laws, all the lands of the empire have to be surveyed and plots made for record. This job is one that the Koreans can do without losing their dignity, and as a result the young men are studying mathematics and practicing in order to make surveying their profession. The stores which sell surveying instruments in Ching-Gokai are crowded with customers. It is surprising where the men get their money to buy the instruments.

THE BUDDHISTS IN SEOUL.

Speaking of the translation of the Bible and the work of the missionaries, the religious Japanese are not idle. The native Christians of Japan have a mission here and the Buddhists have built a large temple under the shadow of the headquarters of the resident general. They have a mission situated on one of the main streets of the Japanese section, and are doing

what they can to revive Buddhism among the Koreans. This is strange, inasmuch as Buddhism came to Japan from Korea. Today the Koreans despise their priests. They call upon them in times of trouble, but otherwise treat them with contempt. There are three classes of language used among the Koreans. One is for superiors, another for equals and a third for servants and beggars. The priests are always addressed in the lowest language, and that even by children. Until the Japanese came, priests were forbidden by law to enter the capital, and this has been the case for 500 years. The Buddhist priesthood today is recruited largely from the lowest classes and from those of that class who can do nothing else. The monasteries largely take the places of orphan asylums, fatherless children being made over to the monks for education as priests. I give this on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Bruen, a well known Presbyterian missionary in Taikui, in southern Korea. Said he:

"I have spent much time in the monasteries and have asked many priests how they came here. One told me that when he was small his father died, and as his mother wished to marry again, she made him a priest. Another said he was the youngest of eight children, and that as his parents were

too poor to support such a large family they had given him over to the Buddhists." These Korean priests are ignorant. They shave their heads and go about with begging bowls in their hands. They are full of superstition and have practically no hold on the people at large. The missionary work is done entirely by the Japanese Buddhists, who are of a far different character and who are coping our methods of modern church work.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

Just exactly the cause of your rheumatism, but you know you have it. Do you know that Ballard's Snow Liniment will cure it?—relieves the pain—reduces the swelling and limbers the joints and muscles so that you will be as active and well as you ever were. Price, 25c, 50c and \$1. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept., 12 and 14 South Main St., Salt Lake City.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Via Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. To Ogden, 10:25 a. m., 1:20 p. m., \$1.00. To Provo Canyon, 7:50 a. m., \$1.10 a. m., \$1.25. To Pharaoh's Glen, \$2.00 a. m., .50. Returning on any train.



GRANT'S GRANDSON TO BE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY AID.

Lieut. U. S. Grant III, grandson of the former president, is to become military aid to the president and superintendent of the army and navy building. As superintendent of the state, war and navy building he will have charge of the largest office building in the world. Lieut. Grant recently married the daughter of Senator Root of New York and since then has been stationed at Boston.



NEWEST CONVERT TO THE CAUSE OF VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont of New York is the latest convert to woman suffrage, and suffragists all over the country are rejoicing over the new recruit. It was while she was in England that Mrs. Belmont was attracted to the movement, and she decided immediately upon her return to America to begin the formation of a women's political party.

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Always pure and wholesome. Made from the best beans the earth yields.

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Cocoa Fact No. 20

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