DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JULY 3 1909

CHRISTIAN KOREA

FRANK G. CARPENTER TELLS OF THE WONDERFUL WORK OF AMERI-CAN MISSIONARIES THERE.

(Special Correspondence.) EOUL, 1909 .- Just before I left. Washington last summer to start on this trip across the Pacific. one of our leading bankers said

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"I understand you are going out to describe the awakening of Asia. There is one thing I wish you would investigate in a practical way. That is the mission movement. There are tens of thousands of us business men who are giving regularly toward the introduction of Christianity among the heathen. We want to know what our money is doing, and whether it will pay us to continue giving or not. You are an unprejudiced observer and we should like to know what you think."

This desire to know, the truth about missions is not confined to our business It is a live question to the 32,men. 000,000 who belong to our various church organizations and to every Sunday school and religious body throughout the whole United States.

150,000 NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

I am glad to have this country as my first field for such investigation. The Koreans are now doing more than anyother nation along such lines. Our missionaries went to the Japanese first, but Korea has today more converts than Japan and proportionsitely many times more than China, which has been exploited by the churches for several generations.

The Christian movement is one of the vital elements of the reorganization of this country. A great revival is now taking place among the people, and added to the charch within a year. There are about 150,000 native Christians, and there will be 200,000 before many months. This land has, all told, a population of less than 15,000,000, and of these one in every hundred has pro-fessed our religion. If a similar suc-cess could be had in Japan that country would have 500,000 Christians; if in China, it would have 4,000,000, and if in India, 3,000,000 or more.

You remember the wonderful work which was done by Edward Everett Hale's plan of "ten times one is ten"— the endess chain principle—in which every one engaged to interest ten others in making the world better. The same thing, although not on a numerical scale, is going on in Korea. The converted natives are different from us in that as soon as they adopt Christian-ity they go out and try to convert their

ity they go out and try to convert their friends and neighbors. Indeed, the mission movement is now being pushed by the natives themselves under the direction of our missionaries. Native churches are being built by na-tive contributions in all of the cities and there is a Korean congregation in every large village. The Protestant organizations already number some-thing like 12,000 adherents, while the Roman Catholics count 50,000 Koreans. The protestants have 900 mative preach.

American and European men and wo-men employed and their stations cover the country. The Protestants are di-vided into Presbyterians, Methodists and Anglicans. The Presbyterians rep-resent both sections of the church in the United States, north and south, and there are also small branches of the same denomination from Canada and Australia. Our Methodist Episco-ral churches, north and south, are carrying on a great work, and the English have a well managed mission at the head of which is a bishop. In addition there are the mission of the Russian Greek church in Seoul, the Young Men's Christian association and the Salvation Army, whose advances guard came last fall. All of the larger missions have schools and hopfials, and all have many native workers. As I have said the movement has so ad-vanced that the most of the foreigner I have said the movement has so ad-vanced that the most of the foreigner, are now employed in directing native Christians, who have become the chief element in the evangelization of the

THE KOREANS AT CHURCH.

THE KOREANS AT CHURCH. You religious drones of the United States, who stay at home from church and prayer meeting whenever it rains, should come out to Korea to learn what live Christianity means! Take, for instance, a native church which I attended this week. It was that of Dr. J. S. Gale, belonging to the Presby-terian mission in Secul. The church stands on a bill not far from the palace of the emperor, and above the big tech-nical school which the Japanese have just founded. Its audience hall is 60 feet wide by 80 feet long, and it seats about 1,500. This church was built by native contributions, and its members ave \$2,500 to its support last year. In connection with two other native Pres-byterian congregations, its members are supporting two mission churches outside the city. This church has a regular attendance of 1,200, and when I entered it last Sunday there were more than that in the audience nom. Fully 600 of those present were men. I doubt much if any United States city of 300,000 has a single church with 600 men among its regular attendants; and more and 600 of these Korean men had come to Sunday school as well as to church. There were fully that many women. But how do I know the men and wo-

had come to Soliday school as normality to church. There were fully that many women. But how do I know the men and wo-men were equally divided? That is easy in a Korean congre-gation. The men all sit together on one-half the church floor, while the women are squatted on the other half, a wide canvas screen being stretched from one end of the church to the oth-cr between them. The women are supposed not to be seen by any men but their husbands. They come to the church with green cloaks wrapped round their heads and they put these on upon going out. The church floor is covered with white matting. All take off their shoes as they come in and lay them beside them on the floor as they listen to the sermon. At the front of the hall is a rostrum supporting a pulpit, from the middle of which the screen extends through the church, so that both men and woman can see the pastor and he rostrum I sat. I sat.

FAITH AND WORKS.

I sat.
I sat



NATIVE CHURCH BUILT BY KOREANS.

the congregation amount to about \$2 pcr Sunday, and this is made up of coins worth from one-fourth of a cent to a nickel. The church has already sayed \$250 toward a new building, and it is now aiding mission churches outside. Last Sunday Dr. Bunker baptized one woman who was 79 years of age. At Pyengyang there is a Presbyterian church which has 2,200 regular attend-ants on Sundays and 1,200 at the pray-er meetings during midweek. One of its members is a middle-aged woman who walks 10 miles in from the country twice a week, rain or shine. Think of walking 40 miles a week to preaching and prayer meeting! That is what and prayer meeting! That is what she does.

she does. The congregation comprised all classes of Koreans, Among the men were cabinet ministers, governors and princes, sitting side by side with common cooles and others of the lower classes. The same differences of condition were observed among the women. The men all wore hats; and, of the women, all were bareheaded. The men had on gowns of white, rose-pink or sky-blue grass cloths or cot-ton, with white cotton under trousers and white padded stockings. Their hats were of black horse hair, so braided together that their topknots could be seen through the meshes. The women wore jackes and skirts of white, lilac, pink and sea-green, and their hair carefully combed. Some of the women had bables with them, and heard a slight squall now and then. Before the sermon began one little girl stood up with her baby sister tied to her back. The little one was crying. The girl rose and fell on her toes to vanish. The congregation comprised The girl rose and fell on her toes to quiet it.

I have never seen such attention in any church. The faces of the people fairly shone as one of the clders, nicknamed the wisest man in Korea once a member of the Korean legation" in Washington, addressed them. There was not a snore to be heard, and of the whole twelve hundred not one was to shop. The prescher head them the whole twelve hundred not one went to sleep. The preacher held them from start to close, now and then bringing out laughter. After this a **Remo** was sung, the precentor stand-ing in his stocking feet, big hat and long gown on the rostrum, while a Korean girl played the organ, a lit-tle affair so small that at the close the sexton carried it out on his shoulder. Hymnbooks were used by all and every one in that congregation is able to read. Indeed, the church will not take in any one who cannot read the Scriptures. When a man be-comes converted he is asked as to his comes converted he is asked as to his education and is told he must learn to read before the church will admit him The Korean language is such that this can be accomplished in the space of one month or so. Indeed, the spur of the desire for church membership is one of the great forces now working toward the education of the Koreans.

doctors have done enormous good here

doctors have done enormous good here. There are 12 hospitals and dispen-sarles scattered over the country, in which 60,000 patients are annually treated, and there are special corps of trained workers, including teachers, doctors and nurses, who are doing a great deal for Korean women along such lines. The big Red Cross hospital which the Japanese have opened is based upon work done by the mission-aries, and one of its leading doctors is William B. Scranton, who came here 25 years ago as a medical missionary of the Methodist church. It was Dr. Horace N. Allen who sewed up the body of Prince Min Yung Ik when he was cut almost to pieces in a revolt at the palace. He thereby galned the good will of the king. This insured to the missionaries the friend-ship of the nobility and enabled Ameri-ca for years to lead in all the advanced movements here. Dr. Allen risked his life in attempting that cure. When he arrived at the palace he found 13 na-tive physicians about to pour boiling wax into the gaping wounds of the prince; and it was only by tact that he was able to make them stand back and allow him to dress the wounds. As a thank offering the king then started a government hospital with Allen in a thank offering the king then started a government hospital with Allen in charge; it had 40 beds and it treated over 10,000 patients the first year.

The Methodists have now five hos-The Methodists have now live hos-pitals, in which 20,000 cases are treat-ed annually, and the British Society for the Propagation of the gospel has four. The Presbyterians have a number of hospitals, one of the largest of them being the Severance hospital, situated outside the Nan-dal-mon Gate. This is the gift of Louis M. Severance, a well known Presbyterian business man of the gift of Louis M. Severance, a well known Presbyterian business man of Cleveland, Ohio, who has given a great" deal of money toward mission work throughout the far east. Mr. Severance takes a business look at such under-takings. He says he believes that money invested in missions in Korea pays bigger dividends in the way of results than the same money so invest-ed anywhere else. The head of this hospital is Dr. Avison, and the chiof assistant is Dr. J. W. Hirst of Philadel-phia. This hospital treeted something like 11,000 patients last year, of whom more than 9,000 came to the dispnsary. The hospital is now practically self-The hospital is now practically self-supporting. It receives only \$160 a year from America, the rest of the expenses, amounting to 13,000 yea, coming from the work of the physicians in charge, A large part of this is derived from Ko-rean ratients and over \$4,000 from

A. are 50 high Korean officials, students of the modern schools and colleges here, and leading men in the business and missionary circles. A fund of 100,000 yen is now being raised to endow the institution and more than 1,000 Koreans have already subscribed about 4,000 yen to this fund.

The institution is carrying on a large educational work, and in the past it has had to turn away many students for lack of room. It has now 16 teachers, lack of room. It has now 16 teachers, 13 of whom are Koreans, two Japanese and one American. It gives a three-year course, including many of the studies of our high schools, and it has also night schools for advanced work in English and Japanese, and in book-keeping. It has a manual training department and also an athletic branch devoted to gymnastic sports of all kinds. It has a religious department which is doing great work, and a social work department which gives two lec-tures a week and often has audiences

The secretary of the association is Mr. Frank M. Brockman, a young American, who came here from the Y. M. C. A. at Suchow, China, and among its trustees are the Hon. T. Arai, the Japanese head of the finance depart ment: Mr. Thomas Sammons, the American consul general, and the heads of the English and German consulates. Mr. Brockman tells me that the as-sociation needs \$15,000 to build a gym-nasium and \$10,000 to complete the equipment of the industrial department,

as well as a few thousand dollars more to employ native men who have graduated from American colleges on the



educational force. I know of no place where any investment will bring better FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Everyone would be benefited by tak-ing Foley's Orino Laxative for constina-tion, stomach and liver trouble as it sweetens the stomach and breath, sent-ly stimulates the liver and regulates the howels and is much superior to pills and ordinary laxatives. Why not try Fo-ley's Orino Laxative today?-F. J. Hill Drug Co. (The Never Substitutors), Salt Lake City.

returns.

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BIRDS LEAD STRENUOUS LIVES. Love of home is one of the many loves that the birds have in common

Love of home is one of the many loves that the birds have in common with ourselves, and an overpowering instinct is implanted in them that be-fore the mating season leads them back to the places where they were reared. Possibly you have considered birds as alry beings who sing and float about among the cool summer trees, living at case on the fat of the land, and have envied them their freedom alike from work and care. This idea will vanish as soon as you can call a dozen birds intimately by name and watch their cholee of a home site, their ex-quisite skill in nest weaving, and their untiring labor in supplying the young with food until they are able to take wing for themselves. No matter what the staple food of the grown birds may be, berles, seeds or animal matter, ac-cording to family, the young of all sorts are fed upon the most highly nutritious animal food the growth to fit them to be self-supporting, and thus make their rarents free for the care of other

self-supporting, and thus make their parents free for the care of other broods. A human parent is not expect-ed to feed a baby oftener than once in two hours, but the parent birds hardly cease from rise until set of sun.—Delin-cator

THE OPERATOR'S AMENDMENT.

eator.

A young man who comes from a small town up New York state got a letter a while ago from a young woman he knew up there, asking him to let her know a good hotel at which to stay over night in the city, as she was going to sail for Europe. The letter came so close to the day of

salling, that the young man decided it would be better to wire than to write a letter. He decided, too, that it would be best if the young woman put up at the Astor House, convenient to a morn-

ing sailing on the American line. So he sent her this dispatch: "You had better stop at Astor House. When the operator up in the small country town got through with tran-

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scribing the message, it conveyed to the young woman the following illuminatyoung woman the following mumnat. ing advice: "You had better stop at a store-house."--New York Sun.

Foley's Honey and Ttar is especially recommended for chronic throat and jung troubles and many sufferers from bronchitls, asthma, and consumption have found comfort and relief, by using Foley's Honey and Tar.-F. J. Hill Drug Co., (The never substitu-tors) Salt Lake City.

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WORKINGMEN INVENTORS

To whom can we credit the develop-ment of all the great mechanical arts if not to the working man? Did any trained, professional engineer have any-thing to do with the practical adoption of steam for power, the invention of textile machines, or the adaptation of electricity for lighting and driving?-Cassier's Magazine.

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On Sept. 17, 1907, Mr. Searle con-firmed the above statement, saying: "What I said concerning Doan's Kidney Pills in my previous statement was true. I cannot at this time praise them too highly. The cure they at-

fected proved permanent, and I can conscientiously recommend this remedy to others." For sale by all dealers. Price M cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United

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ing in Korea. The Protestant missions are all work-

It has three meetings every Sunday morning. There is one for boys, which lasts from 8 to 10; then one for men, from 10 to 12, and after that a third service for the women. Dr. Bunker tells me that his people all give, al-though they are of the poorest class of Koreans, and that many of them cut down their food in order to give to the church. They will eat a spoon-ful or so less rice at a meal or per-bars cat half the meal amount on one ing together. They have about 200 haps cat half the meal amount on one





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Parade Monday Morning 10:30, Principal Streets. Down Town Ticket Office at SMITH DRUG CO. (The Busy Corner). Main and Second South, Streets. HOW MONEY TALKS.

After this hymn was sung fifty men and women were baptized and taken Into the church. They were all full grown and the series were about equal-ly divided. They sat on the floor durg the ceremony, the Rev. Dr. Gale uuching the heads of each with ater from a glass bowl. Before the dismissal a collection

Before the dismissal a collection was taken up, and it seemed to me that every one gave something, al-though most could afford but a penny or so. One woman brought in \$7. This was the widow of a honey merchant who had a church box, in which he put his odd cents, and when the ac-cumulation amounted to something turned it in. His widow is doing the same and this was her gift turned it in. His widow is doing the same and this was her gift for the month. No one who does not appreciate the poverty of Korea can realize how the people are giving. They say money talks. If it tells the truth these peo-ple believe what they profess.

BIBLE STUDY CLASSES.

An interesting feature of the Christ-lan movement here is the Bible study classes which are carried on regular-ly in different parts of the country at certain times of the year. These people are anxious to study the Scriptures and to have them explained. Many of them commit parts of the New Testa-ment, the Proverbs and Psalms, and Dr. Gale tells me that he has mem-bers of his church whom he uses as a concordance, asking them where cer-tain verses of the Scriptures are in-stead of looking at the books. At a Christmas celebration last winter an old woman of 83 was told to repat some verses from the Bible. She start-ed in with Proverbs, and rattled off An interesting feature of the Christ-

some verses from the Bible. She start-ed in with Proverbs, and rattled off three chapters before they were able to stop her. She said she could give six more if they wanted them. That woman walks three miles every Sunday to church. The Bible study classes come in the

day to church. The Bible study classes come in the winter and spring. The men have one time and the women another when they thus meet together. They will walk for miles to these classes, bringing their rice or enough money to pay for their board while they stay. Some come 200 miles and walk all the way. These meetings last two weeks and during this time the people read and discuss the Scriptures. Last year the men's classes were held in February, and those for the women in March. At the meetings in Seoul there were 400 men, some of whom came from near the Sea of Japan, some from the north and others from all over the country. The meetings were led by one of the for-eign missionaries who gave an outline of the book of the New Testament which had been selected for study. After this, the men read the book to-gether, asking qustions and discussing each verse. They all took notes in order to carry their learning back to their villages. At the woman's meet-ing the foreign ladles presided and the exercises were similar. THE MEDICAL MISSIONS.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONS. might write a chapter on the medi-missions of Korea, American

rean patients, and over \$4,000 from medical services to foreigners in Seoul. The hospital has a medical college con-nected with it and it graduated seven Korean doctors last year. It has Ko-rean nurses and a nurses' training school, and also a clinic at which the better class Korean patients pay 1 yen per visit.



One of the most striking of the new buildings of Seoul, is a three-story brick structure which has just been completed near the old Bell Tower in completed near the old Bell Tower in the heart of the city. This is the home of the Young Men's Christian associa-tion. It is the gift of John Wanamak-er, and, as far as good is concerned, it will probably do more, dollar for dol-lar, than any money he has ever spent. The building has cost less than \$40,00%, but it could not be created in the United States for three times that and but it could not be created in the United States for three times that, and, with the ground upon which it stands, it is worth several hundred thousand dollars today. It covers, I judge, some-thing like a quarter of an acre and is thoroughly equipped as a technical training school, and as a modern edu-ordiant institution similar to the Y. cational institution similar to the Y M C. A.'s of our country. It has a large lecture hall, social rooms and lacks only a modern gymnasium to make it complete. There is room on the lot for this, and it will be added as soon as the money can be raised.





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