

Call of the Mountains Lures the City Dweller to Cool Trout Lakes

G WEST, young man." This admonition, given years ago to the youths of the cities of the west, is again applicable in another way. No better advice could be given to the business man in search of a few weeks' vacation and rest from the humdrum of a busy city life. What better advice could be given than to go to the land of life, health, peace and plenty—to the land where cool mountain breezes abound and where the mountain streams and lakes are filled with beautiful trout, all ready and waiting to be caught?

Summer months, with their accompanying heat, are at hand, and the weary toiler of the city begins to wonder where he can go and secure absolute rest, where he may forget the cares of business, and where he may be away from the everyday sights which grow tiresome.

This is the season of the year when the sun beats down on both sides of the cities' streets, almost melts the asphalt pavements and literally forces the city chap to long for some shaded brook where he might lounge in peace with the world and feel sad for his less fortunate brother who is forced by cares of business to remain in the city and sweater.

Yellowstone park is one of the most popular places, but so many of the Omaha people have been to the park that they likely to take some other mountain trip, where they have to rough it a little, either in camping parties or by stagecoach. Yellowstone park is much more accessible to the people of Omaha than formerly and a trip through the park may be made with much greater ease and in much less time, because of the new entrances recently opened. Formerly the only entrance to the park was via the Northern Pacific at Gardiner, but during the last few years three new entrances have been made possible. One of these is over the Burlington to Cody and thence via stage into the park. Another is the new Union Pacific line to the western gateway of the park, and another is an automobile route north from the Union Pacific through Wyoming. These entrances to the park make it possible to enter one side and leave on the other, thus saving much time by not having to double back.

Mr. Harriman has spent millions and millions of dollars perfecting a road which runs direct from Omaha to the wilds of the mountains, where a few weeks may be spent with nature in all its grandeur. Alighting from the cars at any of the many stopping places along the route, a saddle horse, wagon or automobile will soon carry the pleasure-seeker into the solitudes of the mountains. In a moment the outer world is shut out. There is nothing but the rattle of the pavements or the rumble of the city. One is soon alone with nature in all its magnificence. At times the journey to the camping ground leads along the banks of a foaming, tumultuous stream beating against rock-ribbed walls. At times the road leads up the side of the mountain among the gnarled pines, and twists in and about craggy peaks and then descends into deep gulches and out again and on and up to the snow-capped summits of the mountain ranges.

Writing home to some friends from one of these trips, an Omaha traveler who was



ON A WYOMING MOUNTAIN LAKE.

carried away by the grandeur of the sight wrote: "Here, nature has combined its dignity, beauty and eloquence. Here, once must have been marshaled all its rampart forces; here, must have been a seething turmoil, when those masses of granite were thrown pell-mell, some into grotesque heaps, others superbly chiseled into exquisite design.

"Here are the never disappearing snow banks. For countless ages they have lain in their pristine purity, untroubled by the quiches and basins, and though the summer sun beats hard on them, naught but a tiny stream of water trickles forth from their edge, but as tiny as it is, it comes from a large staff of priests and nuns, who gathers the volume that makes the mountain torrent, and the placid valley streams that meet in their course and form the mighty rivers that flow—some one way, some another—to the sea."

It is asserted there is no country on the face of the globe which can offer as many inducements as the Jackson Lake country for scenery, fishing, all kinds of birds, duck and goose shooting, and it is without doubt the greatest big game country in the world, not excepting the regions now being tramped over by Theodore Roosevelt.

The Jackson Hole country lies south of Yellowstone National park, and the southern boundary of the national park is the northern boundary of the Jackson Hole country. Three majestic peaks rise almost perpendicularly 7,275 feet above the level of the lake. The three snow-capped peaks of the range seem to stand guard over the

surrounding country, and rising as they seem to do out of the lake, these mountains have a picturesqueness impossible to describe.

Times have been changing in the matter of vacations for the city folks. It was not so very far back that business men made trips to well known summer resorts which are crowded at this time of the year, but they have learned better in recent years. The business man has learned to hide his advantage that he can have more real rest and freedom from business cares by hiking to the mountains. The residents of the mountain districts have learned this and now, all over the west, ample accommodations may be had for a trip close to nature. At all stations along the Union Pacific in Wyoming outfitting parties are ready at a short notice to provide equipment and guides for a trip into the practically unexplored regions, where fish may be caught in abundance and where the seeker after rest may travel day after day in the cool mountain breezes with snow in sight and where all cares may be forgotten.

What is more exhilarating than a day's tramp up one of these famous mountain streams in Wyoming in search of the festive trout. The charm of fishing in such streams is only known to those who have had the unequalled experience. With high boots it is the highest kind of sport to glide from one vantage point to another and cast the fly ahead in search of a strike. The real fisherman knows the

enjoyment of sneaking up to a marked spot and the battle which follows the strike. What sport—what enjoyment. When the sun is receding behind the high mountains the trout will come with a dash, almost a savage rush, and leap from the water to get the fly. Fish is the principle diet on one of these trips, for fish may be had by anyone who is any kind of a fisherman at all, and if he is not the guide will see that enough are caught to provide a good fish dinner.

A party of six men went from Lincoln, Neb., last year accompanied by their wives and a colored cook, who was secured from the Union Pacific. A trip was made into the mountains from Laramie with a complete outfit, which was secured at Laramie, and a month spent in the mountains with the members of the party, free to feast or sleep, mountain climb or fish, as their sweet will dictated, and the entire expenses for this month of free life was less than \$30 a person.

The Laramie is a deep wide river, full of trout and big trout are in all the rivers of Wyoming. Trout were planted years ago, and they have grown and increased until these streams are becoming known all over the country as the fisherman's paradise.

July and August are the seasonable months for a trip to the mountains, for then the long imprisoned vegetation bursts into life and during these months changes are wrought which come earlier in the lower states.

The Northwestern and the Burlington take the traveler to frequented parts of the



TROUT FISHING IN THE PLATTE AT SHEEPSHEAD BLUFF, WYOMING.

Rocky Mountains and these routes are becoming more and more popular. The Northwestern, now extends to Lander, near the Wind River reservation, from which town the snow peaked summits of the Rockies are visible, from Lander and other towns it is but a short drive to ideal camping places. A party of twenty young men from the east passed through Omaha last week for Lander, to start on a sixty days camping trip into the mountains, in and out of Yellowstone park.

The Burlington runs through the Big Horn country to Cody, and here are regular outfitting companies, with all sorts of rigs, ready for trips to the mountains. Colonel Cody has established a line of hotels between Cody and Yellowstone park, and stops at any of these may be made with big game and fish in abundance. Here is just the kind of fishing to please most people.

On the Laramie river, in southern Wyoming, the following flies take well with the fish: Coachman, light and dark royal brown and gray hackles, professor, queen fly of the water, jungle cock, abbey, black gnat and cowdung. All the tributaries of the Laramie afford good brook trout fishing, but the larger fish are found in the larger streams.

Generally speaking, there is good trout fishing in all the streams of Wyoming. The Snake, the Big Horn, the Green are all stocked with trout of a superior quality. In the warmer portions of these streams are also found the gamey Rocky Mountain whitefish, which lives in lively

water and takes a fly even better than a trout. A small fly must be used because of the smallness of their mouths. The most celebrated fishing grounds are the head of Green river, the Wind river near Lander and Shoshoni and the many lakes. There are large trout in Snake river and still larger in the lake. Five and six-pound trout are common above Snake River canon, before entering Yellowstone park, and in the lake specimens have been caught which weighed over ten pounds.

All the streams rising in the big Horn mountains are filled with trout and the lakes on the western slope should be fished more to give the trout a chance. Trout in these cold waters are never less than a pound in weight and often weigh four or five pounds, and a few hours' fishing will give the fisherman all the fish his heart could desire.

Most of these fishing spots are away from the railroad, and stages or private conveyances will have to be used, but to go into the mountain, establish a camp beside some beautiful mountain stream and live to enjoy the cool and invigorating atmosphere and the pure mountain water, the campfires and the solitude that relieves all business worry is a vacation in increasing numbers.

One beauty of a trip to the mountains, and especially to those who make a camping trip, is the utter absence of snakes. The terror to women who camp in the states in the lower altitudes is snakes, which are liable to come prowling around

the camp at night. There are no snakes to bother in the mountains. There are no stinging nor biting insects to make life miserable and to mar one's beauty. No obnoxious animals come prowling around the camp at night for should a stray antelope come around it is perfectly harmless. There are none of these things to mar one's pleasure.

Ranchmen are scattered all over this western country and it is possible to pitch a camp within reach of some ranch where eggs and milk may be secured to make a change from the trout meals of which, however, the fisherman is not apt to become tired.

Colorado also shares with Wyoming the honors of being well supplied with mountain streams full of fish and also with many well developed summer resorts, where a vacation may be spent in the mountains with all the comforts of an up-to-date hotel. Estes park has been brought closer to the seeker for rest by the establishment of an automobile line to this famous park. Stanley, the automobile manufacturer, has found that he can live much better in Colorado than in any other state, and he has acquired vast tracts of land and has also built a huge modern hotel in Estes park, which he has connected with the railroad by an automobile line. The Colorado & Southern has several splendid rest spots along its line and the Denver & Rio Grand traverses a section of the state which is full of places to suit many searchers for rest and recreation.

Labors of Christian Missionaries Among the Natives of Korea

SEOUL.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Just before I left Washington last summer to start on this trip across the Pacific one of our leading bankers said to me:

"I understand there 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 would like to know what you think."

This desire to know the truth about missions is not confined to our business men. It is a live question to the 20,000,000 who belong to our various church organizations and to every Sunday school and religious body throughout the whole United States.

missions which are operating in Korea. There are four, each with a large staff of American or European workers. The Roman Catholics are French Jesuits. They have been here for more than a century and have a fully organized church. At their head is a bishop, who is assisted by a large staff of priests and nuns, among whom are Koreans. The Catholics have a cathedral in Seoul. It stands on a hill overlooking the rest of the city and it is by far the largest church building in Korea.

The protestant missions are all working together. They have about 200 American and European men and women employed and their stations cover the country. The Protestants are divided into Presbyterians, Methodists and Anglicans. The Presbyterians represent 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 Episcopal 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 advance guard came last fall. All of the larger missions have schools and hospitals, and all have many native workers. As I have said, the movement has so advanced that the most of the foreigners are now employed in directing native Christians, who have become the chief element in the evangelization of the country.

Koreans at Church.

You religious drones of the United States who stay at home from church and prayer meetings whenever it rains should come out to Korea to learn what live Christianity means. Take it for instance, a native church which I attended this week. It was that of Dr. J. S. Gale, belonging to the Presbyterian mission in Seoul. The church stands on a hill not far from the palace of the emperor and above the big technical school which the Japanese have just founded. Its edifice has a sixty feet wide by eighty feet long and it seats about 1,000. This church was built by native contributions and its members gave

\$2,500 to its support last year. In connection with two other native Presbyterian congregations its members are supporting two mission churches outside the city. This church has a regular attendance of 1,300 and when I entered it last Sunday there were more than that in the audience room. 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 than 500 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 that the men and women were equally divided? That is easy in a Korean congregation. The men all sit together on one-half of 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 other 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 around 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 women can see the pastor and he can see them. It was on this rostrum I sat.

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 sexes were about equally divided. They sat on the floor during the ceremony, the Rev. Dr. Gale touching the heads of each with water from a glass bowl.

Before the dismissal, a collection was taken up, and it seemed to me that every one gave something, although 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 accumulation amounted to something, 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 realizes how the people are giving. They say money talks. If it tells

the truth these people believe what they profess.

Faith with Works.

Faith without work is said to be dead. If so, our American Christianity is in a bad state in comparison with Korean Christianity. There is a Methodist church in Seoul, maintained by the natives which is larger and quite as earnest as the one I have described, and there are a number of other mission churches, most of which receive little help outside Korea. There are many places in which money could be used to advantage, and I know of no foreign country where it will meet with such large returns as right here. Some of the native churches are miserably poor. Take that of Dr. Bunker, near the east end of Seoul. It consists of one room of about the size of a parlor in an American flat, and so small that only 100 men can be crowded down upon the floor. At all the services in that church the doors and windows are full and many must stand outside. It has three meetings every Sunday morning. There is one for boys, which lasts from 8 to 10 o'clock; then one for men, from 10 to 12 o'clock; and after that a third service for the women. Dr. Bunker tells me that his people all give, although they are of the poorest class of Koreans, and that many of them out down their food in order to give to the church. They will eat a spoonful or so less rice at a meal, or perhaps eat half the meal amount on one day every week. The collections of the congregation amount to about \$2 per Sunday, and this is made up of coins worth from one-fourth of a cent to a nickel. The church has already saved \$250 toward a new building, and it is now aiding mission churches outside Seoul. It consists of one room of about the size of a parlor in an American flat, and so small that only 100 men can be crowded down upon the floor. At all the services in that church the doors and windows are full and many must stand outside. It has three meetings every Sunday morning. There is one for boys, which lasts from 8 to 10 o'clock; then one for men, from 10 to 12 o'clock; and after that a third service for the women. Dr. Bunker tells me that his people all give, although they are of the poorest class of Koreans, and that many of them out down their food in order to give to the church. They will eat a spoonful or so less rice at a meal, or perhaps eat half the meal amount on one day every week. The collections of the congregation amount to about \$2 per Sunday, and this is made up of coins worth from one-fourth of a cent to a nickel. The church has already saved \$250 toward a new building, and it is now aiding mission churches outside Seoul.

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 missionaries, and one of its leading doctors is William B. Scranton, who came here twenty-five 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 gained the good will of the king. This insured to the missionaries the friendship of the nobility and enabled America 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 thirteen native 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 charge. It had forty beds and it treated over 10,000 patients the first year.

The Methodists have now five hospitals, in which 20,000 cases are treated 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-dan-gate. This is the gift of Louis M. Severance, a well known Presbyterian business man of Cleveland, O., who has given a great deal of money toward mission work throughout the far east. Mr. Severance takes a business look at such undertakings. He says he believes that money invested in missions in Korea pays bigger dividends in the way of results than the same money so invested anywhere else. The head of this hospital is Dr. Wilson, and the chief assistant is Dr. J. W. Hirst of Philadelphia. This hospital treated something like 11,000 patients last year, of whom more than 5,000 came to the dispensary. The hospital is now practically self-supporting. It receives only \$100 a year from America, the rest of the expenses, amounting to 12,000 yen, coming from the work of the physicians in charge. A large part of this is derived from Korean patients, and over \$4,000 from medical services to foreigners in Seoul. The hospital has a medical college connected with it and it graduated seven Korean doctors last year. It has Korean nurses and a nurses' training school, and also a clinic at which the better class Korean patients pay 1 yen per visit.

Thousands of Native Christians.

I am glad to have this country as my first field for such investigation. The Koreans are now doing more than any other nation along such lines. Our missionaries went to the Japanese first, but Korea has today more converts than Japan and proportionately 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 more than 20,000 converts have been added to the church within a year. There are about 150,000 native Christians, and there will be 250,000 before many months. This land has, all told, a population of less than 15,000,000, and of these one in every 100 has professed our religion. If a similar success could be had in Japan that would mean 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 plans of "Ten lines on a ten"—the endless 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 Christianity 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 native contributions in all of the cities, and there is a Korean congregation in every large village. The Protestant organizations already number something like 130,000 adherents, while the Roman Catholics count 50,000 Koreans. The Protestants have 900 native preachers and 500 Sunday schools with about 75,000 men, women and children as regular attendants. There are more grown people than children in the Sunday schools; and all are anxious to learn about the new religion and what it can do for them. There are 500 self-supporting day schools, run by the churches, and altogether 80,000 or 100,000 dollars were spent upon such schools last year. When it is remembered that the Koreans are one of the poorest people on earth, and that they live from hand to mouth, these gifts are a surprising evidence of their faith.

But first let me tell you the foreign

Queer Congregation.

The congregation comprised all classes of Koreans. Among the men were cabinet ministers, governors and princes, sitting side by side with common coolies 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 cloth or cotton, with white cotton under trousers and white padded stockings. Their hats were of black horse hair, so braided together that their top-knots could be seen through the meshes. The women wore jackets and skirts of white, lilac, pink and sea-green, and their hair was carefully combed. Some of the

Medical Missions.

I might write a chapter on the medical missions of Korea. American doctors have done enormous good here. There are twelve hospitals and dispensaries 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

Bible Study Classes.

An interesting feature of the Christian movement here is the Bible study classes

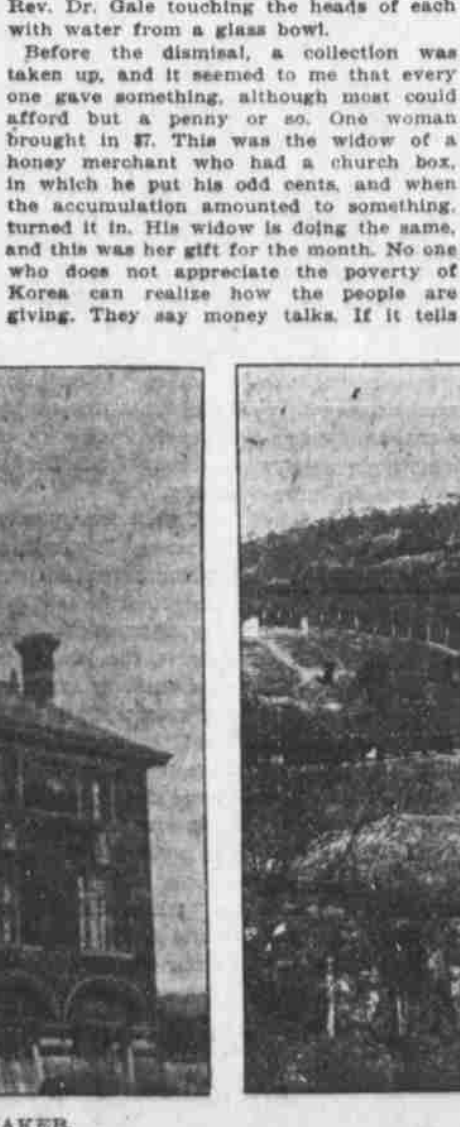
The Korean Y. M. C. A.

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 the heart of the city. This is the home of the Young Men's Christian association. It is the gift of John Wannamaker, and so far as good is concerned, it will probably do more, dollar for dollar, than any money he has ever spent. The building has cost less than \$60,000, but it could not be erected in the United States for three times that sum, with the ground upon which it stands. It is worth several hundred thousand dollars today. It covers, I judge, something like a quarter of an acre and is thoroughly equipped as a technical training school, and as a modern educational 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,

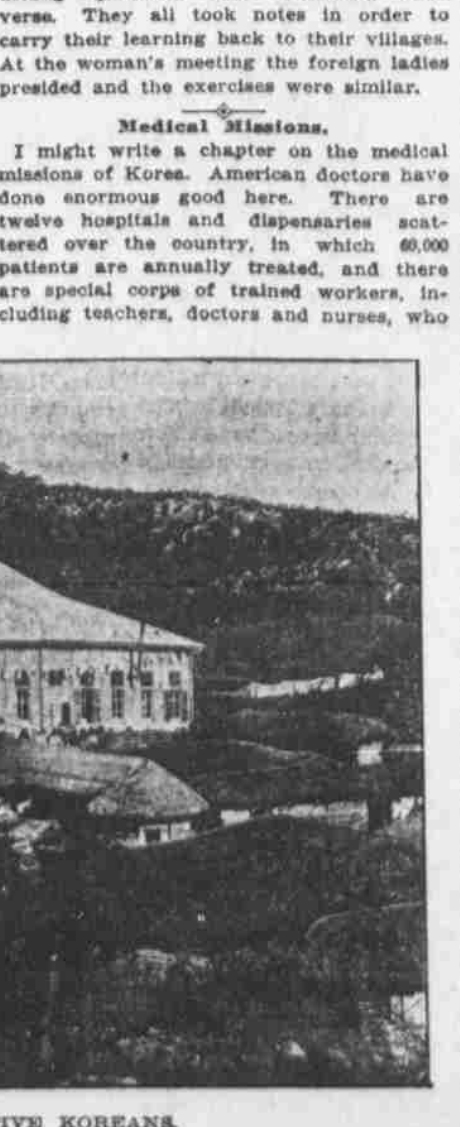
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING AT SEOUL, PUT UP BY JOHN WANNAMAKER.



Protestant Church Built by Native Koreans.



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