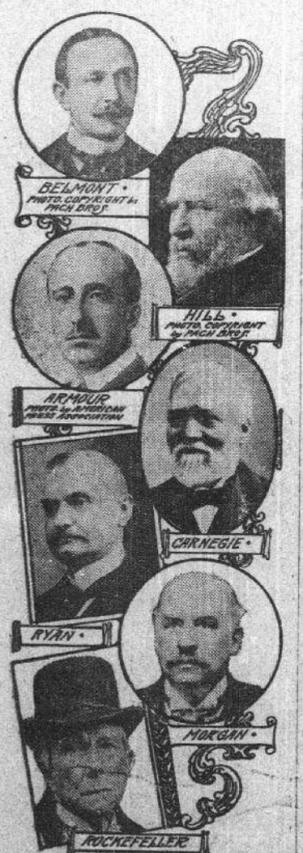


## Money Kings On Tribunal Of Business?



**A**SOLUTION of the business problems of the day has been suggested by George W. Perkins, former partner of J. Pierpont Morgan and long known in insurance circles of the United States. It is a court of business of last resort, and the membership, according to the Perkins idea, would be limited to men with reputations for business ability. Though no sample personnel is submitted by Mr. Perkins in his article in the Editorial Review, others have suggested the following financial leaders as being at the top of various businesses in America:



**THE SUGGESTION FOR PERSONNEL OF A COURT OF BUSINESS.**

and he follows it by saying that "we now have at Washington a supreme court, to which is referred the final settlement of our legal questions. This court is composed, of course, of lawyers only, and it is the dream of every young man who enters the law that he may some day be called to the supreme bench. If such a call comes, it matters not how lucrative his practice, he always drops it for the honor conferred."

"Why not have a similar goal for our business men? Why not have a court for business questions on which no man could sit who had not had a business training, with an honorable record?"

"The time has come for business men to take a hand in these questions, to think them out, to decide as to the best course for our country to take and then champion that course to the full measure of their ability. If this is done in each community, and done honestly and fearlessly, we can trust to the good sense of our people to render a sane verdict."

**Novel Automobile Mascots.** Automobile mascots are not unknown in America, and Teddy bears and Billiekins have held sway for a year or two. In England these have been popular and dropped into disfavor, but the rage for new mascots is on with increasing fervor. This mascot is always attached to the cab of the radiator, and the material is usually solid brass or aluminum picked out with enamel. At present a comic London "bobby" is first in favor, closely followed by a yelping dog. Some motorists have adopted the financial patron saint, St. Christopher, who is represented as bearing a lamb in his arms and picking his way across a stream.



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## MOTORS, BUT SHEDS SHOES.

**Kansas Enthusiast Declines Dropping His Old Customs Entirely.** Moses Williams of Emporia, Kan., is seventy years old and progressive, but there are some good old customs that he declines to discard. Because he is the owner of a fine automobile he cannot see why he should wear shoes in the summer time, a custom which he has not practiced since boyhood. Nor is the fact that his wealth is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$300,000 sufficient in his mind to justify the extravagance of shoes. It might appear to some people that caressing the brake on a motorcar with a bare foot would not be pleasant,



**MOSES WILLIAMS OF EMPORIA, KAN.**

but Williams does not agree with them and his pedal negligence is a familiar sight in Emporia.

Although this Kansan considers this practice a saving of at least \$2.50 a year, he finds no extravagance in owning and operating a motorcar. He lives in Emporia, but gives close attention to the well being of his several fine nearby farms, and he finds that the motor saves him time and money. Moreover, the auto has no insatiable cravings for alfalfa, worth \$14 a ton.

**Real Actors' Hotel Planned.** The announcement that an organization which seeks to bring the church and the stage into closer relations is contemplating the erection of a \$500,000 hotel in New York for "resting"—i. e., stranded and indigent actors—has excited varied comments.

One curbstone comedian is alleged to have described the plans as embracing such features as a flooring in the main corridor made of railroad ties, so that incoming guests could maintain their regular stride right up to the clerk's desk, and the fitting of each room with hot and cold lime-light effects and running press notices. The waiters, according to this premature architect, will be dressed as brakemen, and there will be a system of low bridge signals leading into the cafe. If the hotel is a success, he further asserts, a hotel will be built for the actresses and called Alimony Annex.

## EXALTS MILLION ELEPHANTS.

**New Order Is Founded by King of the Laos.**

Seekers of insignia decorations have begun reading up on the king of Laos and his domain, for that monarch has announced installation of a new order with a high sounding title and a novel badge of membership. The conditions of bestowal, however, have not been made public. The society is termed



**DECORATION OF ORDER OF THE MILLION ELEPHANTS AND WHITE UMBRELLA.**

the Order of the Million Elephants and the White Umbrella, and its origin is connected with the veneration which the so-called white elephant of Siam always arouses among natives of that and surrounding countries. The king of the Laos territory is a young man and holds his position by reason of French protection largely. His domain, some 116,000 miles square in extent, is in the northern part of Siam, and different portions of it are controlled by France and England. The decoration is in gold and white and green enamel, and the ribbon is red ornamented with old gold.

## Twenty-fifth Anniversary Of Korean Christianity



**K**OREA is now the cause of celebration in the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States because of the twenty-fifth or silver anniversary of the introduction of Christian missions into the Hermit Kingdom. The celebration is also being made the occasion for an appeal for more missionaries and funds and a recital of work accomplished that is proudly pointed to.

Although the first Methodist mission was founded in Seoul, the Korean capital, in 1885, the quarter-centennial is being carried over to 1911 because of the replenishment campaign. In that period the church claims the conversion to Christianity of more than 250,000 persons, or an average of more than one convert an hour for every hour of the day and night.

To an American familiar with the revival campaigns of Moody and Sankey in days gone by and such men as Chapman today the news that Korea has been covered in an even more thorough manner is likely to be something of a surprise.

Yet during the latter part of last year an attack was made on Seoul in this manner: The city was divided into fourteen parishes, and a band of fifty volunteer workers in each parish visited every house once a day for six successive days. Every theater and public hall in the city was engaged for one month, thus securing a monopoly of the public meeting facilities of the city. In addition, one column daily in each of the six newspapers was purchased and devoted to the revival. The result of this campaigning, according to the church statistics, was a conversion of 7,000 Koreans during the first two weeks.

By agreements with missions of other denominations Korea has become partitioned, and the Methodists are now trying to convert a population of more than 3,000,000, a number almost equal to the entire Methodist Episcopal church in America. For this population 172 schools, having 6,083 pupils, have been established. There are 183 theological students receiving training, and there are schools for the training of Bible women, nurses and education of the blind and of deaf mutes.

The annexation of the queer little kingdom of the orient by Japan has given many readers the impression that the Koreans were a decadent race yet for 3,000 years they maintained their foothold on their rocky peninsula and repelled attacks from surrounding mighty empires, and though now absorbed they still retain individuality.

Though 90 per cent were ignorant of reading and writing until the introduction of the Christian missions, the Koreans have a past that speaks of ingenuity. It is recorded that in 1592 they constructed a suspension bridge across the Im-chin river, north of Seoul, using forcible strands of tough fibrous vine twisted together and anchored at the ends. They also invented a mortar and bomb, known in those days as "the flying thunderbolt," and during the Japanese invasion of the sixteenth century they devised an ironclad warship called, because of its appearance and characteristics, the "tortoise ship." The Koreans also used movable type metal before the days of Gutenberg, and the books produced by those fonts are considered leaders among the best specimens of Asiatic typography. The Hermit Kingdom is also known for the excellence of its brassware.

The Christian missionaries had to combat three religions, Shamanism, Buddhism and Confucianism, and many Koreans embrace all three religions. The belief of the Korean in many gods is the reason for this religious capacity. He believes that the sky, thunder, trees, mountains, various

animals and even the diseases that afflict him are gods.

Up to 1881 foreigners were viewed with enmity in Korea, but at that time Admiral Shufeldt of the American navy negotiated a treaty, and the following year a Korean embassy was dispatched to America. It was on this occasion that Dr. John F. Goucher of Baltimore became interested in Korean missions. He met the ambassadors and started a fund for the conversion of the faraway land. That gift resulted in the first band of missionaries arriving in Seoul in 1885.

It is now said that Korea was largely opened to Christian missions by the lance of the doctor. Previous to the

arrival of the American workers the Koreans knew nothing of medical science or even simple remedies. Now Korean girls are trained as nurses, and the belief in American medical methods has assisted in many conversions. Many stories are told by the missionaries of the devout character of their Korean converts, and the following is a sample:



**CHRISTIAN KOREAN BOYS.**

A Korean came into the study of a missionary one day and said, "I have been memorizing some verses in the Bible and thought I would come and recite them to you." The missionary listened while this convert repeated in Korean without a verbal error the entire Sermon on the Mount.

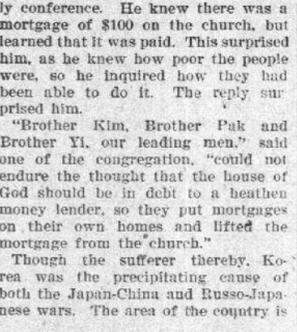
Feeling that some practical advice might be helpful, the missionary said: "You have a marvelous memory to be able to repeat this long passage without a mistake. However, if you simply memorize it it will do you no good. You must practice it." The Korean Christian smiled as he replied, "That's the way I learned it."

Somewhat surprised, the missionary asked him what he meant, and he said: "I am only a stupid farmer, and when I tried to memorize it the verses would not stick. So I hit on this plan. I memorized one verse and then went out and practiced that verse on my neighbors until I had it. Then I took the next verse and repeated the process, and the experience has been such a blessed one that I am determined to learn the entire gospel of Matthew that way." And he did it.

Examples of self sacrifice by Christianized Koreans are also among the favorite narratives of the missionaries. One story is that a missionary visited a small church to hold quarterly conference. He knew there was a mortgage of \$100 on the church, but learned that it was paid. This surprised him, as he knew how poor the people were, so he inquired how they had been able to do it. The reply surprised him.

"Brother Kim, Brother Pak and Brother Yi, our leading men," said one of the congregation, "could not endure the thought that the house of God should be in debt to a heathen money lender, so they put mortgages on their own homes and lifted the mortgage from the church."

Though the sufferer thereby, Korea was the precipitating cause of both the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese wars. The area of the country is



**A DEVIL HOUSE.**

92,000 square miles, about the size of Oregon, or 10,000 square miles larger than all New England with New Jersey and Maryland and Delaware added. The population is estimated at 14,000,000. The great mass of the people live in small towns and hamlets, and there are but few large cities. Seoul has a population of 200,000. Sogdo, Pingyang and Taiku 60,000 each, and Chemaipo and Haiju 20,000 each.

## TO LEAVE RICH PASTORATE.

**Dr. Aked Thinks New York Venture a Failure.**

The Rev. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York, has about concluded to abandon that pulpit, it is said, because he is convinced that his work in New York has been something of a failure. It is possible that he may hearken to a call from the First Congregational church of San Francisco or return to his native England.

Dr. Aked was offered the New York pulpit largely through the efforts of John D. Rockefeller, who is a leading member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church and who greatly admired the clergyman's freedom of thought and energy in English church and political movements. Dr. Aked has been credited with being the Standard Oil magnate's chief adviser in charity matters.

Four years ago Dr. Aked accepted the New York call, his aim being to build up a church that should be both



**DR. CHARLES F. AKED.**

metropolitan and cosmopolitan and in time one of the biggest churches of American Protestantism if not of the world. According to a statement made by the clergyman, "the great project we had in mind has completely broken down," and all because of differences over the site for a new edifice. New York's famous Central park is one of the causes, because, as Dr. Aked says, it "divides the city north of Fifty-ninth street into east and west, and if we build on either east or west we become a local, a parochial church, a neighborhood church. We could not be metropolitan and still less cosmopolitan, and, on the other hand, if we built below the park, where we could be both metropolitan and cosmopolitan, we would be submerged by business."

Illustrations of three of the new coins already struck—the sovereign, shilling and halfpenny—show few changes from the original dies. Except for the substitution of the portrait of the new king for that of his father, which, in accordance with the custom that has prevailed since the days of Charles II., is turned the opposite way to that of the preceding monarch, no change has been made in the design.

The reverse of the sovereign still bears the design of St. George and the dragon, which was engraved by Pistrucci in 1821, with slight modifications, such as the addition of a horse-hair crest on the helmet, which was introduced late in Victoria's reign.

On the halfpenny the Britannia shown on the reverse is that designed for Victoria's second bronze coinage, which omits the lighthouse and ship. The reverse of the shilling shows the same royal crest, a lion statant on the crown, as did the shilling of Edward. This device is of ancient origin, the first example being the gold half and quarter florin of Edward III. in 1343, which was revived on the lion shilling of George IV., but fell into disuse until its appearance on the coinage of Edward VII.

It is asserted that new designs will be produced on two denominations of the new silver coinage.

**Young Drexel a Messenger.** Millionaire Hustles to Learn Wall Street Game.

There is getting to be some "class" to the messengers of the Wall street brokerage houses these days since Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., was put on the job. Although the son of the celebrated Philadelphia banker and former partner of J. P. Morgan is probably the only millionaire among the boys who deliver stock, his presence



**ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JR.**

is an inspiration to the other "kids." There is something demoralizing about it, too, as Drexel took a half day off the second day of his employment, being an important part of the bridal procession at the wedding of his sister-in-law, Vivien Gould, to Baron Deles.

Young Drexel married Marjorie Gould a year ago and is now in the first grade of the curriculum entitled learning the Wall street game. It is not likely that he will ever purchase a seat on the Stock Exchange, but a knowledge of this branch of finance is necessary in the training of a banker, and that is what he will be eventually.

During his first day of work the young millionaire was shown around by the head of the messenger corps at the brokerage house that is paying him \$5 a week. It was a snowy day, and the first lesson took several hours. Drexel is twenty-two and something of an athlete, so none of the other messengers ventured on too great familiarity, though unable to refrain from some "kidding."

## New British Coins Called Too German



**T**HE new coinage of Great Britain, issued in honor of the coronation of King George V., has aroused another wave of anti-German sentiment among some of his subjects, and the blame is being placed largely on the shoulders of Bertram Mackennal, the designer.

The objection in this case is that the head of King George bears a much closer resemblance to Prince Henry of Prussia than to the king or ruler of Great Britain and Ireland, emperor of India, etc.

Because of this discovery there is considerable amazement expressed in London that neither the king nor any of his cabinet or close friends perceived the striking resemblance to the brother of Kaiser Wilhelm. If this resemblance had been noted before the coins were issued the dies could easily have been destroyed and new ones engraved, but this is now an impossibility.

The coins struck in honor of King Edward were considered too French, but the clamor that arose on that occasion is nothing as compared to the fanned German countenance on his son's coinage.

Because of the king's great interest in philately it is hoped by many that



**HEAD ON NEW GEORGIAN COINS.**

the new stamps will be an artistic improvement on the designs now in use. The king, it will be remembered, possesses one of the finest collections of postage stamps in existence. If the new stamps are to be judged by the late coinage this hope is vain, according to those desiring a change.

Illustrations of three of the new coins already struck—the sovereign, shilling and halfpenny—show few changes from the original dies. Except for the substitution of the portrait of the new king for that of his father, which, in accordance with the custom that has prevailed since the days of Charles II., is turned the opposite way to that of the preceding monarch, no change has been made in the design.

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**Germans Invent Novel Sleigh.** A curious new sleigh for two has made its appearance at Riesenburg, Prussia, which has all the elements of novelty and pleasurable excitement. It possesses no motor, but can show as much speed on an incline as any. There is but one runner, prop-



**ONE RUNNER GERMAN COASTER.**

erly speaking, though it is divided into two sections. The first is like the forward truck of a wagon, forming the steering portion of the tandem, the rear runner being immovable. The plan is similar to that of the bicycle and requires careful balancing, the occupant of the front seat doing the steering and the other preserving the equilibrium.