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Written for this Paper KOREAN REBELLION.

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THE kingdom of Korea is in the throes of a rebellion, and the Chinese are sending troops by the thousand to the aid of the king. Eight gunboats have already left

for the Korean shores, and it is said that there are sixteen men-of-war in the harbor of Chemulpo. The Russians and the English are sending their ships to Korea, and the flagship of our Asiatic squadron, the Baltimore, has already arrived. Admiral Skerrett is in command, and the American colony, in case the city of Seoul is bombarded, will be taken to the sea coast and put upon this ship for protection. It is hard to conceive the condition of Korea. The lower classes are little less than slaves. They have been oppressed for ages by the nobles, and the exactions of the government officials during the last two years have been so great that many of the natives are starving. An unsettled condition prevails throughout the whole peninsula, but the revolution rages at its worst at the south. Here 4,000 incendiary rebels have taken up arms against the government. They have massacred many of the officials and they have twice defeated the soldiers of the king. Their numbers have increased until it is said that they have in all about 10,000 followers, and many of these are armed with guns which they have captured from the royal troops. They have 3,000 match lock rifles, and the most of them have swords and spears. They have a thorough organization, and there are 100 men among them who have served as scouts. At the first battle, which occurred about two weeks ago, the government troops were victorious, but at the next, a few days later, the rebels conquered and 200 of the king's soldiers were left dead on the field. The advices we get here are

to the effect that the officers of the rebels are able and brave. They led the government troops into ambushes, and have outgeneraled them in nearly every instance. The rebels are favored by the people, and the government soldiers find it hard to get anything to eat. Li Hung Chang has sent a number of soldiers to the assistance of the king, but there has as yet been no battle between the Chinese and Korean troops. In the capital of Korea two-thirds of the people are said to be friendly to the rebels, who are marching toward Seoul, and it will be only the foreign troops which will prevent their taking the capital.

One of the chief cries of the rebellion is against the foreigners. I have before me a manifesto which has just been issued by them. It states that the foreigners must be expelled from the country, and that the old religion must be upheld. It advocates the destruction of the officials, and is of the most inflammatory nature. There is no doubt but that such of the missionaries as are outside Seoul are by no means safe. Dr. W. J. Hall was attacked by a mob in the city of Pen Yang the other day, and it is said that the governor of the city headed the mob. So far no foreigners have been killed, but the colony at the capital, numbering about one hundred foreigners, is in great danger, and only the presence of the foreign gunboats makes them safe. In the meantime the troops which China is pouring into Korea may possibly get into trouble with the Japanese. The two nations hate each other worse than do the Germans and the French. Each nation is afraid of the other, and each is apparently preparing for war. The advice received here state that the Chinese have sixteen transports of troops to Korea, and sixty-five hundred Japanese soldiers have already been landed on the Korean soil. There are about eight thousand Japanese people living in Korea. There are colonies at all ports, and at each of these ports a Japanese gunboat will be probably stationed. The Japanese have one of the best navies in the east. They are a nation of fighters, and they are sailing about Korea with chips on their shoulders. If the Chinese happen to run against them and dislodge the chips there will be a battle in no time, and a war between the two countries may spring up which will possibly involve Russia and England, and eventually bring on a great European war. It is impossible at this writing to state what is going to happen. These countries of the far east are different today than they have been in the past. Li Hung Chang has an army of 100,000

men equipped with the latest improved rifles, and the Chinese navy will rank well up with the great navies of Europe. Japan is making modern guns equal to those which are turned out at the Washington navy yard. The troops have been drilled by German officers for years. They are armed with rifles as good as any you will find in the world, made after a pattern invented by a Japanese, and they have something like 200,000 trained soldiers. They have navy yards and men-of-war equal to ours, and they are as brave as any people on the face of the globe. As to the bravery of the Chinese, this is a disputed question among the foreigners here. They have in the past been routed by western troops, but wherever they had good western leaders they have shown themselves efficient and courageous. Today they are in good condition for a great war, and the stories of the events of the next year may make some of the bloodiest pages of history.

I wrote from Shanghai of my visit to the great Chinese arsenal at Kiangnan, and I described its hundred acres of foundries, factories and powder works. Since then I have traveled thousands of miles through different parts of this great empire, and I find everywhere evidences of the wonderful preparation which these almond-eyed celestials are making to fight the barbarians, as they call us. At Nanking, 200 miles from the sea coast, I visited a naval school, presided over by English officers, and saw the cadets go through their maneuvers. At the city of Han Yang I inspected a gun factory, where they were making small arms, and at Nanking I saw vast powder works and the smoke stacks of an arsenal covering many acres. Here at Tien-Tsin, Li Hun Chung has between fifty and one hundred acres of buildings, in which the finest of modern guns are being made. He has schools for the education of officers for his army and navy, and nearly every one of the great viceroys of the empire has his own military establishment. There is a big navy yard at Foo Chow, below Shanghai, where the Chinese are making torpedo boats and modern vessels of war. This is on the Min river, and they have been building boats here for ten years of all sorts and sizes. I have seen some of the cruisers turned out of these yards, and they are equal to the same class of boats you will find in Europe and America. They make also armor plate and big guns, and, though they are now importing their steel in the shape of ingots, they are putting in such machinery as will enable them to make their own steel with their own iron, and they