

There is just one way to build a business. ADVERTISE IT!

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Call up 389 when you want the "News" Ad. Man to Call on You and Help You Make Your Advertising More Effective. He Can Do It.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

## The Korean's Opinion of the Russian and Jap.

(Written for the Deseret News by Arthur H. Hall, formerly editor of the Korean Independent.)

For centuries Korea has been overrun by the contending armies of Japan and China; and while the national dress in Korea is pure white, only children wearing colors, according to American standards it should be mourning black. Nor have the enemies of Korea lived only on her east and west sides; the

Manchu conquerors, who spread south Creeks of the south. And, as Kentucky was known as the "Bloody Ground," even before the white man's day, so Korea has been the "Bloody Ground" of Asia for five centuries. China claimed Korea, and has been, for the greater part of the time, her nominal master. From China Korea has received her literature and official language, most of her customs, her court and official methods, much of her architecture, her military standards, and a thousand odd customs

**He Fears the One and Hates the Other With a Perfect Hatred—This Hatred for Japan Was Increased When, After the Japan-China War, Japan Tried to Give Korea Honest Government and Thereby Aroused the Enmity of Korean Officials, Who are Notorious Grafters—Then, When Russia Later Got Control of the Customs and Their Emperor, the Koreans Had Fear Awakened in Their Breasts of the Bearded Men Who Had Insidiously Worked Their Way Into the Favor of the Land's Rulers—How Cossacks Rode Down Quaking Koreans in the Streets of Seoul—Daily Fights Between Natives and Japs in the Capital.**

what to make of the situation; and slowly but surely Russia began to make her possession of his majesty felt in the peninsula. MacLeay Brown, commissioner of customs, was soon after asked to step out of the Korean government, and a Russian was installed in his place. A Russian was appointed military supervisor of the Korean army. A Russo-Korean bank was established, and the funds of the government were moved thither from the native bank. In a short space of time after the doors of the Russian legation closed upon the

emperor of Korea, Russia had practical control of the land. This was proven by the sudden activity of the Independence club, an organization of Korean patriots who had banded together for the unity and integrity of Korea. By backing a paper operated by Americans, the Korean Independent, which published both English and native editions tri-weekly, and by various public meetings, an intense sentiment against the pro-Russian trend of affairs was aroused. This culminated in the murder of the Korean interpreter to the Russian legation



KOREAN TROOPS WHICH ARE MADE UP OF THE COUNTRY'S SCUM.

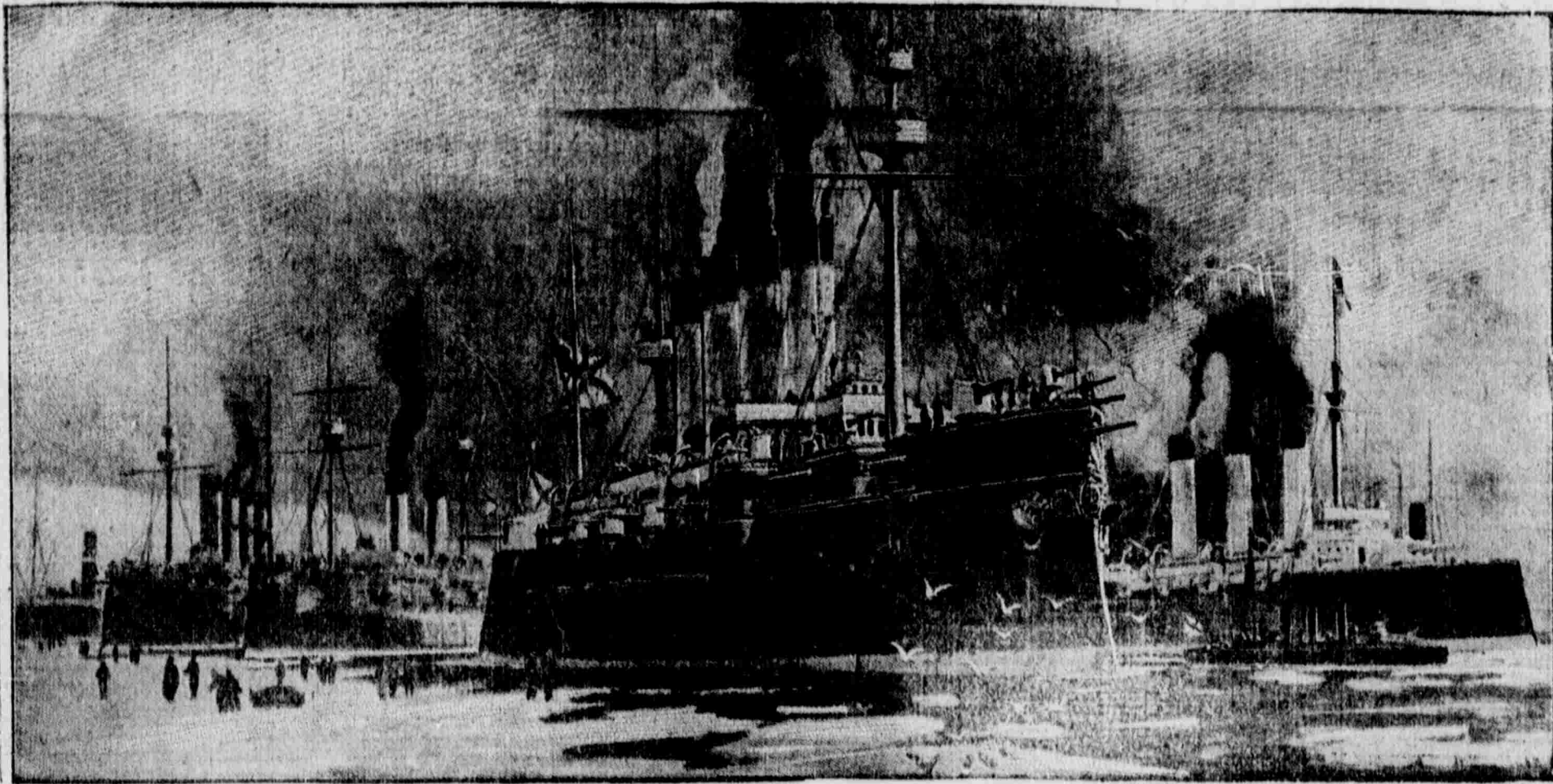
Korea, jumped at the chance in 1895 to free Korea. Internal trouble in Korea gave her an opportunity to throw her troops into that land, precipitating war with China. Korea did not resent Chinese suzerainty for it was only nominal, and she did not ask or want Japan to free her from China. And this is a remarkable fact that cannot be forgotten today—throughout the Japan-China war, in which Japan freed Korea from China, the sympathy of the entire British populace of the far east was with the Chinese and not with the Japanese.

In that war Japan's armies swept up the Korean peninsula to the Yalu and drove the weak Chinese hordes back to the Liaotung Peninsula; there, on the tip of the Tiger's Tail, they captured Port Arthur, the Gibraltar of the Yellow sea, and Northern China. The cry then was "Go to Peking!" At this point Russia and Germany stepped in and bade Japan pause. Not only that; they demanded that Japan give up every foot of soil that her armies had conquered—Manchuria and Korea. The reason was that the possession of these regions would ever be a menace to the integrity of China. Japan acceded and received an indemnity and the island of Formosa and the "freedom" of Korea. The Koreans hated their liberators—from a yoke they never really felt—with a perfect hatred. Everything Japan tried honestly but short-sightedly to



A KOREAN NOBLEMAN'S SADDLE HORSE AND ATTENDANTS.

### RUSSIA'S VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON, WHICH IS REPORTED TO BE PLAYING HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH ADMIRAL TOGO'S WARSHIPS.



The Vladivostok squadron may well claim the title of the phantom fleet. It has been alternately reported bottled up in the harbor of Vladivostok and captured by the Japanese, but Admiral Makaroff is now attempting to effect a junction of it with Port Arthur fleet and in this way combine to challenge the Japanese fleet.

tion, who was believed to be an important cog in the Russian wheel. At last, in the middle of March, 1895, the Russian minister submitted to the Korean emperor a paper asking whether the Korean government wished Russia to recede from the position she had taken. To the surprise of the world, the emperor gave an affirmative answer. Then "the mouse began to gnaw the rope and the rope began to hang the butcher," the Russian commissioner of customs graciously yielded up his position to MacLeay Brown; the Russo-Korean bank closed its doors, the funds going back to the Korean bank, and the Russian officer in charge of the Korean army went away. As a result of the Korean people's experience in those days, Russia had been feared by them as much as Japan had been hated; and such has been the case ever since. The residents of Seoul know fully the feeling of the Koreans to both Japanese and Russians. I have seen Cossacks go galloping down the wide avenues of Seoul and burst suddenly upon a crowd of Koreans without an instant's warning, and never look behind to see what injuries they heedlessly caused. A riot in the Japanese quarter. The islanders have flocked in large numbers to Seoul and southern Korea, much to the delight of foreigners, who find them obliging and efficient. Japan is building up a large trade with Korea; but the jealousy is deep-rooted and it will take generations to wipe it out. Hatred of Japan is one of the great obstacles to Korean prosperity; and as the tramp of armies shake the bare hills of Korea, and the roar of the guns of battle-ships echo along her desolate coasts, the hatred of Koreans for both the contestants will increase with every ounce of powder that is spent.

### TYPE OF TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER EMPLOYED BY THE RUSSIAN FLEET.



The losses suffered by the Russian navy are to be retrieved by Admiral Makaroff if possible. The new naval commander will look to the torpedo boat destroyers attached to the fleet for some daring work in the next clash.

which will bound her for as many years to come. Yet the Koreans are not in any sense Chinese, any more than they are Japanese; the difference between the Koreans and her two neighbors is so great that it may be stated with certainty that the people came originally from the Malay peninsula, by way of the islands along the Chinese coast, until they entered the peninsula on which they are today. This is to be remembered as a point in the case; the Koreans cannot and do not favor one of these nations because of any racial connection; there is none. Nor is there any racial connection or sympathy between the Koreans and the peoples to the north, the Manchus, with whom Russian statisticians have long affirmed that Russia will assimilate, because the ancient Manchurians under Ghengis Khan conquered European Russia. The Manchus are distinct from even the Chinese proper; they are a pastoral people and speak an agglutinative language (containing declensions and conjugations) which far removes them, so far as basic traits can do so, from the real Chinese. The Koreans are not of Manchu stock and have no affiliation with it. In fact, Ghengis Khan, who broke down the Great Wall and stretched his conquests to the Atlantic, never subdued Central and Southern Korea. Thus, the Korean people are as strange, considered historically, as is their position politically. They have fought Chinese, Japanese and Manchus as far back as their hoary records go. And now, passing down into modern days, there has been no assimilation and no change in the depth of their hatred and distrust of the people who surround them. Japan, always jealous of China's claim as suzerain over

do for Korea made the Koreans hate her worse. She instituted a reform cabinet about the Korean emperor; these and various other well-meant efforts at reformation were not well received by the wholly corrupt band of plundering Korean statesmen—or official bloodsuckers, to give them a more fitting name—and what happened? The Empress Min was soon suspected of neutralizing all the Japanese carpet-bagging plan of reconstruction in Korea; a band of infuriated Japanese desperadoes broke into the palace on the night of Oct. 5, 1895, and murdered the offensive empress. The act received as great condemnation officially and publicly in Japan as in the outside world, but from that morning Japanese influence was all in Korea, and the emperor of Korea fled from his palace—to the Russian legation. By her insidious policy of flattery Russia had, at an early day, made good friends with the Koreans in northern Korea. In coming across Asia she had had a good deal of practice in ingratiating herself with new peoples; for instance, she published Koreans at her own expense for circulation among the Mohammedans of Central Asia at the same time that she was running to the ground and imprisoning the followers of the prophet in European Russia; and one of her tricks with the Chinese was to cast coins for general circulation with the image of the Chinese emperor on one side and that of the czar on the other. With the Koreans, she instituted trade regulations that were of distinct advantage to both parties. Her policy with Japan has been of the same nature, and you will find the minkado has received every decoration and honor—the highest only—which the czar of Russia can give. With their emperor at the Russian legation, the Koreans did not know

### RUSSIAN SAILORS IN THE ACT OF LOADING A TORPEDO INTO A PNEUMATIC RIFLE.



The most recent engagement at Port Arthur, although disastrous to the Russians, showed them anxious to retrieve their reputation for daring. Their attempts to torpedo the Japanese vessels were a failure and resulted in much loss of life.