

COREA'S BIGGEST SQUEEZER.

All About Min Yung Jun, the Korean Premier, and How He Has Made His Millions.

**The People Terribly Oppressed—Our Legion Soldiers and Their Friends—
Dreaded to Extort Money—Their Fathers Who Will Be Starved to Death—
What Foreigners May Expect and Something About the American
Colon in Cuba.**

Special Correspondent of The Mirror
(Interviewed by FRANK M. CHURCHMAN, III.)



HE MAN who has had more to do with the oppression of the Korean people, and who was to a large extent the cause of the rebellion is going about his financial policy with hundreds of thousands of dollars. He lives in a chair, seated on a leopard skin, and he has a house containing rooms of rooms. He is said to be a millionaire. A few years ago he was worth practically nothing. He has made his immense fortune by squeezing the people, and by his rivalry with the Japanese. His name is Yung Ju, Ju. He is now about forty years old, but he is one of the greatest political strikers of the world, and he is an adept in the selling of offices and in getting money out of the people. A part of his revenue

The rebellion was not against the king, but against his officials, and, having the king not personally and his troops not directly involved, the rebels might have escaped his present troubles and fled to the Korean and Japan deferred to the Japanese.

HOW THEY HURRIED "GARY."

This squeezing, which states among the magistrates, runs, in fact, through the streets of Seoul, and the king has the dogged which time something like this.

The biggest fear have smaller fears. Under their backs to kill him.

And those small fears have other fears. And so ad infinitum.

Well, the Korean official has a lot of things to do. Great printer-master. Mr. Yang Jung, the Korean official, told me: Inside your chair when you go through the city of Seoul, I have seen the king's carriage and part of the time there was a soldier on

A LAND OF TREASURE.

Corea, like China, is a land of speculators. Officials who are paid something like \$500 a year are expected to squeeze about \$1,000 annually from the people. The people are not allowed to pay more than \$100 a year for their land taxes. Corea, and hence no incentive for the people to circumvent. If a man lays up money and has no other means of disposing of it, he is forced to invest it in the purchase of land. The electrician to the king, with whom I stopped, got his percentage on the price of the land. He said that he had everything he thought I could want.

a horse that the man who ran behind it and acted as my groom did not get his percentage of the hire. Such things are perfectly legitimate in Spain. The man who keeps the gate of your house is given a per cent of the amount of all purchases made. This, of course, comes out of the landlord, who is charged an additional price. If the percentage is not paid, the seller will get on there business, and he will be protected by all the gentlemen of the house.

The ultimate appearing is awful. You have to watch all the time for fear some one will lay a trap. It was cruel enough through you. The servants of foreign legations are not subject to the ordinary Canadian law, and our legation in Cairo, furnished with the establishment had been winding certificates to some about Coors stating that they were employed by the legation and that they had a close connection therewith to twenty thousand cash salaries for these. Each of the foreign legations has a number of foreign cash soldiers, and they are not subject to the law of the king, and my soldiers are of this character. An outrageous instance of squeezing occurred not long ago in connection with the Egyptian legation, and it was carried on a long time before the Egyptian minister found it out. These fellows went out into the country and they were not subject to the law of the country. They told some that the Russian minister had bought the claims against them, and that they must be paid. They were not subject to the law in Egypt, and brought their fight to the legation and kept them in the outer enclosure, which is reserved for the consuls. They were not subject to the law of the establishment. Here they whirled them from time to time in the paddies.

They would cry then half naked, and say, "I am a Russian, and have been in the army, and have been here with redoubt colors. Now and then they would let them out in the yard, and the minister came in sight, smiling, and saying, "I am a Russian, and have been in the army, and have been here with redoubt colors, and saw

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certain extent, have to grin and bear it. The greatest oppressors in Korea are the Chinese, and the Chinese minister, Yvan, is supposed to make a great deal of money in this way. The Chinese crowd at Chinsulpo made something like \$200 out of a square, which is monopolized in some way, on the ship mounds of rice from Korea, just before

the present crisis, and the whole of the social and governmental structure of this country and of those who is free to be honeycombed with corruption and bribery.

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WHAT POSSIBLERS MAY EXPECT.

These punishments will give you some idea of the horrors which are bound to attend any protracted war in this part of the world. The Japanese will carry on their struggle on Western methods, but the Chinese and the Chinese will do

they have taken. In the past, and must be taken by the prisoners who laid into their hands. During the war, however, the prisoners were not taken by the enemy, but by the enemy. The prisoners were carried away in iron cages, and I lost my father and cousin at Cateau a year or two ago. I was a prisoner while he was being shown as a curiosity to the people in all iron pens, the road of which was an iron cage in the past. This man said at the time that "Giles should give up a life for every man he had lost by his hand, and his position, if he was a prisoner, he would be able to carry out his threat. The latter of the present him, who is now at the head of the government, murdered the President of the United States, and he was in the most barbarous of ways. The heads of some of them were cut off, and their bodies were being laid together, the bodies of the dead were being laid out. The bodies of the dead were being laid out to feed in straw bags and were cast on all the ground around the prison. The prisoners were hardly positive today. The Germans are afraid of the foreigners, and the officials have no much sense in the people. The prisoners are not all, they are only a few years ago, and when war comes in the day, common sense has been lost.

THE AMERICAN COLONY IN CORREA. And this brings me to the American colony in Corea, which is the only one of the United States has ever produced any notable laboring there. Dr. H. N. Allen, now secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was one of the greatest of our diplomats. He has done more for Corea than any man ever connected with the United States. He has been in Corea for twenty years, and his service was organized on any other line a practical basis he would today be the American minister to Corea. He is a big, hearty, good-looking fellow, with a few boys, with him, and his house is made the legation compound. He comes from Ohio, and he is thoroughly an able man. He has been in Corea for twenty years, and he is one of the princes of the royal family, and his value to America and Europe is incalculable. The American colony in Corea is the only one of the United States has ever produced any notable laboring there. I will write more concerning him in a future letter. He has been a professor and an educator all his life.

He comes from Michigan and was educated largely through the influence of Dr. Dickinson. He is a man of no special talents, but he is making a very good scholar. There is only one American colony in Corea, and that is that of Morrell, who is a man of no special talents, but he is making a very good scholar. There is only one American colony in Corea, and that is that of Morrell, who is a man of no special talents, but he is making a very good scholar.

The first part of Chittenden's journey, through the interior, lives in New York. He has spent some years in the United States, and he is a man of no special talents, but he is making a very good scholar. He is a man of no special talents, but he is making a very good scholar.

W. J. Townsend, the other member of the firm, is a man of no special talents, but he is making a very good scholar.

...import, why does a big business in shipping all sorts of things out of the country and in importing supplies for the king—the court and the people.

THE MISSIONARIES.
The missionary force in Corea is large, and it has done a great deal of good work. I don't believe there are more earnest, active and intelligent missionaries anywhere than you will find in this country. They have a strong hold upon the people, and they are increasingly respected by the king. The headquarters of the missions are in Seoul. The work is chiefly done by the Presbyterians and Methodists and

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COREA'S FRIENDS MINISTER,
It is very unfortunate that this

bellion occurred just at this time, and the Chinese are allowed to control affairs they will put the country in worse state than ever. The king himself is more progressive than any of his nobles, and he is anxious to see the country improved and his people bettered. It was only a few months ago that he undertook to establish a post-office, and to do this he called to Washington Mr. Ye Chin Yun who, for years, was the secretary of the Chinese legation, and was asked for a time

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Sergetion Congress.
The Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in connection with the Rio Grande Western railway, was selected as the official route for the delegates and the friends who go to Denver to attend the Irigation Congress.
A special Pullman car will leave the Lake Saturday evening, September 15, with the delegates.
Tickets for the round trip, good thirty days, cost. Call on Mr. J. A. Beckus, city ticket agent, No. 18 west Second South street, for tickets and Pullman berths.

The U. S. A. National Bicentennial will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in September and the Burlington Route has been selected as the Official Route from Denver in Chicago. Fare \$10.00 Odgers, Salt Lake, Spanish Fork and in accordance with the schedule will return. On sale, September 15, and to return until September 20th, 1939. Secure your tickets at the Grand Western Railway, Ogden, U. S. A. Most successful route and to see the road, via the Burlington Route.

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GROUNDED WORK FOR H2.

On September 24, the R. G. and Western Ry., some line of this work in the O. & R. and the point was very low extended rate of \$3. from Lake, Ogden, Provo, etc., Pittsburgh and return. These goods until September 24. Two fast last night from Lake at 8:30 a. m. and 11:30 a. m. for Pittsburgh and all points east. First and second class sleeping cars. Free travelling chair cars. I suggested that sickness should be recognized at Union Ticket Office, R. G. & W. R., 12 West Second South. Street E. A. Bentley, agent.

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