

2 PROPHECIES FULFILLED

Korea, Land of Calm, Torn
Asunder, by Invasion of
Foreigners—Wealth of
Hermit Kingdom Tempts
Buccaneers.

Although the Japanese in Korea partially suppressed the reports to the outside world when the queen of Korea was murdered in her bed and burned by Japanese soldiers, policemen and disgruntled Koreans, the story did get out and all the cunning diplomacy at the hands of the Japanese was employed to allay the indignation of other powers. Tomorrow Mr. Haskin will tell the story of the downfall of Korea at the hands of the Japanese and of the story of murder and diplomacy that were used to bring about Korea's ruin.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Oct. 5.—When in 1871 the Taikun, regent of the Hermit Kingdom, prophesied the ruin of Korea in the event of the failure of the Koreans to exclude all foreigners, he merely voiced the sentiment then felt by the yellow races of Eastern Asia toward the upstart. Yet, in the light of what has transpired since that time, the words of Taikun are not without interest. They were engraved upon tablets erected at the gates of the walled city of Seoul, and were as follows:

Two Prophecies Fulfilled.

"The barbarians beyond the sea have invaded our land and violated our waters. If we do not fight them we must make treaties with them. Those who are in favor of a treaty sell their country. Let this be a warning to ten thousand generations."

Here spoke the yellow ruler who considered all foreigners "devils." His ideas were those that formerly obtained in both China and Japan. A later and more statesmanlike prophecy, and one which this generation has seen fulfilled, was made by the remarkable Chinese, Li Hung Chang.

At the time of the Taikun's warning the world was known to Korea by the number of Koreans journeyed to Peking by land and paid tribute to the Chinese emperor. The tribute having been collected, China cared little about Korea, and interfered but little in her affairs. For centuries the people of the country had been to hold little or no communication with the outside world. When a ship went upon the rocks along the coast of the peninsula the mariners who succeeded in getting ashore were hospitably received and assisted in getting back to the shore. Those who were expelled or killed. Those who essayed to enter Korea by the north frontier, and the were few, usually fell into the hands of the half wild inhabitants of the hills, who were tiger hunters and bandits on occasion, and who would have wanted itself. Generally speaking, they were murdered.

Christianity Not Wanted.

About 150 years ago an effort was made by Roman Catholics to penetrate Korea and convert its inhabitants to the Christian faith. Although the country has been described by some as a land of crime, and the life of the inhabitants ideally happy, the spread of Christianity among the Koreans was bitterly fought by methods harsh as those of the Spanish Inquisition. The missionaries were French, a part of the great army of fearless and self-sacrificing men who were at that time risking, and often losing, their lives among the heathen hordes of the Orient. They underwent unheard of privations and hardships of every kind in entering Korea in disguise and making converts in secret. Often these fell victims, with their converts, to the wrath of the official classes. A favorite mode of punishment was to bind a priest and inflict many strokes with a heavy paddle. He was next taken to the public decapitation ground and tortured until the beheading ended his sufferings.

France undertook early in the nineteenth century to discipline the Hermit Kingdom for the wholesale slaughter of the last of the priests then in Korea, and a French fleet was dispatched to put into effect the statement of the Emperor of France that the action of the King of Korea in murdering French priests was a heinous crime. The French burned the city of Kangwon, but the natives made the interior too hot for the French when they sought to advance, and the expedition returned without having overthrown the kingdom.

Destroying Buccaneering Schooner.

As late as the close of the American Civil War, Korea was so little known that the most fantastic tales of the strange customs of the king and nobles, and the boundless mineral resources of the country were readily believed in the United States. In 1866, General Sherman, under Captain Preston, with a crew of Malays, ready for any adventure, set out from the land from the China coast upon a buccaneering expedition. The Taikun ordered the attempt of the foreigners to land from their vessel in the Zai Tong river should be frustrated at any cost in blood. The people of Pyongyang turned out with many strange varieties of weapons, including fire arrows that exploded in the air, and wearing armor made of many thicknesses of cloth. They dragged a few ancient cannon to the river banks and began an attack which ended after several days in the

burning of the General Sherman by means of floats sent down the stream saturated with oil and set afire. The invaders who were not killed on the schooner met death on shore, and the sailing chains of the General Sherman were hung up at the gates of Seoul. Yang as a warning to foreigners. They hang there today.

The story that the General Sherman's secret object was to secure large quantities of priceless jewels in the royal tombs of Pyongyang, the ancient capital, fired other adventurers with desire to visit Korea. A year later they sailed from Shanghai an expedition in which General Sherman's ship was with a crew of Chinese and Malays, took part. They reached Pyongyang and had dug down to the graves covering of a royal tomb when they were driven off by the natives. The only result of the venture was a book written by Ernest Oppert, who said that the plan was to secure the relics from the tombs and to force the Koreans to guarantee the safety of Christian converts.

Redress Is Demanded.

When the news of the disastrous end of the General Sherman expedition reached Washington, Admiral Smith, commander of the U. S. S. "Wachusett," was ordered to Korea to demand redress. He reached Seoul in the dead of winter, sent a letter to the king, awaited a reply until it was apparent that the ship would be frozen in and would be unable to obtain provisions. Later Admiral Rogers was dispatched to Korea and attacked the defenses at the mouth of the Yalu river as an act of reprisal. At this time factional politics had split the Koreans into two parties, the nobles being arrayed on one side and the king on the other, each party having adherents among the common people, and the admiral took the opportunity to make the sea south of ice bound ports, had frightened the Hermit kingdom no little. This period marked the beginning of the terrible end of Korea as a nation.

Forcing Treaties With Korea.

Japan had her eye upon Korea. Russia wanted the country. China, whose suzerainty was lacking in substance, and who had admitted her inability to control Korea, presented to neither power material obstacles. In 1876 a Japanese fleet under General Kuroda anchored at Chemulpo and announced that Japan would make a treaty or make war to open Korea. A treaty was made opening various ports and allowing Japan to establish a settlement at Fusan. The Taikun now behind the throne under the title of "Great Elder," the king having reached majority, was a man of a different type. He had been to the white invaders. He was still fighting the policy of admitting foreigners when the Japanese, with the United States, made in 1882, by Admiral Shufeldt. He was behind the movement that resulted in the mobbing of the palace and an effort to murder the king and queen who advocated the making of treaties with Japan and western nations. China took the situation in hand, and an army, executed mob leaders to the number of 100, invited the Taikun to a banquet, seized him and sent him as a prisoner to Peking.

King Issues Proclamation.

The king escaped from the palace while his ministers were being murdered, and the queen, disguised as a maid, was carried away by a coolie. The king then issued a proclamation that is of interest in the light of developments that have followed. He asserted that the policy of exclusion, followed by his dynasty for five centuries was a mistaken one. Western nations had advanced in arts, invention, commerce and civilization. They had even equaled China in glory and had treated with them accordingly. Japan had opened her ports. He proposed to make treaties with America and Germany and England, regardless of course heaped upon the shoulders of scholars, he said, were blind if they did not realize that Korea could not continue to drive away foreigners and secure the safety of all nations and yet hope to survive. Foreign religions he considered "wicked and sensual," and the policy of adoption, which wanted guns, steamships, physicians and schools. The stone tablet of the Taikun he ordered removed.

Think America Violated Treaty.

With America, he said, was a treaty that has been the subject of much discussion since Japan has destroyed Korean independence. It provided for commercial intercourse and extra territorial rights for Americans. A clause provided that "if other powers deal unjustly with either government the other will support its ally." Korea had about an amicable arrangement, thus showing her friendly feelings. The United States is charged with having violated this treaty when it refused to save Korea from the Japanese. The American government held that the refusal to grant Korea independence was a breach of the treaty. But that does not prevent the Koreans, who know America has better than any other nations and who have the sympathy of Americans here, from believing that the United States violated its treaty and failed to live up to its obligations.

Li Hung Chang's Prophecy.

About the time these treaties were being made Li Hung Chang made his famous prophecy. It was one that did credit to his sagacity and ranks in modern Korean history with that other famous prophecy of the old Taikun. Li Hung Chang wrote to Korean government ministers: "Of recent years Japan has adopted the policy of the United States. She is looking about for some convenient acquisition which may recoup her. The fate of Korea should be a warning to Korea as well as a regret to China. By making alliances with white powers Korea can best frustrate the plans of Japan for territorial aggrandizement across the Korean straits."

The prophecies of Taikun and of Li Hung Chang have been fulfilled. Korea is a vassal state, and the fate of its people rests with the will of Japan.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT PULLMAN

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pullman, Wash., Oct. 5.—The new public school building on Methodist hill is nearing completion and will be occupied about the ninth of the month. The crowded conditions of the schools, in spite of the fact that another building was built two years ago, necessitated the building of the new building. The building contains four rooms and will cost about \$18,000 when finished. The public schools have increased greatly in attendance this year and there are about 600 students and 21 teachers. This is the first year that there has been a senior class and there are 15 members of the high school. The building is the first of a new class in the list of courses and this class is being taught by H. J. Lechner, a State college graduate. The new school will be occupied by the fifth and sixth grades and will also furnish room for the high school laboratories.

FREE LIST ONLY A RUSE—ARMOUR TO CONTROL SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCT.

By John E. Lathrop.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A possible benefit which might accrue from the removal of the duty of hides will be nullified by the beef packers and the National City bank of New York, to the detriment of which Samuel McRoberts has been elected as a representative of the Armour interests of Chicago.

The official announcement is made that the National City bank is establishing an important bank in South America for the purpose of controlling the supply of beef and by-products of South American.

Hides are an important by-product of the cattle industry of any country, and it is well known here that the Armour and other Chicago packers have been planning for some time to capture bodily the South American beef trade and control the hides which flow from that country to the United States.

Consumer, as Usual, Loses.

Indeed, this fact was known during the tariff debates, and was used in consideration of the hides tariff. The hides industry by the Chicago packers will come control of all imported hides, and to the extent that South American hides affect the domestic trade in hides and the domestic manufacture of boots and shoes, there will be no benefits to the "ultimate consumer of footwear."

Lemon Grower Holds Position.

Another article of western production which will occupy an economic position not plainly intended by the tariff makers is the California lemon. The lemon is now understood that they were handed a large lemon by the railroads, which, immediately the tariff on lemons was increased, elevated freight rates on the lemons, taking themselves the whole advantage expected by the California lemon growers. The higher price, therefore, caused by the higher duty of lemons will simply enrich the coffers of the transcontinental railroads, and the United States will profit by the larger duty, will "hold the sack."

Functions of Banks.

The plans of the National City bank to control South American beef and hides, is being cited by the followers of Senator La Follette as another instance of the need of reform in banking in the United States. La Follette, in his recent speech on the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency bill, analyzed our banking methods exhaustively, and set forth that "financial banking was the very thing which gave the interests of our national activities. He pleaded for commercial banking and argued that the normal function of a bank is to loan money to business men, not to become high financiers and control the industries of the nation."

La Follette gave proof of the dominance of railroads and the large manufacturing industries by the banking concerns, and showed how Wall street operations have been changed, from the simple bartering of securities, to the manipulation of banking banks.

The La Follette contentions will have an important bearing on the congressional consideration of the report of the monetary commission, at the head of which is Senator Aldrich, and which had hoped to submit its findings to the committee on Banking and Currency. The report will be vigorously opposed by those who are of the La Follette frame of mind, and it is expected that the report will be found in that category.

PHYSICIAN'S KNIFE IN MURDER CASE

Murderer's Attorney Seeks
to Build "Operation" Plea,
but Doctor Objects.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Tacoma, Oct. 5.—"You had better not try to make me out as the one responsible for Newcomb's crime," heartily declared Dr. F. W. Rinkenberg to Attorney J. Matthew Murray, who is defending Newcomb against the charge of having murdered Martin Kvalshaug following an intrigue with the Newcomb's wife, who is also in jail here charged with being an accomplice to the crime. After a spirited colloquy Murray refused to release the physician from appearing at the trial as a witness.

Dr. Rinkenberg is the surgeon who operated on Newcomb for appendicitis several months before the crime. On the crime for which Newcomb is on trial, and it is the intention of the accused man's attorneys to show that this operation had something to do with the insanity with which they declare Newcomb to have been when he lay in wait and shot down Kvalshaug as he was returning from a dance accompanied by his treacherous wife.

Rinkenberg and the lawyer waxed exceedingly angry during their discussion of the case. The fact that the subpoena had been served on the physician just as he was about to put in several months in study did not soothe his feelings.

"The operation I performed on Newcomb never made him insane and if you attempt to lay his crime at my door, I'll tell you that much," hotly declared the doctor. "Newcomb was as normal as I am before I touched him. If you try to hold me from my trip I will testify to some things that will surprise you."

Before the interview terminated each man had invited the other to come out and settle it in the kind of a fist fight, but nothing of the kind materialized.

PRIESTS OF PALLAS CARNIVAL OPENED

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5.—Today marked the opening of the Priests of Pallas fall carnival. Thousands of visitors from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma and other states are here to vie with the residents of Kansas City in getting their fill of mirth and pleasure during the remainder of the week. A grand electrical pageant, the Priests of Pallas ball, a motor flower parade and a series of operatic performances are to be the prominent features of the week's festivities.

ROYAL COMMISSION
ON TUBERCULOSIS

Montreal, Oct. 5.—The new royal commission on tuberculosis held its initial meeting in Montreal today to organize and map out a program of work. The commission will make a complete study of the conditions affecting the question of tuberculosis in Montreal and other large cities. The present laws on the subject will be investigated and the commission will report to the government as to what further legislative action is necessary to combat the disease.

PASTOR VANISHES; SODOES ORGANIST

Police of Several Cities Conduct Search for Missing Linton, Ind., Man.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Butte, Mont., Oct. 5.—The police of Linton, Ind., have communicated with the officers of this city in an effort to locate the Rev. Edward Oliver Tilburn, former pastor of the Shortridge Christian Memorial church and one of the best known of Butte's fashionable clergymen.

Tilburn disappeared mysteriously from Linton 12 days ago. At the same time, his organist, Miss Mary Smith, disappeared. No trace of the two has been found.

The Linton church board has dismissed Tilburn in view of the circumstances connected with the disappearance of the minister and his organist, who is said to be a strikingly beautiful girl.

Mrs. Tilburn and her daughter are in Butte. They profess ignorance of the whereabouts of Tilburn.

BUCKEYE DAY AT SEATTLE FAIR

Seattle, Oct. 5.—Nearly 5000 former residents of the Buckeye state attended the celebration of Ohio day at the exposition here today. The day was a fact that the rain fell the greater part of the day. Governor Harmon wired J. W. Brown, president of the Ohio club, that owing to the press of business he could not be present at the celebration. Senator Piles of Washington was then invited and accepted the invitation to deliver an address in place of Governor Harmon. Luncheon was served at 12:30 at the New York state building. J. W. Brown was president of the day and music and addresses by various speakers composed the program for the afternoon. In the evening a reception and ball will be given in the Washington state building.

WANT PROJECT COMPLETED.

Nampa, Idaho, Oct. 5.—Senator William E. Borah will address the citizens of this city and community tonight at a mass meeting to be held for the purpose of forwarding the matter of a United States bond issue to complete the Payette-Bolsie reclamation project as well as other reclamation projects already well under way by the government and for which the funds provided by the reclamation law are insufficient. The settlers who have lived on the projects up to the present time have, many of them, well nigh exhausted their resources and unless the projects are soon finished and water furnished the homesteaders there will be much serious hardships.

MILITARY SURGEONS MEET IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—Soldiers and sailors and wounds are to be discussed by distinguished medical men from all parts of the world at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, which began its sessions today at the New Willard hotel.

The attendance at the meeting includes about 150 surgeons, distinguished in the army, navy and national guard of the various states and the United States public health and marine hospital service, as well as representatives of Great Britain, France, China and several other foreign countries.

Today was devoted to the routine business of the association. The regular program of papers, addresses and discussions will be taken up tomorrow and continued through three days. Tomorrow there will be a symposium on naval problems, the organization of the medical department and the sanitary service of the fleet under present conditions, and what organization is necessary in view of future expansion.

One of the striking features of the session will be a paper by Surgeon C. F. Stokes, who commanded the relief on the cruise around the world.

Friday will be devoted to problems concerning public health as bearing upon the health of the world in peace and war. That part of the program will embrace a large number of papers by well known army medical officers.

OUT OF OUR TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

We will be open for business Monday, September 13, at 411 Washington street, a blocks west of our temporary place, F. H. Moorehouse & Co.

GOING DOWN EVERY DAY

Although She Had a Good
Physician, Mrs. Beaty Was
Going Down Till She
Took Cardui.

Lusk, Texas—"I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Cardui," writes Mrs. E. Beaty, of Lusk, Texas. "I had female troubles, pains in my back, a dizzy, dull headache, palpitation of the heart, fullness at my stomach, and was so weak I could only sit up a little while at a time and began to have fevers every day."

"I had one of our best physicians treating me, but was going down rapidly every day, so decided to try Cardui. Before I had finished the first bottle I felt much improved in every way. I have taken 10 bottles and am now up and able to do my work."

When you are weak, take Cardui, for it will help to make you strong, as it has helped thousands of other sick women.

Its ingredients are perfectly harmless, its action is gentle, and it will not interfere with any other medicine you may be taking.

Use it freely. It will help you.

NOTE.—The Cardui Home Treatment for Women consists of Cardui (1), Thorndike's Black Draught (2), or Vio (3), for the liver, and Cardui Anesthetic (4). These remedies may be taken singly, by question, or three together, as a complete treatment for women's ailments. Write to: Ladies' Sample Suit Shop, 343 1/2 Washington St., Portland, Ore. Home Treatment for Women sent on request, on request.

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Would never be taken for a Raincoat on a frosty morning—looks just like an overcoat then. On the other hand it will not be taken for an overcoat on a rainy or damp morning.

It's a coat which by careful tailoring and a wise selection of materials has been made a practical and popular garment.

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—we have just received a shipment of 200 Ladies' and Misses' Sample Suits from four of the highest-grade manufacturers in America. The majority are strictly tailored; coats 45 inches to 50 inches long, in broadcloths, diagonals and wide-wale serges.

—we KNOW we have the goods, as four-fifths of our business is from those that have inspected our samples, and come back to purchase after shopping all over Portland. This is conclusive evidence.

\$25.00 to \$30.00 Values

\$15.85

—we have a line of broadcloths in black, value to \$30.00 \$17.85

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That's the time to strike them, when they first come. Strike them hard. Master them completely. No delay, no trifling, no foolishness. Hit your cold hard right from the start. This is the way: a hot footbath, some hot drink, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The cough goes, the inflamed throat membranes are healed. Show these statements to your doctor. Ask him if every word we say here is not true. Then follow his advice. He knows.

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