

LOSING GAME IN KOREAN POLITICS

Downfall of Emperor Who Grew Ambitious—Japan's Coarse Work in Securing Control of Empire—How Korea Is Governed.

Upon the summit of the loftiest mountain peak upon the island of Kanghwa, owned by Korea, there stands a wind-swept altar which legend declares to have been erected by Tangun some 20 centuries before the birth of Christ in Bethlehem. It cannot be wondered, then, that Korea is a land of dreamers; that it wants to be left alone, especially by Japan, whose nations were savages long after the people of Korea were building cities like the new and modern ones in America today. Tomorrow Mr. Haskin will tell of the trouble that has been eating between Japan and Korea for centuries and how the natives of Korea hate the "Little Brown Men."

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Korea is today nominally independent. The country is nevertheless virtually a part of Japan, and it is the commonly expressed opinion among foreign residents of that country that annexation and the abolition of rights of extra-territoriality will be the next developments of Japanese policy. In fact, the Japanese have not hesitated to urge that these steps be taken. It is true that the royal house, the "repose" of which Japan has guaranteed several times, together with the independence of the country, still exists. It is "royal" in merely a formal sense. The young emperor, concerning the question of whose mental incompetence those who know him best differ, but not very widely, is a prisoner in the palace. In another position untenable Russia withdrew. The emperor was not displeased because he had begun to absorb European power was about to absorb the independence club survived for a time, leading a turbulent life, but he created a little ferment and even the women were talking politics during the last days of the existence of the movement.

Japan Takes Part.

The end of the year 1898 found the Taikwon in his grave, at the ripe age of 80, and again Russia and Japan proclaimed the "open door" in Korea as their fixed policy, and demanded of Russia a treaty to maintain Korean independence and acknowledge the preponderance of Japanese interests in Korea and her exclusive right to inaugurate governmental reforms. War was imminent and the emperor, bent on formally declaring Korea neutral. The emperor of Japan declared war upon the ground that Russia threatened to absorb Manchuria and threatened the independence of Korea.

Japan Tightens Collar.

War began. The Japanese once more insured to Korea her independence and the "repose" of the royal family. Marquis Ito was dispatched to Seoul to reassure the emperor. But as war progressed Japan tightened the collar about Korea. The emperor awakened from his dream of security when, in the autumn following the conclusion of peace at Portsmouth, Japan demanded that he should recall his ministers from foreign courts and give over to the direction of Korea's foreign affairs. A

More Murders Follow.

The escape of the king and the disfigurement of the Japanese was followed by a royal proclamation demanding the blood of the traitors who had aided the Japanese, in the murder of the queen, and in other projects of the imperial government looking to the absorption of Korea. The result was rioting in which several of the former cabinet ministers—the king had formed a new cabinet—were murdered. The news that the king was again in power served, however, to quiet the majority

of Koreans, and the announcement that reforms were to be undertaken was received gladly by both Koreans and foreigners.

Americanizing Korea.

Now returned to Korea from Washington, Dr. Philip Jaisohn, a Korean who had been a reformer in 1897 and who had studied in the United States after the uprising. So Jai Peel, he was called in Korea. He had worked his way through college in America and secured a government position, studied at Johns Hopkins university and received a degree in medicine. He was practicing his profession in the national capital when the news of the murder of the queen reached him and he at once threw up his profession and started home. He became foreign adviser to the king. An optimist, he took Korean reformations seriously and was about hastening to Korea by methods were up-to-date and distinctly American.

King Becomes Emperor.

An athletic park outside of Seoul, an agricultural experiment station, a new paper conducted upon the American plan, and announcing that its reason for existence was to create public opinion in Korea, were among the regular work of the return of the Washington physician. Then came the independence club, fashioned after the pattern of the English and American clubs, and something of the philosophy of various modern American statesmen and politicians, began to be discussed in the independence club was flourishing, and the popular organ, "The Independent," coming hot from the presses in both English and Korean, that neither power in the United States nor the independence club was to be trifled with. In this treaty Japan slipped back to the position of a power in Korea, were among the regular work of the return of the Washington physician. Then came the independence club, fashioned after the pattern of the English and American clubs, and something of the philosophy of various modern American statesmen and politicians, began to be discussed in the independence club was flourishing, and the popular organ, "The Independent," coming hot from the presses in both English and Korean, that neither power in the United States nor the independence club was to be trifled with.

Old Times Get in Again.

As the emperor gained confidence he yielded to the influence of Koreans of the old regime who disliked the sort of reform Dr. Jaisohn was pushing, and the independence club was unpopular within the palace. The upshot was that the mails were denied to the newspaper, and Dr. Jaisohn, who had been secured under a contract covering several years, was paid off in advance, till the emperor, he took the hint and took his departure for Philadelphia. Russia continued for a time to grow more prominent and dominant in Korean affairs. Finally Great Britain took a hand in the game of Korean politics and assembled a fleet at Chemulpo. The emperor was to discourage Russia and finally went the way of all reform in Korea, after having been charged with attempting to create a republic. Dr. Jaisohn's efforts had created a little ferment and even the women were talking politics during the last days of the existence of the movement.

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CHURCH OBSERVES HUNDRETH YEAR

Followers of Alexander Campbell Hold Monster Celebration.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8.—The arrangements for the centennial celebration of the Christian church which will be held here next week, beginning on Monday and continuing till Tuesday, October 19, are practically completed and the delegates have begun to arrive in large numbers. It is expected that fully 50,000 delegates representing Christian churches in all parts of the United States, Scotland, Scandinavia, Australia, Japan and elsewhere will be in attendance during the week.

Five great auditoriums, with an aggregate seating capacity of 30,000, have been engaged for the purpose of holding the parallel sessions of the celebration and the convention. All are in compact group at the entrance to Schenley park. The plans of his great tour through the west and south. Among the large number of distinguished men who are expected to be present and deliver addresses at the different meetings are Representative Champ Clark, former Representative John Allen, Life Pence, T. J. Phillips, Judge E. R. Aftman and F. A. Henry, Theodore P. Shontz, former head of the Panama canal work; R. A. Long, president of the National Lumbermen's association and many others.

The origin of the Christian church dates from the publication in 1828 of a document, known as the "Declaration and Address," which led to the formation of the church in 1829. The church has 1,250,000 members, with 6000 ministers, and about 40 schools, colleges, hospitals, etc. It also has many churches in many foreign countries in the far east.

Furious debate followed, to the music of Japanese troops marching and countermarching about the palace. Threats were made and the emperor declined to sign the document. The seals were ultimately affixed to it despite his protests. But while Korean patriots were kneeling in front of the palace in the bitter cold of a frosty November night, the emperor, who had agreed to the measures proposed and the various legations were accordingly withdrawn. The first to withdraw was America. The Korean side of the argument had not been heard and American residents had no right to sign an agreement under which our legation, without awaiting fuller knowledge, was the result. To put it mildly, American in Korea held their breath. They continue to do so today when mention of the incident is made.

The emperor, under close espionage and still a virtual prisoner in his palace, still hoped and intrigued against fate. When the Hague conference was sitting in 1907 he secretly supplied the representatives with funds and dispatched them to The Hague to ask for the intervention of the powers. They were denied hearing. This attempt, however, afforded opportunity to be rid of him. She demanded that he abdicate in favor of the crown prince, sign the necessary treaty, and be escorted to Japan, and without his seal, in 1905; proceed to Tokyo to apologize, and appoint a regent. The result was the appointment of the crown prince as regent. Within a few days Marquis Ito had the Korean prime minister, asking for the regent, to sign an agreement under which the power of the Korean government, even in internal affairs, was extinguished. Then followed the obnoxious proclamation. Japan's next move was to crown a puppet emperor and separate the father from his son, the national existence of Korea was snuffed out.

TERCENTENNIAL OF "FATHER OF BAPTISTS"

Newport, R. I., Oct. 8.—Though his remains rest in the old Newport burial ground, there were few persons hereabouts who recalled the fact that today was the tercentennial of the birth of John Clarke, one of the founders of Rhode Island and known in history also as "the father of American Baptists." Dr. Clarke was born in Suffolk, England, October 8, 1609. At the age of 28 he emigrated to the new world because of his deep sympathy with the Puritans in their struggles for religious freedom, but when he arrived in Boston he found the government intolerant and oppressive because of the theological controversies in which it was involved. As a result of his dissatisfaction with conditions in Boston, Dr. Clarke resolved to plant a new colony where real freedom of religious expression might prevail, and having received the encouragement of Roger Williams he proceeded with a small party to an island in Narragansett bay to use as a retreat from intolerance. The island was known as Aquidneck, and afterward as Rhode Island.

Dr. Clarke owed his title of "the father

ALASKA CENTRAL WILL BE SOLD

Panic of 1907 Caused Road to Go Into Bankruptcy—Morgan May Buy.

UNVEIL MEMORIAL TO SHAKESPEARE

London, Oct. 8.—In the presence of a large number of interested spectators representing various literary and dramatic societies, the stage and literary as well as social circles, Sir H. Beechbonnet Tree today unveiled a beautiful memorial tablet to indicate the site of the Shakespeare Globe playhouse, Bankside. The site of the old playhouse is now covered by the brewery of Barclay & Perkins, Park street, Southwark. In 1613 the old Globe theatre was burned down but it was rebuilt in the following year, and it is the rebuilt house which is usually described as Shakespeare's playhouse, though, as far as an inscription goes, Shakespeare had nothing to do with the house after it was rebuilt. The movement for placing this tablet was launched by the Shakespeare Reading Society of London. The memorial tablet now adorning the wall facing Park street is five feet six inches by three feet six inches. It was designed by Dr. William Martin, F. S. A., and executed by Professor Lanteri of the Royal School of Art, Kensington. It shows in bronze relief Bankside in the time of Shakespeare, the Globe playhouse forming the central feature, with the Thames river, Shakespeare's house, commemorated by the Shakespeare Reading Society of London, and by subscribers in the United Kingdom and India.

A new application of the electric light bath consists of a half cylinder, studded with incandescent lamps, which may be placed over a person lying in bed the light being both radiated and reflected to him.

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Panic of 1907 Caused Road to Go Into Bankruptcy—Morgan May Buy.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 8.—The foreclosure sale of the Alaska Central railway, according to advices from Valdez, is to take place there tomorrow. It is the general belief among financiers that J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York, through their connection with Canadian financial institutions, hold a considerable number of Alaska Central bonds, and that it is the intention of the firm to be a bidder at the foreclosure sale. George W. Perkins, a Morgan representative, recently visited Alaska and made a thorough inspection of the property. The Alaska Central road has had a short but checkered career. When it was started it was a rather pretentious affair. It was the intention to have it extend from Valdez to the Tanana river, about 400 miles. About 60 miles of the road were put in operation in 1907, and there were about 40 miles under construction, while contracts had been let for 186 additional miles. Then the crash came. In May of last year a receiver was appointed for the company at the instance of the bondholders, following a default in interest on the bonds. A large part of the bond issue had been taken up in Canada by various banks and financial institutions, the rest being subscribed in the United States. The Sovereign Bank of Canada was among the heaviest holders of the bonds, and the failure of the company was in a large degree responsible for the subsequent failure of the bank. It is the prevailing belief among those acquainted with the situation that the road will eventually be reorganized and extended at least to the coal fields in the Matanuska country, for in no other way can those who have advanced close to \$1,000,000 toward the enterprise hope to receive any return on their investment.

VARIOUS UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS MEET

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 8.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities was opened here today in the faculty room of the university hall by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, who delivered his annual address. The meeting was unusually well attended, and many of the delegates and representatives of state universities in all parts of the country had come here to attend the inauguration of President Lowell two days ago. The program for today's session included the reading of the reports of the officers of the association and of the standing committees and a number of addresses upon educational subjects.

The list of speakers includes President W. L. Bryan, James H. Baker, George E. McClellan, E. A. Alderman, Cyrus Northrop, Babcock Purinton, Van Hise Hill, Buckham, Fritchett, Barron, Byrd, Sweeney, James, Fellows, Thompson, Talman, Evans, Abercrombie, Gault and Smith, Chancellors Frank Strong and Almy, and Professor Braden. President John W. Abercrombie of the University of Alabama is vice president of the association; United States Commissioner of Education Elmer Ellsworth Brown is ex-officio vice president and President George Emory Fellows of the University of Maine is secretary and treasurer. The meeting will close tomorrow.

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