

PRINCE ITO IS A POPULAR GOVERNOR

Koreans Had Faith in Resident General, but Japanese Thought He Was Too "Easy"—New General Is Disliked by Nations.

Korea has ever been a land of dreamers. The past was revered; the future could take care of itself. Mr. Haskin will take the reader into the land of Korea tomorrow and will tell of the Korea that was. Soon the old Korea will be no more. Japan is fast developing and improving the empire and the new Korea will be a land of mines, railroads, thriving agriculture and tourist hotels. The Korean will be forced to cut off his top knot, abandon his old-fashioned costume and become as Japanese as he can.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Oct. 18.—No matter how opinions may differ as to the value of the net results of Prince Ito's administration of affairs in Korea, in the capacity of resident general, no one can deny that he was preeminently the man for the place. That he did as much as could be done by a man in his peculiar trying position is beyond dispute. All foreigners in Korea are a unit in honoring his conduct as an official and an individual. During his term of office practically all Koreans felt that their one hope lay in Prince Ito's breadth of mind, his sincerity of purpose, and his ability to grasp the fact that the outside world is beginning to look with an inquiring eye upon Japan's experiment in empire building in Korea, and to demand of the Japanese a certain measure of temperance and restraint in their efforts to quell the Koreans. Prince Ito retired with honor and was honored and sung by them and other nations in Seoul, with the exception of Japanese of the military party.

Tribute to Ito.

That Prince Ito is well liked by the people whose destinies he had in charge as resident general is a tremendous tribute to the statesman and the man when one reflects upon the circumstances in which he undertook his task. As Marquis Ito arrived in Seoul just after the battle of Chemulpo—at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war—a special messenger of the mikado, he was charged with the duty of delivering to the emperor the personal assurances of his imperial majesty that Japan would regard in the letter and spirit of the treaty just entered into guaranteeing the independence of Korea, and the repose and peace of the royal house. Again, in 1905, Marquis Ito came to Seoul as the special envoy of the mikado, bearing a letter demanding that the foreign relations of Korea should be placed in the hands of Japan, and that the Korean diplomatic service be abolished.

When he had enforced this demand by intimidating the Korean ministers, although he did not secure the emperor's signature, the sentiment of the people was voiced by a vernacular newspaper which lamented that the confidence of Koreans in Marquis Ito had been misplaced and added, pathetically, that it was no longer worth while for Koreans to live since "our people have become slaves and the spirit of a nation that has stood 4000 years has perished in a single night."

It was Marquis Ito's hand that struck the final blow at Korean independence when, in 1907, the emperor was forced to abdicate. Ito was then made a prince. Notwithstanding all of this the confidence of the people rested in Prince Ito because it was felt that in discharging his contradictory missions in Seoul he merely represented the iron will of the imperial government, and that at heart he sympathized with the nation whose existence it became his mission to destroy.

Ito Only a Buffer.

It was as a buffer between the military party and the country that Prince Ito was highly regarded by the Koreans. However heartily they, and foreigners,

agreed that the policy of exploitation which Prince Ito had followed was as long as Prince Ito remained resident general he would exert himself to dull the edge of racial hatred between the Japanese and the Koreans. His aim was to stand in the way of the annexation which it is believed will follow when the fiscal condition of the protectorate can be shown to warrant it. But he could, and would, occasionally mete out punishment to such Japanese as burdened the daily life of the Koreans as a burden.

Fair Toward Koreans.

As a straw showing which way the wind blew at the residence general, Prince Ito's attitude toward the natives and his policy toward them are clearly shown. He did not brand him a Lord Cromer—nothing pleases his excellency so much as to hear himself compared to the British administrator in India. In forcing a regiment to rebuild a school house which was wrecked by a squad of soldiers, he was a number of times called a "boy" did not clear the highway upon their approach, did suggest that he had the sentiments of General Gage.

Japanese Mean Business.

As an example of resident general Ito's fairness aside from his decision in the famous "Kapsan" mining case which well-nigh caused mutiny at his official headquarters, he might be mentioned his handling of a case where a military officer was at fault. An officer of inferior rank applied at the residence general for a military mission, demanding admission. The Korean porter, feeling "cocky" upon American soil, demanded that the officer be taken down, chased the porter into the residence and washed him across the face with a bucket of water. The officer, the wife and children of the missionary. The porter fled upstairs to a bedroom. The Japanese pursued, and when the stairs he overtook him in the sitting room and wounded him a second time. Blood was flowing and the children ran into the street calling for thegendarmes. Now came the soldier's turn to be taken down.

This case was taken up by the American consul general with Prince Ito and a demand was made that the offender be punished. The final result of the resident general's insistence was that not only the offending officer, but all officers of the regiment were punished for lack of discipline that had admitted of this and other outrages.

Outraged by Military Power.

It was because he swept aside regulations limiting his authority, made himself autocrat of Korea, and exercised his autocratic power as an exponent of a policy of coercion and pacification against the cut and thrust policy advocated by the military party in Japan and the military in Korea, that Prince Ito came in for severe censure from that part of the Japanese press which reflects the sentiment of the military oligarchy and was holly denounced as a "backboneless incapacity," who rattled in his boots as resident general. He made it easier for Koreans to get justice when they had grievances than the army considered advisable where harsh disciplinarian of the Koreans was urged as the one solution of the problem. He made it harder for the lower element of Japanese to swagger about upon the soil of a despised people and lord it over them. The day by day friction between the two peoples would have been greatly lessened had not opponents of Ito's methods constantly criticized him for affording moral support to the Japanese contingent at whose reform he aimed while assaying to reform Korea.

To Resign.

Gossip as to the probable resignation of Prince Ito had filled the columns of the Japanese newspapers for some months when he finally resigned. After that resignation, the Japanese press followed a flood of comment as to the real reasons of the resident general for stepping out and becoming a privy councillor. The "Hochi," Tokyo, which has been the leading opponent of Prince Ito, declared that Ito made way because he and Prince Yamagata and Marquis Katsuma disagreed as to the best policy to pursue, the resident general's course appearing to the other gentlemen as too mild. This newspaper declares that his excellency expected that when he resigned the Yamagata faction would urge him to remain in office a while longer, and that the ready acceptance of his resignation was a surprise and disappointment to the veteran statesman.

Rebellion would be the result. Tokyo "Fueki" as soon as the formal announcement of the change was made, published a cartoon in which Ito's hat and sword occupied one end of a seesaw while Viscount Sone was astride the other end of the plank. The Sone end pointed up into the air. This echoes the sentiment of everyone save those who prefer figurehead in the residence general rather than anyone, however capable, who would assert himself. One newspaper goes so far as to express the opinion that with no stronger man than Viscount Sone in Prince Ito's place a real rebellion throughout the peninsula may be expected. This view is, however, regarded as extreme in view of the fact that the Koreans are without arms and without money, and a revolution would merely mean a settlement of affairs by the rattling gun with the gun in the hands of the Japanese.

Sone Makes Unfavorable Expression.

Viscount Sone is not given a free hand. Affairs are so arranged that Prince Ito will in a measure direct affairs from Tokyo, but the fault found by his warmest admirers during his term was that he was absent from Seoul too much of the time, and that during his long absence he could not keep sufficiently in touch with the situation. While Viscount Sone was vice resident general he made an unfavorable impression, and when Prince Ito was not in Korea the residence general was considered virtually vacant. Because of this, and because Viscount Sone sided with the Yamagata faction as to his superior's methods, it is said that there is not a kindly feeling between the incumbent and his predecessor. The situation created is considered by all foreigners in Korea and Japan as quite unfortunate.

BOY OF 16 SENT TO SAN QUENTIN

(United Press Leased Wire.) Oakland, Cal., Oct. 18.—William Clancy, 16 years of age, was taken to San Quentin penitentiary today to begin a two years' term for burglary committed at Red Bluff, Cal. He was brought to this city from a county jail and lodged in the county jail. He appeared so youthful that the police hesitated to commit him, as they were of the opinion that he should be placed in the juvenile detention home. Clancy was finally placed in a cell, from which he was removed today and taken to the prison by Deputy Sheriff E. R. Mermouth of Tehama county. According to Mermouth, the credit of convicting Clancy belongs to District Attorney W. A. Fish of Tehama county. Before the judge would sentence Clancy he required the district attorney to make affidavit that the boy was 16 years old, according to Mermouth. Clancy is a runaway boy from Chicago. He was put off the train at Red Bluff. Shortly after his arrival he was caught stealing goods from the home of a Mrs. Dean.

Yorktown Memorial Exercises.

Yorktown, Va., Oct. 18.—Representatives of various patriotic and historical societies, including nearly the entire membership of the society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, took part in a program of exercises here today in celebration of the 125th anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, which marked the virtual ending of the war for American Independence. Exercises were held at the site of the battle, where the remains of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington were displayed. Tomorrow a procession will be held, and a number of other exercises will be given.

DRIVEN TO CRIME BY ROOSEVELT

Joaquin Miller Humorously Rebukes Strenuosity and Its Apostle.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Quentin, Cal., Oct. 18.—According to statements made by Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, the strenuous life, so openly favored by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, is responsible for much of the crime committed in America. The assertion was made by the aged poet while addressing the convicts at San Quentin yesterday. Miller, in a conversation with Lieutenant Governor Warren Porter and his advisers, said: "We are all in too great a hurry. We should put things off until tomorrow. For instance, I used to tell a few lies myself, but I found it did not pay. There is too much competition. And breaking into jail, that is another thing we should put off until tomorrow. I broke into jail once in Shasta county when I was only a lad. They arrested me for horse stealing. I never stole a horse in my life. Horses were of no account in those days, and if I had wanted to steal I would have stolen a mule, as they were the most valuable animals in the country. "There is something wrong with the way the people of this country live. They are too strenuous, too active, too vigorous. Roosevelt as the head of this great nation rushed the people into all sorts of crime. His strenuous theory of life is criminal. He has infected us with a sort of insane activity. The American madness is energy. It is a mania peculiar to us and Roosevelt is responsible for much of it. "Following his conversation with the warden and lieutenant governor the poet said practically the same things to the prisoners.

Men and Horses Die in Fire.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Wichita, Kan., Oct. 18.—In a lively stable fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, three men were killed and two others were injured. A total of 28 horses were roasted alive early today. The stable was entirely destroyed. The victims were asleep in the workmen's quarters.

Lebanon to Listen to Richardson.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Lebanon, Or., Oct. 18.—Word has been received here that Manager Tom Richardson of the Portland Commercial club will be here Friday, October 29, to conduct a booster meeting for the Business Men's league of Lebanon.

WILL TRY FOR POLE.



Captain Robert Falcon Scott of the British royal navy, does not propose to permit an American to beat him to the South Pole if he can possibly prevent it. He has already undertaken the organization of a new Antarctic expedition, which will start for the south next July. Captain Scott will not only use dogs, but Manchurian ponies, and will depend considerably on motor sledges as well. He will take with him a travelling wireless outfit, and thus endeavor to keep in touch with the world at all stages of his expedition.

SALESLADIES IN NUN-LIKE ATTIRE

Chicago Tyrants Trample Upon Rights of Little Lady Fluffy.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Hereafter all shop girls in the principal department stores of this city must attire themselves in plain dresses. Ribbons, fur-trimmed, Julia Marlowe curls, hair puffs, wigs, false busts, pads and such are on their way to the junk heap, for the edict banishing them has gone forth. To make sure that it will be carried into effect in at least one of Chicago's big stores, a woman censor has been appointed. Her only duties are to see that the salesladies obey the printed orders, which command that all the female employees of the store appear "natural." Jewelry is to be limited to one ring and a locket. The sleeves in shirtwaists must be at least three quarter length. Low collars will not be tolerated. Fluffy, fluffy lingerie is objected to, and the surest way to resign is to "make up."

Inquire Into Money Order System.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Money order superintendents from the postoffices of the larger cities throughout the country are arriving in the capital to attend a conference called by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The purpose of the conference is to make a thorough investigation of the money order system, with a view to reducing its expenses and increasing its efficiency. The conference will be attended by representatives from the postoffices of New York, Milwaukee, Denver, Seattle, Louisville, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit and a number of other cities.

To Discuss Printing Costs.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—A national conference of employing printers met in this city today to formulate a cost system which would eliminate cut-throat competition. The movement was inaugurated some months ago by the New York Typothetae.

ROBERT H. DAVIS.



New York has at least discovered a new after dinner speaker, who is a fine successor to Choate, Depew and their confreres, who for years have made formal dinners a delight to those privileged to attend them, in this section. The new star is Robert Hobart Davis, the right hand man to Frank Munsey, the newspaper and magazine publisher. In a speech at a recent dinner of the Aero club, Mr. Davis won his oratorical spurs and took rank among the brightest of the younger after dinner speakers. Mr. Davis's genius is versatile. He not only is a postmaster in the newspaper business, but has written several successful plays.

Meat Packers in Session.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—The fourth annual meeting of the American meat packers' association began at the Hotel LaSalle in this city today with an attendance of several hundred members from Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other leading centers of the packing industry.

BOY PICKS UP CHARGED WIRE

Thoughtful of Others' Safety but Ignorant of His Own Risk.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Banham, Cal., Oct. 18.—Because he tried to remove an electric wire from a roadway to prevent others from being injured, Robert Peake, a 15-year-old school boy, is dead. He lived a few miles north of here. He met a woman who had stepped on the wire, which had broken and had fallen in the roadway. She told him she had been severely shocked and warned him to keep away from the dangerous wire. Peake and his companion, another boy about the same age, decided that it would be best to remove the charged copper and they hastened to the place. Peake picked up the wire with his bare hands. In an instant the heavy current shot through his body and knocked him to the ground. A moment later his clothing caught fire. A nearby resident was summoned by Peake's companion, but before he could be pulled away from the wire he was dead.

SEASON'S LAST LOAD STARTS FOR NOME

Seattle, Oct. 18.—The steamship Victor, with a big cargo of foodstuffs, sailed for Nome late last night. It will be the last vessel to reach the far northern port this year. Upon leaving Nome on the return voyage she will mark the close of ocean navigation from that city for the winter. Almost the entire cargo of the Victoria consists of groceries, canned goods and other merchandise, which will constitute the greater portion of the food supply of the miners during the winter months.

Lebanon Church Nears Completion. Lebanon, Or., Oct. 18.—The First Christian church here at Lebanon will soon be completed. This is the seventh church building to be constructed here. The First Christian church was recently incorporated.

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