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Arrival at Kaulsing

The good steamer "Kiang. Kwan" arrived in Kaulsing at a most ungodly hour - and I - to behold in this unfortune arrangement - was called ennebere about six o' clock - When - as any sensible person knows - we should be sound asleep. I got up & take a shower. It was cold - Oh - Lord! how cold it was. And I had to shave and wash and do a hundred and one other things - which I dislike like the devil - I firmly believe that nine courage is at the lowest ebb - about six o'clock when it is cold and dark - and imagine my state of mind as I thought of wandering aimlessly about from seven till ten - to waiting for the Commissioner & turn up. But as I stood in dock - watching the boat make fast to the "Chinese Merchants" buoy. So soon from the outdoor staff brought me a note - from Howell - and learned the Customs guy at my disposal. The chinese sailor man stood about and looked amiable. I tried to get them to take my luggage out - they dressed it at some length among themselves and seemed to disagree on some of the principal points. That was unfortunate as none of my luggage - seemed to be getting attended to. I really know when I'm beaten that I'd have coolies - they got together - and pointed out - seven boats - my luggage and ten coolies to manipulate my dress suit case and guitar. To me fully like the bustle - and the manipulation for the Customs barracks - an old hulk in the river. The sun was just beginning to rift - a strong light through the morning mist - and we went down stream leaving the coolies wading - and moaning as they tried to cut for with the backs and bales of their merchandise.

The two Customs men. Howell and Hedgland seemed very nice men indeed - and treated me very well.

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Howell went so far as to give me his little dog - Ulrich - though he hasn't turned up yet I am sure will make a great blackballer. Has breakfasted with them - sour though I has managed to put away two big bowls of bean and eggs. an half an hour before.

From the hill we went to the Customs House flanked the place on - and finally saw Mr. Aglen. the Commissioner - who took me up to the college. Before I started - various beggars - boatmen, - boys" looking for jobs - and a number of other workers surrounded me - as a rotten scent carries - so do the ugly orientals - infest themselves in the miserable "faringhi" district the college. I found carpenters - and tailors and all sorts of folks - waiting for me - more abhorrent to the sight of Boy in my - served hungry recommendation from all sides beside. - a jury of gentlemen here - Sonig by name he a pirate of a servant and the he deserved another worthy who

is willing to work for a month - but I suppose that he can make a very reasonable sort of a fortune out of squeezes.

The journey up to the college was peculiar - The last one drove up to the city gates was fairly well settled up - then we passed through the walls - and into what seemed to be the other country - True - thatches. low mud houses lined either side of the street - but we could hardly truly speak of them as of the running village as part of a great city of nearly a million inhabitants - and the white home of the great Tai - Pung Chaofan. The road - a remarkably good one - wound in and out here and there - occasionally we would pass a high - grey brick wall - sometimes between a row of little shops - but these were the only signs of urban life - one lost them we would be in the fields again. We passed all sorts and kinds of people - merchants in sedan - gaily gay along - the red sheen clothes of the gods between them buses. Buggies.

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and the hens - some of them were big looking men. then there will be a bigger in an accumulation that must be gathered with each successive waste - as a snow ball gathers snow in a ~~thawing~~ afternoon - then more - talking fair - but. then one buys - & rent and fr coke - & meet with bare bandaged feet - and children - yellow. raffy balls - in blue figured cloth. Inside shut in the mire with the thank myself dogs and razor-backed hogs.

Then came the college often some miles - first riding then walking to warm up a bit. Then through the gate we go to the front we count to another - the each have - two apartments for Cushing students. Eng man having a study - a bed room and a bath room. and access to the mess room where all eat together. at present there are only two men here besides myself. One who speaks English & washes. Until the other who does waste tho we see the other. Several more men are coming up in the near future. all alterations

I left at work - unfastening and shaking up the and coal and everything. Likely everyone but on the night shift for Thanksgiving beginning with ~~trademen~~ - swearing at order - superintending the enshrinement of bed. and eventually getting a match at the "Rainbow". Then later I went out with Sy for a walk - and we used around a Chinese camp a bit - Funny night it was too - & desolation. dirty unbroken - desolatable. In the affair the walls which were battered & worn most peculiarly and wonderfully decorated - about each and every hole was a series of rings. radiating & the hole - eye for an outside. target - Queer idea.

Then bought we went out again - in the dark - & a Chinese night after dreadful road - between the gaunt naked dead trees, grey in the starlight against the sky. occasionally - a coolie - with a light and box - a funeral - a rickshaw humming his way along - with his ghastly load - rattle - from the country round about came the unceasing barking of dogs - and.

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A Strange Place of Worship -
The San Tai Tung. - a Cave Temple at Nanking.

Near Nanking, a city famed in Chinese song and story as the old Southern Capital - and later as the seat of the Taipings, ~~chieftains~~ rebel - is the Taoist Cave Temple. San Tai Tung, ~~whose~~ whose foundation dates back to the T'ang dynasty - ~~which~~ which reigned from the Seventh to the Tenth Century. A most singular place of worship it is, and as unique and grotesque a shrine as we can find.

The narrow, beaten, dusty path - a mere trail, that leads to the place winds along at the base of a rough ~~stretch~~ of hills. (It is a good five miles to the Temple from the Custom House and groups of storage huts distinguish the port of Nanking from the rest of the muddy remoteness of the Yangtze banks) The path rambles ~~through~~ by an occasional clump of houses, through pomegranate orchards and between great walls of brush, running ~~itself~~ itself ~~occasionally~~ now & then in a stretch of open P For some time before we reaches the place it is possible to see the hole out - and little, flaring roofed shrine that ~~clings to the hillside~~ has been clinging to the ~~hillside~~ hillside for centuries.

every now and again as we hurried along. ~~an~~ an nearly bare mule and gay ~~pack~~ and cart shaking about us - to the gaudy delight (this doubt) of their masters - (it was a weird sight - the city in the pale grey - Trees - dark blues - shades of buds - cultivated in small blocks - and then surrounded with grey - mounds. lights twinkling here and there in the distant hills shadowing in the horizon - the dark houses nearby - and the occasional cry of a baby - and its mother crooning; the ~~s-e-e-h~~ s-e-e-h - s-e-e-h of ~~coolie~~ burdens carried on their poles along by their burdens - - the rattle of a rickshaw in the clattering of a mule's hoofs - and in all - ~~crowds~~ crowds - heads in the ~~water~~ water - ~~boats~~ boats in the distance the barking and yelping of the Chinese ~~angels~~ angels.

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The entrance to the Temple, however, is most plain and unattractive; a dirty yellow wall, with but one small door. Once through the opening the visitor is confronted by a fierce-looking God - who is placed in the centre of the first of a series of three courts. The second is a mere "back" yard, with a wood pile in one corner and stray chickens clucking about. But the last one, however, is more interesting. Rectangular, it is paved, - and there are several enamelled joss-pots, in which shrubs are growing and from one of them a pine twists itself up to the main hanging hillside - the daughter of the priest and the whole family made a cool bower like effect and shelter from the summer's glare in the Summer heat.

To the right is a path leading to a deep grotto, and to the left the lower Temple - its portals bristling with mottoe boards -

The priest in charge of the place, insists that we sit down and drink tea - which we do gladly - for there is nothing so refreshing after a long tramp as the famous Chinese beverage. On the corner of one of the little tables and its grimy cupboard and quaint cups was a old shrine. All about - pasted on the little doors and hanging above them in clusters were tablets with various characters written on them - prayers and quotations

from the classics.

We went in behind the altar and to the right to enter the passage that led to the upper chapels. The way is path led in by steps at first, then wooden ones, and then a twisted boards and perilous flights of shaky ladders. The light came sifting in through a break in the hill side above; a patch of daylight at the mouth of the huge chimney. As we went upward was full of nooks and crannies, and in these all were bits of reed and joints of bamboo that devotees had placed there, hoping for the a quick result from their "joss pidgin". As we went up the ladder through the floor of the first of the shrines.

The room was square, built out only a little from the hill side and cut back into the rock to give most of the floor space. The walls were white washed and crowd with various inscriptions. Chinese are a great many of them, but so many more the signatures of various visitors, the bold scrawl of men of wars men - and the cramped foreign hand of the English writing Chinaman. One of the latter was worth while:

It read:

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figure was a gentleman with a beads. his ~~fat~~ face pudgered, in a sweet smile. To the left and humbles bundles.
was another bearded person with ulcer looks like a ~~play~~ bundle, ~~of~~ ~~great~~ the restive cow. while holding to better keeping the boy to

We could look out through the ~~gaunt~~ lattice works, over the broad level valley of the Yangtze; across to the blue hills, miles away on the other side. Beneath us was the temple and it's court, beyond that fields and hollows and farmsteads, then a narrow strip of yellow river - with the junks slipping along down stream. The country was brown and bare, with a plentiful dotting of houses:- and looking, as it stretched away, like a great meadow lawn, covered with grazing cattle.

The main temple, ~~temple~~ was below. A red, tile roofed structure. Of fair size as Chinese temples go. ~~There was~~ The a great altar in the centre of the ~~Buddhist~~ main temple hall. and in front of it were ~~about~~ the ~~usual~~ incense burners, a great assortment of strange jars and ~~pots~~ and pots and ware - and the sacred books. The walls are hung with ~~many~~ a curio hunter's gain with ~~many~~ books. Ranged against the walls at the rear of the room were some of the lesser deities. Forty ~~pots~~ pedestal with a ~~pot~~ of incense in front of it. In one corner was the temple bell. a huge cast iron ~~instrument~~ piece

"We, the Professors of the Nanking University came here today and visited this cave, which shows the grand, natural Creation of the Mighty God. Hence we name this cave the "Mammouth Cave".

Underneath in ~~Large~~ red ~~letters~~ was written ~~much~~ by an American certainly. — "Oh! Hell". It appears ~~to have~~ ~~lately~~ recently.

~~took the main floor a few steps to the east, to a recess in the wall. Through the entrance was barred we could see the altar and three figures seated there, with the incense burners before them.~~

From the landing we went out on a path that circled around the face of the hill. ~~about 10 feet from it's~~ worn the steps. ~~included~~ hollowed by the shuffle of countless feet. The chapel was some fifty feet directly above, and was much smaller than the first one. Here the altar was hollowed into the hillside and the gilded gods reposed serenely in their honey-combed niche. The central figure, a gilded wooden Buddha with white horse hair beard, was sitting stolidly on a blue cow. And a most disputable looking cow it was, showing it's teeth in a fascinating grin and turning it's head as if it would like to devour it's Divine lord and master. To the right ~~of the Central~~ chambers. crowded

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[1902]

(1.)

A Strange Place of Worship.

The San Tai Tung. or Core Temple. near Nanking.

Near Nanking, a city famed in Chinese song and story as the Old Southern Capital, and later as the stronghold of the rebel Taipings, is the Taoist Core Temple, San Tai Tung, whose foundation date back to the Tang dynasty which held sway from the 8th to the Tenth centuries. A most singular place of worship it is, and as unique and grotesque a shrine as we can find.

It is a good five miles to the distant Hulks that distinguish the Port of Nanking from the rest of the muddy reaches of the Yangtze banks. The narrow beaten, dusty path, for a mere trail, that leads to the place winds along at the base of a rough, stretch of hills. Occasionally it passes by a few clumps of bamboos, then rambles in through pomegranate orchards and between great walls of brush, running itself, now and then, in the other.

(6)

curiously decorated with dragons and all manner of beasts. and the debris of ruined ~~and discarded~~

But there was no little joss in the alley. that seems to supply the priest with considerable revenue - for they are not ~~above~~ such worldly things as fees ~~so we found out~~. The temple contained a package of small bamboo sticks each numbered - all of them old and worn. They were the visible symbols of the Oracle of San Tai Tung.- the ~~holders of destiny~~ interpreters of destiny. The country folks, when in trouble, or ~~in doubt~~ in fear or worry - or in fact when anything comes up that they are unable to settle for themselves - will bring their burdens to San Tai Tung. and tell them their troubles to the priest. The holy man. The latter goes to the joss and draws out a stick. then goes to the great row of boxes which decorates the end of the room and selects one of the lot, bearing a number corresponding ~~same~~ to that on the stick. The solution of the difficulty is hinted therein. and the priest reads the will of God to the farmer. The farmer pays the priest. and after setting off a few fire crackers. goes on his way rejoicing. with the load lifted from his heart.

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While still some distance away, we may see the bleak - out - and little, flaring - roofed shrine that has been clinging to the hill side for centuries. The entrance to the Temple, however, is most blank and unattractive a dirty yellow wall, with but one small door. Once through this opening the visitor is confronted by a ferocious looking God who is placed in the centre of this, the first of a series of three courts. The second inclosure is more a mere "backs yard", with a wood pile in one corner, and stray chickens clucking about. To the right as one enters the last of the three, is a deep gutter with it's shrine, and to the left. the Temple with it's portals bristling with notice boards. The court itself is a rectangular space with the blocks being worn with use and the wash of a big succession of rainy seasons. There are several great jardinieres in which shrubs and little trees are growing, and from one of them a tenant vine twists itself, rope-like, up to the roof, hanging like side. giving a bower like shelter from the summer's glaring sun.

The novitiate in charge, insisted that we sit down to tea; while we did gladly, for the hot, fragrant drink is most refreshing after a long tramp. In the cave back of our little table, with it's grimy antiquity and quaint cups, was a fine old shrine. All about, pasted on the doors and hanging above and about them, were clusters of paper - slips and little wooden boards covered with various clear cuts. - prayers and quotations from the classics.

We went in behind the altar and to the right, to enter the passage that led to the upper chapels. At first we climbed stone steps, then wooden ones, and then we twisted beds and battled up shaky ladders. The light came sifting in through a break in the hill side above, a hatch of sky at the mouth of a huge chimney. The rock on either side, as we went upward, was full of nooks and crannies and little pockets. and in them all were bits of reed and joints of bamboo which devotees had placed there, looking for guide results from their "joss pidgin". We were on the bare hillside for an instant, only to climb again, up another ladder, through the

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floor of the first of the shrines.

The room was square, built out only a little bit from the hillside, and cut back into the rock to give most of the floor space. The walls were white-washed and covered with various inscriptions & climbs, a great many of them, but as many were the signatures of various visitors. There was the bold scrawl of sailors from the Kiu gun-boats, American, English, French, German; and the crambled, forced hand of the English writing Chinaman. One of the latter was worth while. It read:

"We the Professors of the Nanking University. came here today and visited this cave. which shows the grand, natural creation of the mighty God. Hence we name this cave the "Man-mouth Cave".

Underneath, in a ~~great~~ great, round hand was written & surely by an American - "Oh! Hell!" - It expressed my feelings exactly.

From this landing we clambered out on a path that circled around the face of the hill; tier after tier of worn stone slabs, hollowed by the shuffle of countless feet -

The double was some fifty feet directly above, and was much smaller than the first one. Here the altar was hollowed into the hillside. and the gilded gods reposed serenely in their honey combed niche. The central figure. a gilded Buddha. with white horse hair beard. was sitting stolidly on a blue cow. And a most disreputable, ~~Nanking~~ cow it was, showing it's teeth in a fascinating grin, and turning its head as if it would like to devour its divine lord and master. To the right was a gentleman with a book, his face puckered and bunched in a sweet smile. To the left was another bearded person with what looked like a whip, probably for keeping flies off the resting cow.

We could look out through the quaint. lattice work that decorates the façade of the building, over, across the broad, fertile valley of the Yangtze; across to the blue hills, miles away on the other side. Beneath us was the temple and it's court, beyond that, fields and fallow and farmsteads; there a narrow strip of yellow river, with the junks slipping along down stream. The entire

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was brown and bare, but with a plentiful dotting of houses, looking, as it stretched away, like a great meadow land, crowd with grazing cattle.

The main temple was below. A red, tile-roofed structure of fair size as chinese temples go. In a great altar was in the centre of the musty, gloomy hall, and in front of it were placed the incense burners, a great assortment of bronze jars and porcelain ware, and the old silk-bound books that would turn make the curio-collector turn green with envy. Backed against the wall at the rear of the room were statues of the lesser deities. Pasty faced herbs, each on its pedestal with a pot of incense burning in front of it. In one corner was the temple bell, a huge cast-iron peice, curiously decorated with dragons and all manner of beasts.

But there was one little jar in particular that seemed to supply the priests with considerable revenue. For they are not the least bit prone about such things as revenue. The vessel in question contained a package of small, split-bamboo sticks,

each one numbered, all of them red and worn. They were the visible symbols of the Oracle of San Tai Tung, the fingers of destiny. The country folks, when they are in trouble or perplexity or when they wish to marry, will bring their troubles to San Tai Tung and tell their difficulty to the priest. The Holy man goes to the jar and draws out a stick, then steps out to the rows of paper slips that decorate one end of the room, and selects one of the lot, bearing a number corresponding to that on the stick. The solution of the problem is printed thereon, and the priest reads the will of God to the farmer. The farmer pays the priest and after setting off a few fire crackers, starts off down the temple, goes on his way rejoicing, with the load lifted from his simple heart.

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Such is the Eee Temple and its setting:
a strange place of worship in a strange land.
The granite shrine of a granite belief - miles
from the city - it is on the border of the country
side. and a tower in the sand. It is a
quiet place with centuries of tradition behind
it, and, so far as any one knows, so many
more ahead, for a life of peace and superstition
revered of the past.

W. D. Straight.

The Dragon Festival in Nanking

The commonly accepted idea of the Chinaman is that he is a phlegmatic and rather sober-sided sort of a person. Such, however, is not the case, as any one who has watched him on his holidays well knows. The greatest festival of the year, of course, is the "Kuo Nien", or as it is known to the Treaty Port people, "China New Year". But that is a mid-winter affair and in the north, the cold weather, and the consequent impracticability of much out-door show, makes the second, or Dragon Festival, the more interesting of the two.

Of course, as with anything else, circumstances alter cases, and in some cities there is a splendid pageant and in others but a tawdry spectacle. This depends entirely on the generosity of the local merchants and the willingness on the part of the wealthy classes to "bow up". But even if the show itself be small, the crowds are interested and excited, and as bustling as if it were Barnum & Bailey with the "Greatest Show on Earth".

Unfortunately the merchants of Nanking city have not lately been as prosperous as they were in the days before the Boxer Troubles. Their trade with the north suffered considerably and in consequence the subscriptions this year

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were not large. But the crowds that thronged the streets were looking for excitement. and if it was not furnished for them, they made it for themselves. They were quite right. Thier debts had been paid up as religiously as if the Trades Guilds had provided a tremendous celebration, and when they had squared thier bills they most naturally wanted to eat, drink, and be merry.

Through the northern part of the city the walls of Nanking are twenty-three miles round great walled enclosure in the heart of the city proper, there flows a small stream. and in it's surface the Dragon Boats raced to and fro.)

→ They were queer crafts. At the bow of an ordinary sampan, a dragon's head had been constructed: a dreadful thing of glaring red and green card-board, glittering with gold and silver joss-paper. It's gaping red jaws were fringed with a saw-edge of silver teeth; and it's eyes, great bulging, staring things, ogled at me in hasty glory. At the stern, of course, was the tail, parti-colored, funnel-shaped, like a cornucopia that had been emptied, and thrown it's load of half-naked coolies into the waist of the boat. There was a mast too, gaily decked with flags, that stretched out or hung limp as the craft raced or lagged along it's course. In the bow stood the

Cox'n, if such he might be called, leading the small red flags which he waved frantically as he raised the stroke of his crew, who were urged on by the clashing of cymbals in the stern of the boat.

The men were all half-naked, thier cues wound round thier shaven heads, and they wielded short paddles very similar to those we use in our own canoes. The boats made frequent trips back and forth. up and down stream, now surging through the water, the crews yelling madly as they plashed thier paddles through the dirty stream, now lazing along, to rest breath after such terrific exertion.

On either side the tea shops and the verandas of the private houses were full of holiday folk. Great strings of fire-crackers hung suspended from the balconies and banged and popped and fizzed away, to hiss as they dropped into the water below. The bridges across the stream were laden with people who strained thier necks to catch sight of the boats as they went by, and wrangled and gossiped and slandered thier neighbors when the sampans had turned a corner. Save for the course in the middle, the surface of the creek was alive with pleasure craft. little boats, laden with the poorer people, lavishly decorated and highly ornate

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barges wide the opulent, the "bloated bond holders" of the city. They, the nabobs, the city Fathers, sat clad in purple and pink and green silk, fanning themselves, drinking and gambling, and gazing impudently at the crowds of painted women in the balconies above.

opposite the "Fut'za Miao," a huge red-walled temple, there stretches a great court, bordered by a carved stone rail, running along the water front. Here the crowd was at its best. There were booths of all sorts and descriptions, some canvas covered, some mere mat-sheds. Peep-show men yelled out the attractions of thier evil pictures, candy-peddlers, cried thier wares. Here was a pavilion with two middle-aged women circling slowly about singing some sort of a ballad. Under shelter of the same awning was a books-shop laden with selling the Chinese counterpart of our "dime-novel"; and crowding the literary man, was a peddler, the dirty grease sizzling in his black kettles as he cooked fritters for the passing crowd. Hard by was a Taoist priest telling fortunes by drawing sticks from a jar, and farther on a booth with "Pin Head", "Peacock" and all the varieties of cheap cigarettes, with thier lurid labels: and

the same proprietor, general merchant that he was, sold porcelain bracelets, & small brass-lamps as well. Then came the Story-Tellers. The cheerful liar sitting at the table fanning himself, gesticulating, winking, smiling, ogling, the blood-brother of the Falsir we saw on the Midway. They are all the same the world over, these falsirs, wordy-wise, brazen-faced, with a hundred little tricks of voice and manner: but all the same, the Chinese raconteur and the loud-voiced rascal who sells patent medicine by the blistering glare of a gasoline lamps.

There were vendors of wooden bracelets, countrymen with green beaches, cholera incarnate. a weazened old man, fondling a tiny baby, squatted by his mat on which were spread out old suspender buttons, broken Sheffield table-knives, knives, a spoon or two and what not, not to mention a battered can that in its palmy days had contained "California Peaches". One establishment had a wonderful array of the most awful chromos, scenes in Switzerland, Paris, Sunset in the Rockies and the Ruins of the Roman Forum.

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And in and about and amongst them all surged the crowd, gentlemen in silks and gauze surcoats, half-naked coolies, women stumping along on thier boar, cripples feet: Shaven Buddhist priests, and top-knotted Taoists; villager and city waif, beggar and scholar. The great shops were closed, and everyone jostled on the paved street, a reeking, heavy smelling crowd, as they perspired in the hot June sun. They walked bare-headed, where the foriegner, in fear of his life, must don his Sun Hat and his blue spectacles, to give protection from the terrific glare., ~~but they didn't care.~~

Such was the Dragon Festival. a boar thing as far as the Dragons were concerned, but a wonderful melée of humanity. Merry-makers all, they were, like a Circus crowd. Drunk and sober alike, each enjoyed the Holiday in his own way, strenuously pursuing the God of Pleasure, bound to catch him if they sweated out thier very souls in the effort, for like Christmas, "Tuan Y'ang", comes but once a year.

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Gastronomics and Dramatics
or
A Dinner Party in Pekin

It was one of the many farewell dinners given to the wife and sister-in-law of an american officer. They had been tremendously popular in Pekin, the cosmopolitan place had taken them into it's very heart, and in the before days of their departure had been entertaining them in every possible way. But this was the gayest and probably the most unique of all their many festivities.

The dinner was given by a Secretary of the Dutch legation and the guests, some fourteen in all, american, English, austrian, Dutch, Russian and German, formed a long procession as their rickshaws rattled along through the almost deserted streets. By the roadside near the Chien Men, the most important of all the great gates of the Tartar city, beggars were stretched out in the dust, sleeping heavily. In the doorways shut-doors, closed long since when the autumn night had fallen, these outcasts were huddled together, their rags and misery softened by the scanty, flickering light of the lanterns that blinked at intervals along the way.

Once beyond the great stone road that comes in from the outer city, the way led through narrow alleys, black as pitch, and filthy underfoot with the accumulated refuse of the neighborhood. Finally, after many twistings and turnings, it brought the party into a broader street, better lighted, where the Restaurant was situated, and here we stopped with a rattle and a bang and much unnecessary language on the part of the coolies.

We found our way through the jam of carts and rickshaws outside the main entrance and went on through lantern lighted court-yards, post offices and store-rooms, to the hall where the feast was arraiged. On the table were huge platters of sweets, dates and chestnuts candied, sugared walnuts, water-melon seeds, dried lotus-bulbs with a thick sugar coating, and pears and apples and grapes, not to mention chrysanthemums, and dust and many other things that were solely ornamental.

Dinner was served immediately, the big-tailed waiters running hither and thither, with their trays laden with the little bowls in which reposed the viands. There were shark's fins and bird's nest soup, tigers eggs, lotus seeds in syrup,

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sweetened duck, and wonderful mixtures
of chopped meat, and vegetables swimming in
savory broth. In fact everything seemed to
be more or less soup, with something floating
aimlessly about. And it was a lottery as
well, for we would have an appetizing
broth full of tiny dumplings that promised
wonderful things to come; at last, we would
bite ravenously into the dough to find it stuffed
with sugar, that spoiled the whole dish.
Course succeeded course, one soup succeeded
followed another, and if one wished a bit of
a variety one could stick one's dainty fingers
little Chinese bowls into a pyramid of
bacon or fish and help oneself, or, as according
to Chinese fashion, one's neighbor.

An entire side of the room was filled by a
great, glass window and the coolies and res-
taurant folks were crowded outside of it
to watch how the foreign devils acted. From
time to time we would turn and try to stare
them out of countenance. At first it was
successful but afterwards they braved our
glances with not even moving a muscle,

to disburse them
the only way being to play Srengali, and make
wild passes with one's hands until the
fear of God was put into their souls and
they scurried away like sheep.

After about two hours at table,
with a continuous stream of soup and
dumplings, the waiters brought tea as a sign
that the dinner was over. It was high time,
yet it had only been half a feast. As for Rice,
the celestial staff of life, had been left out,
for, in order to serve it in proper style, the
dinner would have lasted as long again.

Fortunately for us it was the Governors
birth-day, a great event in China - and he
had brought in his family, his distant
relations, and his friends to view a performance
in the Theatre that he had at the rear of
his establishment. After a few gentle hints,
he most considerately asked our party to join
and see the show and his invitation, with many
joyously accepted. The great hall, which had
to be reached by winding passages and queer
little quirks and turns, was crowded. There was
the reek of Chinese tobacco, the odor one gets
the world in wherever the Chinaman may be, and
with it too, was a heavy, as it were - under-layer

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of opium. On either side of the room were the boxes and in the centre the pit, full of women, gay in silks and satins and holiday paint, as they sat sipping their tea and chattering while the show went on. The walls were draped with brilliant vermillion cloth, on which were scattered great gold characters, expressions of regard from various friends on the occasion of the Host's ~~birth-day~~ Anniversary. The stage occupied one end of the room and at the rear was a ~~sh~~ terrace slightly raised above the level of the main floor. Here on the wall, directly facing the stage was hung a great picture of the "Venerable Sage", the old gentleman who knew so much that his head swelled up like a cornucopia. His beard was so long, that I had to ride his faithful stag ~~must~~ carefully lest the devoted animal should trip and fall. In front of this picture was a little altar on which blickered two great red candles and flanking this were ~~two~~ chrysanthemum screens.

The whole ~~sc~~ scheme was a most useful one, for, according to the manner of the celestial, the guests on entering must kow-tow to the Host, he in turn repaying

them in kind. As there were some two or three hundred among the invited, ~~after~~ the shine of the Entertainer would probably have been permanently curved, if not absolutely broken, after so ~~many~~ much miscellaneous bowing; hence the picture of the Venerable Sage. All the visitors on entry, bucke their heads to this picture as the Host's proxy, while the sons and able-bodied males of the family take relays at making return bows; truly a most admirable arrangement for all concerned and much more likely to insure another show than if the poor old Host had to bend himself into an early grave on his own birth day.

On either side of the central alcove were little recesses, and here behind a sort of a half screen of potted plants, the older men lay on the "Isangs" or divans, and smoked opium while their families watches the performance that was going on at the other end of the hall.

The company that was giving the play contained all the stars of the Capital, and the great fat men strutted about the stage and

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and squawked and gesticulated with much gusto. The actor-actresses squealed and sang in falsetto, accompanying themselves on the mandolin, with the hilarious ~~accom~~ orchestra coming in heavily with pipes and tom-toms at every opportunity. Here, there, and everywhere were the "supers", standing awkwardly about, shifting from one foot to the other and wearing the same ~~bored~~ bored smile that one sees at home. The costumes were most gorgeous and from the way in which the audience laughed the ~~farce~~ farce must have been an excellent one, full too, of local hits, for time and time again we heard the name of the Host of the Evening, always followed by tremendous rounds of applause.

As time went by, the air became heavier and heavier and there was a reek of kerosene from the badly trimmed Rochester lamps, so that we, the foreign intruders at this happy birthday party, quietly slid away, to the great relief, doubtless, of the actors. We had been there for from the time we entered the room until we left. The crowd had hardly been able to decide which of the two shows was the most amusing, while the actors themselves stole glances in our direction at every possible opportunity.

Once out of the Theatre we passed through the restaurant, with its courts and its winding passages, its round and its key-holed doors, to rattle again through the streets of the Chinese capital. We were secure, almost feared, in fact, in the very place where two years before, murder and rapine had run riot, where a foreigner's life was of less value than that of the sparrow ~~that~~ ~~scuffling~~ scuffling daily in the dust ~~that~~ which smothers the great artery of traffic that throbs through the Chien Men.

We had been lucky in seeing such a performance, for Chinese landers are being seldom admitted to the family gatherings of the Chinese. As a farewell dinner, ~~too~~, it was a tremendous success, for the sight of the squealing, squawking, gaudily dressed actors must have made an impression which even the wonderful legs of Francis Wilson or Mansfield's dramatic power would take long to efface.

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The Chinese Customs Service

Unique, in fact, unparalleled, among the Civil Services of the world, the Chinese Maritime Customs is interesting, not only for its very oddity, but because it is a monument to the organizing genius of one man. That man it is needless to say is Sir Robert Hart, who has been connected with things Chinese, and a powerful personality in Eastern affairs almost from the time he arrived at Canton as a British Consular Student, some fifty years ago.

The Foreign Customs, as it is called, was first organized in 1854 to collect the revenues at Shanghai and to prevent their falling into the hands of the Kaoutsoong rebels who, at that time, held the city. There were three Commissioners, one American, one English and one French, and these men commenced the work. Not long afterwards Robert Hart, then a very young man, on account of his tact and ability in dealing with Chinese, was selected as Inspector General of Customs and with his appointment the history of the Service, as it exists today, begins.

Small at first, and controlling but three or four ports, the honesty and business-like methods gave such satisfaction that the staff was enlarged and more power given the Inspector-General. The

whole regime of the native authorities had been an incubus on trade. Cargoes were delayed, and vessel-masters subjected to all sorts of vexations. Worse than all, bribery and corruption were rife in the Yamens, and very little of the money collected ever reached the Provincial, let alone the Imperial Treasury. And for that reason the Central Government itself, lay being so largely benefited by this honest administration, backed the new organization against the Provincial authorities - who, in losing the Customs, lost the fattest "squeeze" that they had had.

This Service has had to do, however, only with the vessels built on foreign lines. Up to a year ago, it was limited strictly to these craft, but now jurisdiction is gradually being extended over what is known as the Native Customs, and the vast fleets of junks and smaller carriers together with the coast trade. On the Thibetan frontier, with these gradual changes it will not be [illegible] and Burma, many years before the whole vast system will be under control of the Inspectorate at Peking. Even the Likin, the terror of all merchants, Chinese as well as foreign, has in some instances been turned over to the I. M. C., and local "squeezing" must

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effectually stopped.

The central offices of the Service are located in Peking. under the direct supervision of Sir Robert Hart. and his Deputy. Immediately under the Chief come the heads of the various bureaus, and Secretariats and accountants' Departments. First ones the office of the Chief Secretary. through whom all orders to the ports are transmitted. and who transacts all sorts of miscellaneous business. There is the Chinese Secretary's department. which handles all the correspondence with the Chinese officials. Here despatches are translated from English into Chinese. and from Chinese into English, and in fact, all the questions arising between the Government and the vast body of foriegners in it's employ. are settled, notes and files.

The Postal Secretary. is at the head of a great Service of his own. subordinate, of course, to the Customs. but nevertheless. a distinct branch. Financial matters, checking trade returns and office expenses. petty cash. and all the disbursements entailed in the management of the three departments. Revenue. Postal. and Coast. all are handled by the Audit Secretary and

the chief accountant.

One of the most important of these departments is the Statistical. Through it's printing establishment at Shanghai, this office issues the various publications of the Service. There is an exhaustive "Annual Trade Report", and the "Quarterly Gazette", which gives trade returns, and "Service Assessments", transfers, promotions - additions and losses. There is the "Service List" published once a year = giving a complete list of the staff Indoor. and outdoor. Postal, Coast, and Chinese, from the Inspector-General, to the 3d class Chinese light House Tender, with their ranks, honors, and stations. From time to time the Inspectorate issues circulars. treating of various points in Service policy and discipline. Occasionally there appear the results of investigation by some one of the corps of Physicians in the Service employ. and again charts and meteorological observations deal with the problems of interest to the navigator.

In addition to these and others less noteworthy, every ten years there is published the "Decennial Report" from all the Trade Centers

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of China. It rites the increase ~~or~~ the falling off of trade and gives suggestions and critisciams. Some of the Commissioners write monographs on the history, ancient and modern of the ports, and there are invariably tables showing the results of missionary activity.

In the ports themselves the Commissioner acting Commissioner or assistant-in-charge as the case may be, acts in conjunction with the Chinese Customs ~~Taotai~~ Taotai in handling the revenue of the station. Under the chief is his corps of assistants, senior and junior. varying in number with the size of the port, from forty in Shanghai, ~~to~~ but one in the smaller out-ports.

The foreigners in the Customs Service helper are divided into two branches, Indoor and Outdoor, there being, besides, an immense staff of Chinese writers, clerks and "chu-kans". There are, exclusive of the two chiefs, eleven grades, beginning with Commissioner and Deputy ~~Commissioner~~ Commissioner, through the First assistants "A" and "B", Second "A" and so forth down to the Fourth assistant "C", who stands at the foot of the ladder anxiously awaiting a vacancy in the

world.

It is in its personnel that the Chinese Customs is so absolutely different from anything else of its kind ~~in the world~~. The men are chosen not from one nationality alone, but from nearly all the countries of Europe, from the United States and from Japan as well. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Netherlanders, Italians, Russians, Austrians, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Portuguese, are all tumbled promiscuously together to ~~do the~~ collect revenue for the great Yellow Emperor. They mess together, work together, play together, and, when the need ~~arises~~ stands by one another and fight together. Not only is the Service ~~democratic~~, cosmopolitan, but it is also democratic. There are sons of diplomats and consuls, the second generation of families that have represented their respective nations in Far Eastern politics. There are noblemen, counts and Barons, and lately even an Italian Prince has thrown in his lot with the rest; and with these men are occasionally others who have "come in" from the outdoor staff to enjoy the same privileges with the rest.

~~The Indoor men are the office men. They handle dutiable cargo, and give~~

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The Continental recruits for the Indoor Staff are generally obtained generally through recommendation, either on the part of the Minister resident at Peking, or through some one who, at some time or another has occupied a responsible position in the East. The Customs maintains an office in London as a sort of half-diplomatic, half-commercial agency, and the new men upon their nomination, proceed thither for examination. History, language, mathematics and Geography are the principal subjects, and upon passing a satisfactory test the successful ones are sent out to China. By far the greatest demand for writers comes, of course, from the Englishmen themselves, and besides the regular process of recommendation, men are often obtained by competitive examinations which are always largely attended. The americans, numbering at present only eighteen, have generally entered the Service through the agency of some Commissioner at home or near, who has been instructed by Sir Robert Hart to obtain new men, or upon the recommendation of the Minister himself.

The Chinese Government pays the men just out from home 100 £. as a travelling allowance and they, in turn, sign a contract to remain in China for five years, or in case of resignation, to refund this sum. On the expiration of the first seven years a home leave is granted for two years, the man receiving half-pay during that time. Returning once more to the East, five years service is followed by another two years leave, and these successive periods of service and recreation continue as long as one remains in the Customs employ.

The man on joining recives about $750 a year, and the salaries vary from this amount to the right to twelve thousand dollars annually recived by the Commissioner in order of their seniority. There is no pension at the end of a given time. Instead of this every seven years is paid what is a sum amounting to is known as the Retiring allowance, which is the full years salary that the man is recieving at the time of payment.

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The indoor men are the office men. They handle despatches, levy duties and give clearance papers. But only this but at any time they are liable for special duty. They may be sent as Representatives of the Chinese Government to some great Exposition. A Customs man accompanied Li Hung Chang to the Coronation of the Czar. ~~They have been~~ Others has been detailed as military instructors or as Professors in the University of Peking, while the whole Corean Customs Service is manned by Assistants loaned for the time being by Sir Robert Hart. These and a hundred others are the chances given to the young assistants, and in all cases, the trusts have proved to have been wisely bestowed.

The Second Division or Out door staff is headed by Tide Surveyors, or Harbor-Masters, at the head of the list, with a force of Examiners, Tidewaiters and Watchers. These men, a motley collection of old men of war's men, sailors and soldiers and adventurers from all over the world, are the arms of the law. They are uniformed, examine vessels, value cargoes, detect smugglers and do as their name suggests, the outdoor work.

In all the older settlements, where the foreigners have had their "concession" for some years, the Customs has quarters, foreign-built houses, for the staff. There is generally a Commissioners House, a Bachelor's mess, and in the larger places, houses for the married Assistants while the Out door and Postal men are also provided for. For the off-hours, there is in most cases a Customs Club. It is generally a little building or suite of apartments with a periodical room and library, a billiard room and a bar. Here the out door men make their head-quarters, for the indoor men are members of the club of the Port, from which the others are debarred.

Year after year the Service has gone on steadily increasing in size and influence. It is the Guarantee for many of China's recent loans and will be of great value in meeting the obligation incurred on account of the recent Troubles. It is a strange institution in a strange land, where the white man has indeed taken up the yellow mans burden. ~~It is~~ An organization, at first merely an experiment, it has proved its efficiency in the face of many difficulties and has come to its present ~~state~~ position in

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power for many years to come. The ideal root system, in its conception and in its gradual development, represents the ~~unreared~~ like works of no man and the unwearied efforts of his assistants. Surely few of the World's great men ever built for themselves a nobler monument than has Sir Robert Hart, in what he has ~~done~~ accomplished for the Chinese People and their great Eastern Empire.

The Present Situation in China.

The Boxers not as lively as they are Rumored to Be.

For some months past there has been a growing feeling of uneasiness both in America and in Europe concerning the condition of affairs in China, the storm centre of Far Eastern politics. Rumours have been afloat concerning the probabilities of another "Boxer", or anti-foreign rising - a rising which, in this instance is, so the alarmists say, to wipe out the disgrace which the Chinese Government suffered by its former defeat. Dr. Robert Coltman Jr, holding himself as a modern Cassandra, - and a medical seat that - has, in America, been airing his views at some length, and spreading the most wildly alarming tales at every opportunity. In China itself there has been some little uneasiness among the foreign residents. This has partly been due to the clever manipulation ~~by the "North~~ of recent events by the "North China Daily News" and also to a great extent, to the reflex action of the American and Continental Press, the perusal of which gives us much the same sensation

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as that of a man reading his own obituary.

In any consideration of the situation, it must be admitted that alarmists have had a most attractive foundation on which to build their stories and it would be well to explain what they have been up to the time of writing. Three years ago, many people were crying out that the cracks of doom was sounding, and that the Westerners were to be swept from the face of the Flowery Land. They were, of course - partially correct for the attempt was made. - though in the North alone, and China is today staggering under the burden she imposed upon herself by her own acts of consummate folly. This in itself gives the necessary Precedent, History has a reputation for repeating itself, and the Newspapers of North China have been making the most of every little rising, - some parts of China are in a chronic state of uneasiness, - and seeing in each local row the beginnings of a tremendous race war to be waged against the Outlanders. They are able to say "we told you so last time and you would not believe us - again we warn you, take heed lest you be caught napping." They have the events of three years ago to bear them out, and are not the people to let the opportunity of stirring up uneasiness pass them by.

Again too, there have been many events of late which might seem to indicate a definite anti-foreign scheme on the part of the Metropolitan Government. Lin Kun Yi, the Nanking Vice-Roy, and the man who, with Chao Chih Tung, kept the great Yangtze Valley quiet in 1900, is dead. His confrere, after holding the seals of office turned over by the dead man, has not been placed in charge of his own Vice Royalty at Hankow, but has been passed over and snubbed by the Court. The administration of Telegraphs has been taken from foreign hands and put under Chinese control. Sheng Tastai another enlightened official, has been deprived of his position at the head of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and been under the shadow of Imperial displeasure, while recent appointees to recent posts of high importance have been men who, during the troubles, were notorious for their anti-foreign proclivities. Then again from the practical standpoint China is infinitely better prepared for a struggle today than she ever was before. For the last three years her arsenals have been actively at work, turning out the most modern of weapons, her troops have been drilling actively, turning out incessantly until they are now a formidable body of trained men and by no means the ragged rabble armed with bows and arrows which fought under the Dragon Flag in former years.

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Throughout the country the peasants are being ground down by the Tax-collectors, the officials are levying three times the necessary sums, ostensibly to pay the indemnity really to line their own pockets, and the former-folk are justly incensed that all their small earnings and the fruit of their labor should go into the insatiable maw of the hated foreigner. Christian converts, secure in their position under the protection of their souls advisers have been, in many cases, black-mailing the non-believers for miles around their own villages, and in this way bringing added curses down upon the heads of the missionaries, who even without this are a constant thorn in the flesh for many sensible Chinamen.

Tung Fu Hsiang and Prince Tuan are reported to be at the head of large bodies of troops, prepared to march at any moment upon the capital, to exterminate all the ~~Legation~~ Diplomatic corps and what soever other Westerners may be living in Peking. The recent excursion of the Court to the Western Tombs and Paotingfu has in itself been the cause of a great deal of excitement, as the movements of the Court always are. and it has even been rumoured that the Emperor would never come back, but go far into the interior of Kansu or Shensi, yet he is now with the Empress Dowager, once more within the walls of the Forbidden City.

Granting that in summing up all the reasons why the Chinese should again attempt the impossible task of driving out the foreigner, there is ample

reason to believe that they have every incentive for renewing the struggle, yet on the other hand it must be remembered that China is ruled from Peking and that it was in the Capital that a bloody vengeance was wreaked upon the people. The metropolitan officials, much as they may hate the foreigner, have nevertheless received a very severe object lesson, tending to convince them of the power of these same foreigners. They realize too, that in escaping last time with the payment of an indemnity they were most fortunate, for they know how near the allies came to making an end of the whole government of which they are a part. The Mandarin is essentially a selfish person, and this selfishness is the no great defect in the Chinese character and because of it no movement will ever be entirely successful. The individual chinaman is anxiously looking out for his own welfare and that of his family, Patriotism as a great national power is practically wanting or at least remarkably ~~subserv~~ subservient to this other and stronger interest.

The Officials realize that their position is for the present secure. Those in power are not so ignorant of the history of Modern Times that the story of the near East, the rivalry of the Powers and consequent integrity of the Ottoman Empire has escaped them. Russia may threaten in the North, and absorb Manchuria by repeated promises of an evacuation that will never occur, France may

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send her political agents through Yunnan and Szechuan, and Germany establish outstations, in the shape of Post Offices throughout the Shantung Peninsula; China is still reasonably sure of her position. She realizes that the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is a very potent factor in Far Eastern politics, She is certain that the United States cannot afford, because of her growing trade, to permit any change in the present "open-door" policy. and while these outlettings last the Manchu dynasty is likely to continue in power.

It is true that among the enlightened Chinese there is much feeling against the reigning family, but there is little or no connection between these sentiments and any anti-foreign idea. The Reform Party, as opposed to the Manchu or Obstructionist Party, is ready and anxious to open the whole Middle Kingdom to modern ideas, modern Sciences, and development of every sort. One revolutionary body in the South has had for its motto, the deposition of the Manchus and the Renaissance of the Empire. And the desire to rise and wage bloody war, if such a desire does exist, is felt by the Chinese who are beginning to realize that they have been many years under the yoke of the Foreign Conqueror. But here again the Dynasty is safe for the Foreigners would quash any uprising for fear that one of this number taking advantage of the unsettled state of affairs, might

attempt to gain a territorial advantage over the other Treaty Powers.

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An Asiatic "Rapprochement"

The Memorial Service for Prince Kwoye in one of Peking's most Famous Temples

At present when all the world is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the diplomatic struggle between Japan and Russia a ceremony such as the Chino-Japanese service held in the Yung Ho Kung, the great Llama Temple in Peking, cannot fail to arouse the greatest interest, both for the fact of its being the first of its kind, and because its potentialities are so many and so far-reaching.

On the third of January news was received at the Japanese Legation in Peking of the demise of the Imperial Prince Kwoye and a week later a memorial service was held for the dead statesman in the temple, which, since the Ant-lander first came to Peking, has been noted for its fierce conservatism and its hatred for everything emanating from the South. The dead Japanese nobleman, Educated on the Continent, was considered to be one of the most brilliant of his class. He had been for some years President of the Upper House of Japanese Parliament, and from his position and his ability was one of the most powerful men in the Island Empire. He was the Founder of the "Tung Wen Hui", the Society of the Allied Literatures" the great organization whose Pan-Asiatic object was the welding of the two most powerful Mongol races into one great force, which might face the Occidental world undaunted. It was virtually the China-Japan Society, and starting on the common ground of Religious and Literary Tradition, it renewed and strengthened the ties which have for centuries connected the two Empires, and during its short life has already accomplished much along the desired lines. Prince Kwoye had been the enthusiastic head of the movement, and the service held on the tenth of January, bore witness to the Success of his labours.

The Yung Ho Kung, better known to the traveller as the "Llama Temple", was in the early generations of the present dynasty the abode of an Imperial Prince. But the third Emperor Yung Chêng was born and spent his boyhood within its walls and upon his (2)

accession to the throne it was decided to consecrate the Palace to the Service of Buddha. At that time the Mongols were constantly in revolt and as a political move as well as a religious one it was decided to invite Llama priests to take charge of the new temple and under the leadership of a "living Buddha" some eight or nine hundred of them were brought to Peking and installed in the old-time palace. The Priests of the Yung Ho Kung have been a power in Peking ever since. One of the largest and most famous of Llamasseries, it has been the goal of hundreds of pilgrims who come from the heart of Asia to "Kotow" before the great, seventy foot "Poo-sa" who stands in solemn sanctity in the Grand Hall of the temple. Of late years, too, it has been the scene of constant intrigue. Russians have played their game of Empire within its red-plastered walls, working through the Buriats, a Tartar tribe, half-Russianized, yet clinging to their old Faith. The Japanese too, have made the most of their common Belief and their priests have visited the Llamassery, while after the troubles of 1900, a dozen or more of the most promising young Mongols were taken as students to Japan, and some of the High-Priests made a pilgrimage to the most famous Japanese ~~temples~~ Shrines.

This temple was therefore considered a most appropriate place in which to hold the memorial service, and from early morn till sundown prayers were chanted about the Shrine that had been erected in the first great Temple-hall. At two o'clock in the afternoon the Chinese officials arrived, headed by Pu Lun a prince of the Imperial Blood. All the chief members of the Foreign Office were there, Lien Fang, Na Tung and Wu Ting Fang, late Minister to the United States, with many of the Junior Secretaries of the Wai Wu Pu. The men who came to do honour to the memory of the Dead were led through the first

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or entrance hall, past the great, gilded Guardian-Spirits and then along the broad stone-way, raised above the level of the court, and stretching between the first and second halls, widening to a great terrace before the facade of the latter building. Here they were received by the Japanese committee and after resting for a moment or two in the pavilions which flanked the terrace, met by the Chinese officials in their full winter regalia, gorgeous silks and splendid furs, passed across the open space to make their obeisance before the altar. Then sprinkling incense on the smouldering fire, from which clouds of smoke rose to fill the air with heavy perfume, they bowed and withdrew to the tent on the other side.

Over the doorway were three wreaths, in ever-green and white flowers, and flanking it, forming a sort of an avenue were great stands of chrysanthemums. The shrine was placed in the centre and the altar in front of it, dressed with white flowers and set with cloisonné censers and vases of the wonderful workmanship which made the reign of Chien Lung so famous. Behind, on the table altar, were the great Buddhas, half-hidden by the heavy yellow hangings; on the altar the gilt ornaments in tall rows, the brazen vessels laden of offerings, the skull-bowls of Thibet full of rice-wine, the piles of red cakes cunningly wrought in symbolic forms. Ranged about the memorial shrine were the chanting priests. They were not the ordinary Lamas, young men and boys, who sing the daily service in the offertory, they were the gray-beards, the Fathers of the Temple, and they were arrayed in their most brilliant vestments, crowned with the priestly tiara, of five broad rays, gilt-bordered, and with a sacred picture, highly-coloured, the jeweled centre of each. Their shaven heads were covered with by pointed black-velvet caps from which fell long dark cords, fringed across

their brows and streaming back over their shoulders. Over their ears fell long fringed ants in green and red and yellow, gay with tassels. Their shoulders were covered by a broad scalloped cape, of red or blue or green brocaded silk, and they were robed in long saffron cloaks, which fell about them in loose folds.

In front of each man was his book of prayers, a box in yellow satin in which lay countless red-lettered Thibetan prayers, the paper yellow with age. The priests swayed to and fro, their chant rising and falling, now shrill and weird, now deep and solemn, at intervals there was a mighty clashing of cymbals or the hoarse sound of the ten foot trumpets, a rolling, rumbling dirge melody.

As they chanted on, never tiring, never halting, never growing, the procession of the Chinese officials had passed me after the other before the shrine and done homage to the memory of the Departed. Suddenly all was silent, the song of the priests was hushed, and advancing from the crowd of Japanese to the left of the altar, Mr. Tsi the Second Secretary of the Japanese Legation, came forward to bow before the shrine, and to read his ode to the Spirit of the Dead. He told of the Glory of the House of Kwoye of its power in the Past, in the Golden age of Japan; he told of the good deeds of the dead Prince, of his strong hand, his clear head, his warm heart. He bemoaned his death and prayed for the joyous journey of the Spirit across the dread sea to the Haven of Rest, in the arms of Buddha. As the sound of his voice died away there was the stillness of death. There have been many impressive ceremonies in the Yung Ho Kung, with the Emperor of China himself bowing before its altars, but never a silence such as this. No one stirred, not the Mongols who were straining eyes and ears, not the Chinese officials;

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not me of among the crowd of Japanese diplomats and soldiers and merchants, not a Chinaman in the court below, not the priests in their benches within the temple-hall, while another Japanese came forward to read the second ode.

This over, however, the spell was broken. The chant of the priests began again, the crowd jostled and pushed one another, servants rushed hither and thither with steaming tea pots and the Japanese went forward in groups of twos and threes to bow before the altar and to sprinkle incense on the holy fire. The ceremony of the day was finished and the crowd was drifting away. Then, and then only could one appreciate the Pan-asiatic character of that gathering. There were the Chinese and Japanese officials, the former in their silks and round fur official hats, capped with red or blue or white buttons; large men most of them, sleek, well-fed, easy-going, a national tybe. The Japanese in frock coats or uniforms, small, quick, alert, keen, pushing, again the individual typical of the character of the nation of which he was an integral part. The Llama priests, in their robes of orange or purple, and their long red scarfs. The mongols, clad in dirty sheepskin, with flat, broad fur-caps, their short bow-legs cased in high leather boots, their faces stern, square-jawed, weather-beaten, bespeaking the free-life of the grass-country and it's boundless plains. Wanderers they were from all the broad lands of the north, east and west, varying tybes, from the old pilgrim who had journeyed from the Thibetan frontier, in his yellow peaked cap and his orange boots, quietly telling his beads throughout the ceremony, to

the alert, beady-eyed horse-trader from Dolonor who looked curiously on the richly furs of Chinese officialdom.

Dr. Morrison the correspondent of the London "Times" was the only "foreigner" invited to witness the ceremony and that fact alone bespeaks the Oriental spirit which was all-powerful in this conception assemblage. It was intended to be purely asiatic in it's character, for China, as represented by some of her highest officials for Japan with her diplomats, her soldiers, and above all her teachers, for in the great numbers of the latter we cannot but see the greatest significance. The older Empire has turned to her the younger and more advanced, to learn from her, and through her teaching the lessons which she feels she must take to heart, ere she may hope to stand alone. The movement means by progress - the Japanization of China, the modern enlightenment return, in latter-day science for the literary and Religious lessons which, centuries ago, the Island Empire had learned from the land Confucius. The two older neighbor in the modern Renaissance memorial service was an incident, an natural outgrowth of the spirit of the times. Prince Konoye in Death, as in life, furthered his hearts' dearest desire, the unification of the Pan-asiatic Mongol power.

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The Marquis Ito's Visit to Korea.

Having made a pact with the Emperor of Korea by which that fortunate granted these concessions, granted, possibly implies a voluntary rather than an obligatory consent, but let it pass, to use his country as a base of ~~of~~ for war operations, the Japanese guaranteed the independence of the country and the ~~en~~ continuance of the present dynasty. Korea was virtually a ~~protected~~ protected state. So sudden had been the transformation, so unexpected the substitution of Japanese, for Russian influence as paramount in the councils of the Land, that Ruler, officials and people were dazed. The Emperor was in a panic. He remembered the murder of his Queen in 1895. What was he to expect from this reinstallation of the Insular power? His Court were equally at their wits ends.

It was to calm this ~~asp~~ open fright that Marquis Ito was sent to Korea. At the news of this appointment the ~~for~~ whilom Pro-Russians who still thronged the Palace went into hiding. "Reform" was the common object of all ambitious men. Sweeping changes were to be inaugurated. At last Korea was to throw off her mantle of Obstructionist Tradition. a new era was dawning. Japans Grand old man arrived in Seoul. Sheets had been paved in his honor. The Envoys Palace was placed at his disposal. He was fêted and dined and wined. Orders, heretofore reserved for members of Royal families, were bestowed upon him. His suite were decorated with ~~Korean~~ the stars and ribbons of Korea.

In audience, at the banqueting board, in the Council chamber, he urged caution and deliberation. Ten years before Count Inouye had attempted to reform Korea in a year. He had gone home a disappointed man.

The little ~~true~~ impression western learning had made upon the Korean official had indeed been a dangerous thing. and it's results were disastrous. On this the second trial, former mistakes were to be avoided, and precipitate action of any sort absolutely tabooed. The Japanese had announced that Marquis Ito's visit was purely a social one, a compliment paid to the new ally. Suspicions as to Japan's attitude toward her continental neighbor were quieted and confidence in the honesty of her ~~pure~~ intentions became more general. Demands made by concession seeking firms were disavowed by the Legations. It seemed to be the aim of the authorities to convince all that "loot" had not been the object of the war.

Marquis Ito left Seoul five days ago, in two weeks more possibly, one will ~~understand the~~ begin to learn some of the real results of his coming. I have given the official – the Japanese official view. Already there are rumours that a paper containing "Suggestions" was presented ~~to the~~ for the Emperor's approval. It seems natural that there should be a tangible result forthcoming. The times are too strenuous, Marquis Ito's services are too indispensable in his own land, to allow him to absent himself for ten days, without some ~~more practical~~ result object, more practical than the smoothing of Imperial feathers, in view.

Since his departure the ~~suffered Pro-Russ~~ tainted Pro-Russians have appeared again, reassured that the day of reckoning was still far distant. The Progressionists are complaining bitterly. Where they asked for the Bread of Enlightenment they have been given the Stone, the same aged Rock of crushing official oppression. The Fish for which they prayed is but a serpent after all. Palace intrigue has commenced again, not violently.

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but in a hopeful way. The Japanese admit this, they say that the Marquis Ito paved the way for the advisors ~~it~~ who are to come shortly; that they have merely postponed for the time being the reformation that is to come, slowly ~~but~~ perhaps, but surely.

While there are a few Koreans who really desire honest administration, it is not to be denied that there are many others allied with the Reform movement, who hold their advanced views merely because they see in the change of sweeping aside of the old order, a chance to line their own pockets. Under Japanese control this will be impossible, and when the movement does begin, if directed by able advisors from the Island Empire, it will be more thorough and more effective than it ever could be if undertaken by the Koreans themselves.

The Marquis Ito has come and gone. His counsel advice has been sound, his observations keen, his conclusions have undoubtedly been correct. He will return to Japan and report upon the conditions in Korea, having calmed the fears that racked the distressed Emperor of that war-ridden land. ~~Upon his~~ Following the plans he will suggest, and working along the lines which he together with those high in Power at Tokyo will direct, the men who are to undertake the regeneration of Korea will commence their tasks. He has been the fore-runner of a Great Economic Revolution, and the future will show what his mission has accomplished. In the meantime Palace politics will go on as before, those in power will "squeeze", Reformers will cry aloud as before, caution and deliberation preached the Marquis Ito, make haste slowly. Japan will do long work out the salvation for the Land of the Morning Calm.

W Straight

HOTEL DU PALAIS.
L. MARTIN, PROPRIETAIRE.

Seoul, Coree 190

If the battle of Chemulpo and the Japanese successes in the Yalu and the Liaotung Peninsula are indicative of the final outcome of the war, the status of Korea has been at last defined. In fact the Hermit Kingdom has been not only the battle ground but the cause of one of the most complicated intrigues of the Orient. If the Japanese are successful she will become, not a subject state, but a protected state, stipulated, and her subordination to Japan will be such that not only the political but the nominal existence will cease. Each succeeding year more and more a thing of the past.

Since the first treaties were signed with Occidental nations in 1882 many strange things have happened in Korea. The Heavy Villain in the piece often has more damage than usually falls to the lot of his theatrical counterpart. Plots and counterplots, murder, poisoning, coups, assassination, arson, have all been the means employed to secure the desired end. Pro-Chinese, Pro-Russian, Pro-Japanese parties - cliques which hates all foreigners, cliques who love and admire the Western Learning or without reference to nationality, who all kings, all thier dealings have made the key-note of their oldest inhabitants anything but Rum-Drum. Even in this so called "Land of the Morning Calm."

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HOTEL DU PALAIS
J. MARTIN, PROPRIETAIRE
Seoul, Corée 190

with the helpless squalor of the surrounding hovels. The
Korean cottage-dwelling rice farmer lives at harvest time like a
carrying beast, grain to the market - and there sells it to the
buyer who makes the circuit of the country fairs and buys
practically the whole crop in the district. Sending it by junk
Chemulpo by packing, mainly by, guild down the innumerable little
streams up to Chemulpo where it is exported. On the southern
and the same practice holds of rice-growing Korean.

The future of this rice country, by a general lightening
of freight charges will be one of the striking features of the road.
It may take some time to overcome the Korean prejudice
against making any change whatsoever in his daily or
his annual routine, but it is sure to come in the end.
As does this trade is bound to increase with the
demand for foreign exports. Kerosene oil
will be more generally used, for not only will
it be cheaper than the native vegetable oils, profitable of the native
will result the exploitation of, but some substitute for light than homes.
must needs find some

Japanese settlers too will come in as high the newly
opened country. Farmers & small merchants. The waste of
land of which there is now a vast amount will be
put under cultivation, and production increased
tremendously. The fate of the Korean is not difficult to imagine
He will gradually be relegated to second place. Japanese domination
will be complete in the end after many years.

(2)

The Chinese war driven from the field, the war of
1894-5, Japanese influence was undisputed until the
murder of the Queen left for them all this death-blight
from they had purchased with their blood and money
& spendes in their struggle with the Yellow Empire
When the Russian Czar-ism eagle was high in the
Heavens - and it has been for the last ten years up till
in Feb of the the Japanese & broke the Russian bubble
at Chemulpo & Port Arthur.

But during the ten years which elapsed
between the two wars - the Japanese were terrible.
This decade was the commercial development
of Ko exploitation of Korea became much more than
a name during the Japanese. Railroads were built.
mining concessions, street railways & electric lights
were in Seoul. But beneath it all there was
the struggle for political supremacy. The
Russians desired secret the Peninsula. They wished to
bring it under Asiatic dominion, to protect the line
of the Amur & Vladivostok. This desire
believed Port Arthur but ice-bound in
Korea for strategical, & commercial reasons. The Japanese were equally
anxious to secure a firm hold on the land, whose
possession an hostile power would be a constant menace
to their own country. But more than this, they needed
fresh territory for colonization, a neighboring land of the
densely over populous Asiatic. Already
the thousands of Seoul Settlers had gone across

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The Chinese war dissolved the fields by the war of 1894-5, Japanese influence was undisputed until the murder of the Queen lost for Korea all the ~~deadly fights~~ from they had purchased with their blood and money Japan has in their struggle with the Yellow Empire When the Russian ~~Czar is~~ Eagle was high in the Heavens - and it has been for the last ten years ~~up~~ till in Feb 04 the Japanese bridges the Russian bubble at Chemulpo & Port Arthur.

But during the ten years ~~intervening~~ which Japan believes the two wars - the Japanese were ~~subsidized~~ ~~became~~ the commercial ~~development~~ of Korea became much more than a name during the period. Railroads were built. mines ~~concessions~~ steel railways & electric lights ~~Behind~~ ~~Beneath~~ it all there was success in Japan's struggle for political supremacy. The the ~~old~~ struggle for political supremacy. The Russians ~~desired~~ coveted the Pacific. They wished to ~~annex~~ their asiatic dominion, to protect the line ~~desired~~ believed Port Arthur & Vladivostok. Their ~~duplicity~~ ~~but impossible for~~ but ~~ultimately~~ for Korea ~~for strategical, financial~~, ~~but impossible for~~ commercial reasons, the Japanese were equally anxious to secure a firm hold on the land, whose possessor an hostile power would be a constant menace to their own country. But more than this, they needed fresh territory for expansion, a neighboring land of the ~~overcrowded~~ overcrowded superfluous population. Already ~~thousands~~ the thousands of ~~Japs~~ Settlers had gone across

HOTEL DU PALAIS.
L. MARTIN, PROPRIETAIRE.

Seoul, Coree 190

the Straits and were installed in all the treaty ports and along the railroad lines - ~~subtle~~ complete communities. A part of ~~the~~ Japan transplanted to the ~~Continental~~ mainland.

~~My dear fool~~. This was the difference in the objects of the two struggling nations. Russia wanted Korea, as a part of a grand scheme of asiatic dominion, Japan as an economic addition to ~~against~~ territory, all too small for her ~~increasing~~ needs. The means was ideal, ~~invisible~~ (as visible unless the three years ago ~~surpass~~ the interest of ~~to protect~~ settlers already established. The Russian ~~Company~~ Company was a cloak for political intrigue, the main Japanese ~~occasion~~ occasion, the railway ~~holding~~ of railways - was but an ~~exhibition~~ ~~scheme~~ ~~undertaken~~ of the ~~success~~ of their ~~immediate~~ interest in the present time. Like the principal Powers - American, ~~Japan~~ French, German, even Italian & Belgian were ~~abroad~~ interested, ~~should have been~~ mainly for commercial reasons. ~~thought~~ it possible that the Gauls were pushing their ~~own~~ schemes of trade and Russia to her ~~forward~~ policy, that the French wanted to reap the commercial ~~advantage~~ ~~harvest~~ of Russian occupation - as a ~~responsibility~~ for the Muscovite themselves.

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no serious obstacles. One long ago, this grade headed by a deep Cutting. were the only works involving particular Effort that we saw the scene

A Party of Four made the trip down the line together.
Morgan & Babbitt had seen the other cars, the line had wonderful
Only not much quite been of the 17 It was necessary
we were always taken South at night, stops in a little Japanese
hostelry at Yingtungpo and start off at 5 the next morning.
22 miles by very smooth dirt road a journey on
22 miles by very smooth road lying in the Eastern
which was the final stretch which we took flies on the Antung-Mukden line.
Scenes on both sides of a broad flat or rather a shy country.
The latter's view marked only by a stubby, some low Chinese
white buildings - pleasures with thatched roofs - they were the
homes of the Engineers and Inspectors, with their families. Some
of them had also the Japanese had little flower beds and
flowers in porcelain trays at their doorsteps. Shining headed.
brown little women. Their throats bared to the cold
sheep skins up - were clattery shuttle in the ice wind
shoes. Long line daily units. As the train slowed down.
at the group rather in the bottom mild bark and swung
running towards us - hearing letters some of them - but generally
looking for them. The mail clerk on the train only pulled out
a packet - as the station agent was a large one. a hand-
and gave it to their head man. The groups only form again
and as we started down the next bumping down the
track we saw the lady one tunnel away reading their letters
they had just received.

At Usan, 10 miles further on, we the train left the
regular embankment for the first time. A fine span bridge
was under construction the piers has been rubbled
the steel was being drawn preparatory to putting the steel girders
in place. From this point on we were frequently obliged
to run down from the embankment on a rough track laid on the fields over by the stream on
a rickety wooden structure and then climb up on grade
again to continue our journey on the further tracks.

There were frequent several little small lines of track
running a few hundred yards to the side - being a
grand bed. the stream where tons of material for the
gravel had been drawn.

Everywhere as we passed, coolies, Japanese & Koreans were
at work. Cuttings widening widened, the first eight
feet being great. under the snow quantities of loam, shale,
in the same season. The track was very shaky, ballast
thrown. Engineers along the line. On the large
Japanese laborers at work, Koreans doing the heavy labor,
pumping at the upper dams, carrying and the like. Excavation
and banking is all done by contract labor under Japanese foreman.
Near Suwon there was a hillside quarry, whence came the limestone
used for piers - and culverts and rock for the embankments
which these are of brick.

In February the Railroad owned some 5 engines - 12 Passenger
cars - and about 70 box and other cars, all of them had been
built in America - and many were in use on the Chemulpo line
pending the completion of their own. With the added
demands which next three will bring, the rolling stock has

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At Usan, 10 mile farther on, we the train left the regular embankment for the first time. A few span bridge was under construction ~~where~~ on the piers had been rubbled up ~~the abutments are not very high above ground~~ and piles were being driven preparatory to putting the steel girders in place. From this point on we were frequently obliged to run down from the embankment on to the ~~road~~ and along the bed of the stream on a rough track laid on the pebbles over which the stream ran a rickety wooden structure and then climbing up the grade again to continue our journey on the finished tracks.

There were several little ~~embankments~~ lime kilns of rock scattered a few hundred yards to the side - ~~where~~ a ~~quarry~~ grade had been drawn.

Everywhere as we passed, coolies, Japanese & Koreans were at work. Cuttings ~~were~~ being widened, the first and the subsequent layers of landslides ~~had been~~ in the same season. The track was very ~~crooked~~ ~~the line~~ / On the hugh ~~cuts~~ thrown. ~~Japanese~~ Japanese laborers at work, steam ~~&~~ by the heavy labour, pumping out the after dams, carrying and the like. Excavation and banking is all done by ~~native~~ labor under Japanese foreman. Near Suwon there was a hillside ~~quarry~~, where ~~some~~ the limestone used for piers - and culverts and ~~rock~~ ~~facts~~ embankments of which these are not a few.

In February the Railroad owned some 5 engines · 12 Passenger ~~cars~~ and about 70 box and other cars, all ~~of~~ them ~~had~~ been built in America - and many were in use on the Chemulpo line pending the completion of their own. With the added demands which would then arise, the rolling stock has

no serious obstacles. One long ~~and~~ deep grade headed by a deep cutting, was the only ~~work~~ ~~that indicated~~ involving particular effort ~~that we saw~~ ~~the scar~~

A Party of Four made the trip down the line together. ~~Mr Babbitt had the other car, the line had travelled~~ ~~of my return from Seoul to the SY~~ ~~to our relief, my~~ We were obliged to clean Seoul at night, sleep in a little Japanese hostelry at Yongsan and start back at 5 the next morning.

~~22 miles by a very smooth~~ a journey on 22 miles of very smooth road bed to Seoul: which was the point at which we were ~~to~~ joined on the Fusan-Chemulpo train. Seated on top of a load of ties we rattled along merrily enough. The latter's ~~line~~ was marked only by a few huts, some ~~of~~ them white buildings - ~~of~~ stores with ~~the~~ Chinese words - they were like those of the Engineers and contractors, ~~with their names~~ Some of the natives ~~had~~ ~~the~~ Japanese had little shelter huts and sheds, ~~doing~~ doing daily work, as the train slowed down. At the group waiting on the platform were ~~a~~ heavy ~~cutters~~ some of them - but generally ~~mummy~~ women looking for them. The mail clerk on the train ~~was~~ hurled out a packet - as the train ~~was~~ a large ~~mail~~ bag was ~~a~~ tossed out and ~~gave~~ it to the local mail. The groups ~~were~~ from again and as we ~~started down the~~ went ~~bumping~~ bumping down the track we saw the lucky one turning away reading ~~his~~ letters ~~has~~ had just received.

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HOTEL DU PALAIS
R. MARTIN PROPRIETAIRE

Seoul, Corea 190

with the helpless squalor of the surrounding levels. The
Korean cottage-hamlets the rice farmers live. But harvest time they
carry their grain to the market - and there sell it to the
buyer who makes the circuit of the country fairs and buys
practically the whole crop in the district. Sending it only to
Chemulpo by packing it up, guide from the innumerable little
streams up to Chemulpo where it is exported. On the Southern
and Eastern frontier fields of vegetables [illegible]

The laying up of this rice country, by a general tightening
of freight charges will be one of the [illegible] results of the road.
It may take some time to manoeuvre the Koreans [illegible]
against making any change whatsoever in his daily [illegible]
his annual routine, but it is sure to come in the end.
As time increases the demand for foreign imports. Persons even
will be more generally used. For rice only will [illegible]
rise it be cheaper than before, but the lower freight charges
will make the exploitation of vegetable oils profitable & the native
must needs find some other substitute to light their homes.

Japanese settlers too will come in all [illegible] the newly
opened country. Farmers & small merchants. The waste &
land of which there is now a boundless amount will be
taken into cultivation, and production increased
tremendously. The fate of the Korean is not difficult to imagine
He will gradually be relegated to second place. Japanese domination
will be complete in the end before many years.

the missionaries themselves would not be capable - at first, of forcibly
disciplining the country. The ground already had to [illegible] - there were anxious
to secure it under the rule of their allies.

Through all this period of commercial development there, with a few
notable exceptions. diplomatic aid has been given to the aspiring
encroachment. He has been assisted by his own ministers to
secure certain reasonable concessions from the Emperor - the one
law of all Government, the absolute rule of the hand. There has been
has rarely been a minister who has not been accused of intrigue and of
employing backstairs influence. of having a certain following at court.
who was interesting themselves especially in favor of that particular
nationality. If the practice has been objectionable it certainly has been general.
them were two methods of one; to use force, or to adopt the Korean methods
of securing his ends, to terrorize or to manoeuvre. The latter has naturally been
the easier course. and thus the most frequently adopted. Russia
Japan was now [illegible] encountered bending their energies to certain definite ends.
The other Powers while not having the same inherent motive, yet nevertheless
adopted the same methods - unable to secure the concessions, which
they wanted for purely commercial enterprises - with no reason
to like Russia: of communication with the Imperial Court.

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The Korean was unfitted to a urban society. Yet the Emperor
clearly played on Japanese ambition and diplomat against another
by a Balance of Power alone was he able to maintain his throne in Security.
Now that Balance of Power has been destroyed. The main force
blocking the ways of the Japanese were driven - defeated from
the field. The Japanese Minister visited the Russian Representative
to the Railway Station. The Trans Northern Terror had been initiated; the
Islanders were in Power. To the Korean that meant much more than
a corresponding Russian conquest would have done. The latter would have
simply been the administration of a few men - comparatively were not corrupt,
certainly - the Koreans knew the character of their masters - and the body politic
allowed to develop itself more and more strongly each succeeding generation
Russian would take years for Russian civilization to make itself
effectually felt in the Hermit Kingdom. Japanese domination on the
other hand was a real danger to the life of my life. A wave of virile
energetic men would flow down on their homeland. The conquest would
be real.

The Japanese had promised to maintain the integrity of Korea.
That was an empty phrase at best. She was dead keen waging for
a dispute and. At a successful outcome the victor would claim the
Spoils. They themselves wanted to develop the country. They wanted the

mines, the fisheries, the timbering rights; and here lies the future
danger. Probabilities are not only Japan - his trade forces.
which which has interested itself in the Korea must be ready to
pass. The equitable adjustment of such concessions
the distribution of such commercial privileges. The all these
the Japanese must remember that the latter nation has already
existing rights of no inconsiderable value. America has the
United States has, with the mines in the north, the greatest
Russian commercial enterprise in the far East. Mr Seoul, the Steel Rail Road,
the Electric Lighting - a concern in which the Emperor has recently
purchased a half interest, a right to build the water works - the
Chemulpo, the Fusan mills. There has already been a break in the water works
mess in so after the Palace Fire the Emperor desired to run
a pipe from the hills down to the Palace. Here to form a reservoir to furnish
further extinguishers. The contract was awarded to a Japanese who
with
has to carry out since 40,000 yen were sent to Japan to buy
materials. Collbran & Bostwick brothers. Kreps Yokohama was allowed to
supply the wire. The Emperor has no waterworks & no money.
The French have many residents business interests - they have contracts
with the Japanese. Mitsui Bussan for the Seoul contract, cents a head a
million a year. But their principal interests seem to have been in

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Advisors. a list of whom they can introduced, were she in ~~not~~ most.
Can draw bow and do us unto, - ~~parasites~~ undignified behaviour attended about the Court
The whole ~~it~~ commercial situation therefore has been that the Foreigners
were all rubbing with one another - in a country with no commercial
life of its own. The tables are now turned - they are rubbing with the Japanese
in Japan. The new masters of the country will not rely endeavours. to
secure all future concessions for themselves, but they will endeavour to by
upsetting rights now outstanding.

Of course the Japanese ~~cannot~~ has not capital sufficient to
successfully exploit Korea alone. She ~~must~~ ~~can~~ ~~be~~ foreign aid in
the matter. but such assistance must be made not only
with no ~~any~~ political design ~~that~~ must be commercially subordinate
to Japanese influence. (~~Therefore~~ Foreign Diplomatic Representation
with in the future has much more intimate relations with the
Japanese advisers than with the Korean Government. Here
will be a close supervision on the Japanese than has ever been
exercised in the Khedive). Herein is almost every case. the withdrawal
of Foreign Capital in the East has been due to a desire to secure some political
advantages. Even England in her dark days in China, had something like the
Commercial development of the country then opened. France and Russia
and Germany - have unquestionably been actuated by motives of

It was the Irony of Fate. The Emperor had lost his empire,
was it not the battle ground of warring world powers? By the
fire of the fourteenth of February he lost his Palace as well. The
Japanese had overrun his country, though acting within their
treaty rights, it is true. That was the Power of the Sword. In a
roaring furnace, his Palace, with its great Audience Hall, its
national records, the treasure, the personal effects of the Imperial
family, all the paraphernalia of the court were destroyed. That
was the power of Fire and humbled and depressed, the unhappy
victim of the twain, of Fire and Sword, he has taken up his
temporary quarters in the Imperial Library building.

The conflagration started at about half past ten o'clock. as with
Mrs. O'Leary's cow, so it was with the Palace servants, they
brought down disastrous results through an excess of misplaced
surgy. Some new kangs, or stove beds, had been built in the
audience Chamber of the Imperial Residence. The masonry was
still damp and the servants thought that they would dry them out
in a hurry. There was too much weight for age, the flues which
Mrs. Zealous menials lit not only effectually dried the kangs
but they spread and soon the whole room was aflame. The
Palace building, were dry and inflammable. An east wind was
blowing, sparks in great clouds were blown across the narrow
passageways and soon the whole place was alight. The soldiers of
the Imperial guard were rushing to and fro, but to no purpose, they
were like frightened chickens. The hand engines available were
antiquated and in ill-repair. The few yards of Imperial hose
had been rotting in an out-house and were useless.

Soldiers from the Legation Guards and the Japanese
garrison rushing to the scene of action on the double were
refused admittance. The great Gates of the Palace were
had been closed when the first alarm was given and

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squads of soldiers were blocking the portals with fixed bayonets. The Emperor remembered the scene of blood nine years before when the Queen was murdered. No Japanese was allowed to set foot within the walls before he had left with his sons and the Lady Om to take refuge in the Literary Building. Had his fears, wholly groundless, been less acute, and the Japanese been allowed to use their fire engines and their bucket brigades, a little earlier the whole disaster might have been avoided. Something at least, might have been saved, as it is, only smouldering ruins mark the sites of the Imperial buildings.

Twenty-seven miles away - in Chemulpo the heavens were brilliant with the reflected glare from the burning Palace. In Seoul itself it was as bright as day. The whole enclosure of some twenty acres was in flames, and sea of flame. American and British marines did their best to assist the Koreans struggling, panic stricken to save as much as possible. Bucket lines were formed. The Japanese worked like Trojans at their little pumping engine all to no effect. The new electric light plant, hardly completed and not yet officially installed, with its valuable machinery first out from America, was burning, white and blue sheets of flame roaring through the brick arcade. Sulphuric acid and kerosene had been stored there. The splendid, so-called audience Hall, - the Imperial Temple where the great religious ceremonials of state are celebrated, - double roofed, gay in its lavish ornamentation, barbaric in the richness of its oriental colour, soon fell prey to the flames. The long writhing, licking tongues of fire, scorched the gargoyles, the carved woodwork. The flame spread, feeding on itself, swirling up the vermilion columns, flattening under the eaves, soon the whole building, a hundred feet high from floor to ridge pole, was a tower of fire. There was a roar.

a riotous song. the triumph of the Fire-God who reared not Emperors nor their Halls of state. The hills about Seoul were ruddy with the against the star-studded heavens. Clouds of smoke were rolling off to the west. Streams of sparks were falling about the various Legations. The American and British which were the nearest were at no time in serious danger. and Dr. Allen had backed his papers and valuables in the vault preparatory to moving out. American marines were on guard in the compound where the Emperor had taken refuge, and Dr. Allen who was at one time his physician, spent a greater part of the night with his Majesty and Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese minister also called to offer his condolences.

When the alarm was first given the Japanese guards had been posted all through Legation street to prevent any disorder that might arise. But they were shortly withdrawn, and turned in with a view to help fight the fire. It was an anxious night and few people in the Legation quarter were sure their buildings too, might not go at any moment. The day dawned grey and cheerless, a cordon of Korean troops surrounded the Palace walls. within the fire still smouldered. The Great audience Hall was a smoking pyramid of charred timbers and powdered brick and plaster and tile, all around stretched the ruins of what had at no time been the offices of the Household, the Council Chambers of the High officers of State. Alone amongst the wreckage stood the gaunt arcade of the new Power house, the only walls that had not fallen. The Emperor had saved the Great Seal of Korea and his own private one accord, a few of the ancestral tablets, and some of his treasure. Everything else, his decorations also the presents that had been given him by Monarchs the world over, autograph letters from the Crowned Heads of Europe - all had been lost. Never was there a more striking illustration of the old saying - "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown". For the loss of his Palace at this time came as a severe blow to the Emperor. Luckily he records in building and a committee headed by an ex-Prime Minister has been appointed to superintend operations.

W J Haight

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Only an optimist would call the streets of Seoul attractive, and even then his imagination would feel the strain. They are interesting. There is more color than you find in China – more even than in Japan. White-robed men, women with glaringly verdant cloaks ~~draped~~ children in pink, and crimson and wonderful striped garments. The highways and byways are teeming with a passing crowd that is irresistably comical. and the whole is so unconcious. The flat-chested soldier, verily a weak-kneed son of Mars, – and the stocky Japanese ridiculing his poor attempt at a military bearing. The venerable gentleman who shields his gauze hat with an umbrella attachment, and ostrich-like, never feels the rain that soaks his nether limbs. The mourner, who if he be a debtor and a canny man as well, lives in a state of perpetual sorrow, for no bill-collector dare address him as he saunters, a human mush-room, under the shadow of his huge hat, screening his face from the profane glance of the passer-by, with his little two-handled flag. Such is the pageant of the streets of Seoul, courtier and beggar, sorry General and sadder soldier, coolie and Yangban. The Japanese bugles ring through the streets of the capital, transport trains are ever-passing, troops are constantly ~~troops~~ marching and counter-marching. The Korean, stolid, heedless, lost in reverie which is the poetical view, or stupid, with his mind a blank which is the true one, smokes his long pipe. Is not his the mind of the morning Calm? Let the Dogs of War howl on, tobacco makes pleasanter smoke than does gunpowder.

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~~Yokohama.~~

The Yalu Victory celebrated in Seoul.

(1)

The Japanese community of Seoul had a tremendous field day celebrating the Yalu victory. They called in the Korean officials and made them join in their merry making. They commandeered the Old East Palace and there had a ~~glorious~~ "champagne tiffin" while the Imperial band played Sousa's latest marches. In the morning memorial services were held in the hillside park which overlooks the city. The infantry battalions of the Seoul garrison and the Engineering and railway detachments constructing the Seoul-Fusan road were ~~marched~~ ranged before the monument erected to the memory of the Japanese soldiers who fell in the fights at the old East Palace in 1884. To the dear notes of the bugle officers salutes and men came to the present". Then filed away down the hill-road.

All through the afternoon the little men from Chinkokai - the Japanese town - made the welkin ring with three "Banzais". Booths were scattered over the terraced slope. Beer and sake flowed merrily. In one place there was wrestling in another ferocity, in another soldiers doing an imitation geisha dance. The slope of a little hillock had been filled high with boxes - and over the single entrance was the legend "Chin Chin Chew". ~~Scattered on table~~ arrayed inside were bloody bandages and dusty weapons - all alleged trophies taken from the Chinese in 1894.

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Yokohama.

(2.)

The day closes with a lantern parade. It was most boisterous for the entertainment committee has provided a great store of free drink and the Japanese is not by any means a ~~bad~~ Temperance lecturer when there is a chance for a deep celebration.

Through it all, the morning services, the gala tiffin the afternoon sports, the evening's parade, the Koreans looked on - standing apart. They were not of this ribald crowd. They felt no sympathy with the militant enthusiasts. The Japanese were celebrating a great victory which brought Korea more than ever under the influence of the bloody-beery slaughters. With the ~~midst of the~~ victors shouts, ringing in their ears, the horse-hair capped men in white realized the utter helplessness of their lot. The Japanese waved their lanterns. They cheered. Their words were ~~flowing~~ ~~unthought~~ ~~before~~ ~~the~~ ~~to fall the~~ opening before them.

W Straight.

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檢閱済

Publicists and a few other people, have attempted, sometimes, to take Korea seriously. They started with a wrong notion to begin with. Frequently they escape the effects of their initial errors. If they persist, and continue to labor under their delusion, it indicates one of two things — or both. the absolute lack of a sense of humour or a deliberate intention to make capital of their willful blindness, and sell their literary wares to an unsuspecting public. The former is deplorable, the latter reprehensible, both are unfortunate.

Rid yourself of all Lafcadio Hearnish or Edwin arnoldian ideas about the mystery, the charm of the East, Forget Kipling's Palm tree Cadi. They apply to other lands. Korea is with not the pale. Consider the pleasing prospect which send presents. Be startled for ten years slumbers each morning at dawn by the tom-tom ring and the counter-marching of the Korean army. Live in the Hotel des Palais and smell the East as it flows in dark eddies under the Palace wall. The very building you live in was constructed solely for blackmail. it overlooks the Palace Grounds. three storied, a useless height, the owner fashioned it, that it might be particularly objectionable to his Imperial neighbor. He will sell it as soon as the price can be arranged. He wants 200 for profit, the Emperor only feels like allowing him 150. A part of the purchase price will of course be given back

to His Majesty. He pays out of his Public funds and receives on his own private account. He robs Peter to pay Paul. He is an Emperor. He uses to be a King, but with his colleagues in China and Japan both flying the Imperial flag, he naturally desired the same honorific title. He has a Court, verily the Court of Hans Andersen or the late lamented Mr. Gilbert. There are sorcerers, magicians, wizards, astrologers, court favorites, eunuchs, jesters, dancing girls. His Imperial Majesty is surrounded by a groups of venerable Ministers, dressed like the figures on a Chinese scroll — the relics of the Middle ages. The only land in asia where the court costume is the same as it was four hundred years ago. There are Vice-Ministers and Secretaries, a whole array of underlings. Each day the Cabinet changes. Each night a fresh intrigue puts a new Prime Minister in Power. The Emperor sleeps through the day and plots at night. Petty spies bring him news from far and wide. News of political outlaws, refugees in Japan; news of fresh intrigues with Russians or Japanese.

"Your majesty" boasts the spy, "with ten thousand yen, in my hands, I can bring you your enemies head, on a silver salver."

The Emperor regards him fondly. He gives him on a special favour a

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bit of "kipfire", which is pickled peppers and fruit and an hundred other thing - a great delicacy in Korea.

"Can you really" asks his majesty

"Yes. your majesty" replies the expectant spie.

"Good! What Ho. My Lord of the Treasury" calls the Emperor: "Ten thousand for our trusty servant Ping Pong."

And Ping Pong goes to the wine shops and drinks long and heartily. Ping Pong gambles and visits the Gesangs (Dancing Girls). Then Ping Pong goes to Japan. where he and the political refugee share the profits and live in peace, till it becomes necessary to play the game again.

A minister needs money to build himself a country house, to marry his eldest son, to bury his grandfather. He either squeezes the downtrodden tax payer, or sells a prefecture or conceives a brilliant idea for a new Government Bureau. For example, the Korean system of weights and measures must be changed. Now there never has been a system of weights and measures in Korea, but that doesn't make the slightest difference. There ought to have been one, and if there had been, it would have been changed. An appropriation of 150,000 yen is secured. Perhaps 40,000 is spent in buying aluminium standards, and building a vault in which to keep them.

They are shown with great gusto to the Palace officials. They will be introduced throughout the land. Verily the Regeneration of Korea has commenced at last. There the matter rests. The People continue to use their simple scales and their bamboo rulers. Nothing more is heard of the Weights and Measures System. Nothing more is said. A Graduate of Princeton, with a Ph.D degree from Johns Hopkins, came back this native land. He intended to introduce the modern idea. He was full of bustling americanisms. He first secured a grant from the Emperor and opened a Department Store at Pingyang. That failed. His next venture was a Poultry Farm at Chemulpo. To start this admirable project he needed 10,000 yen. This sum he secured from the Minister of Education. That worthy had a taste for Goose. The Ph.D. then went to Japan on a vacation. The Coolie in charge sold the Poultry at a considerable profit.

The Greatest and most paying industry in Seoul is the Advisor Business. The ~~two~~ French at present, hold the concession. There were the several Americans. They did not thrive. There is an advisor for the Imperial Telegraphs, one for the Law; Korea never had any. but the Advisor is cogitating and is trying to invent a statute or two. The Cabinet wants to dismiss him. and save the Salary ~~they pay him~~ but they decided not to, for three reasons. 1. Because He was a

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very good man and has served them well. 2. Because He was clever and didn't cost much anyway. and 3. Because He was so clever that if they tried to dismiss him. He could persuade the French Minister to insist on his remaining in office.
The third and last argument was final — and characteristic.
There is an Adviser for the Post Office, another adviser the Household Department on the Imperial mines which do not exist. An ex-private in the French Foreign Legion is the Chief Mining Engineer. He used to tend Bar in Marseilles.

The Imperial Household engineer who recently collected his salary, by battering down the Minister of the Interior in his office and holding him there until he promised to pay, was once a Contractor in Peking. These Gentlemen are all French. The Tutoress for the Crown-Prince, a very fair Lady - has been drawing a large salary now-for almost ten years and never once seen her pupil. Yet the Government does not object. They realize that Foreign advisors are an expensive luxury. Yet the Legations say they are necessary. They have them and they pay.

The Greatest character of all is Mlle. Sontagg who manages the Imperial Guest House. This was built to entertain the Foreign Envoys who were to be entertained at the Imperial Jubilee. When the

Guest House was finished, it was found that there was no more money for the Jubilee. It was ~~abandoned~~. given up. postponed. on account of the illness of the Crown Prince. The Malady was ~~ill-timed~~ opportune. The Guest House remained, a monument. Mlle. Sontagg was installed therein, with a large force of servants. When the Emperor wants to give a dinner, Mlle Sontagg superintends. She prepares the Palace on audience days, She now and again cooks the Imperial tiffins. Between times She entertains a select few in the Imperial Guest House, feeds them exceedingly well and regales them with wonderful stories of her past experiences. Tales of the Franco-Russian war, the early days of the Foreigner in Korea, and a hundred and one other most interesting yarns. She might be called the Culinary Adviser, or Mistress of Ceremonies.

She was an intimate friend of the murdered Queen. She does not care for Lady Om. That worthy Lady, is, in her estimation an upstart. Yet Lady Om is one of the most powerful personalities ~~in~~ at Court. Her Papa was a Palace water-coolie. Surely a democratic origin for the First Lady of the Land. The Emperor, a young Lothario, had seen her a pretty maiden, in the Palace Grounds. He loves her. She became his concubine.

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The Queen was jealous. Lady Om was kept in the back-ground. Then the Queen was murdered and the concubine became all powerful at court. When the Monarch took refuge in the Russian legation in 1895 Lady Om accompanies him. He had only a bed-room. The Imperial Lady lives in the Bath Room nearly.

Then she presented him with a son. ~~Lady Om was made~~ Queen. The young Prince was called "the omelette". ~~She~~ Lady Om was made Queen. She wanted to become Empress. The Family of the ~~Royal home~~ late Consort blocked her schemes. She was of humble birth. Family counts for much in Korea. To overcome their objections Lady Om commenced ennobling her ancestors. The process was simple. The Governor of Seoul was turned out of office for the time being. At intervals of two weeks the temporary incumbent was shifted. All Lady Om's brothers and cousins twice removed, held office for a short time. After the first three days they were able to raise their father and grandfather from their humble spheres into the sacred precincts of "yangbandom". They went to the ancestral tombs, if they had any. If they didn't, they built some. Here they burned tinsel and much gilt paper ~~and~~ covered with hieroglyphics and poured wine on

the graves. They told their progenitors that they were now yangbans, they could climb up the Social ladder in the Korean Heaven and sit with the Saints in the high places. ~~and~~ At the end of a week they had carried it back still further. When the two weeks were on their family was as noble as any in the land. ~~In short~~ With us the nouveau-riche searches for coats-of-arms, for crests and raises a family-timber concession. It is a sham and a falsehood on the face of it. Not so with the Korean. He himself a tender bud, constructs the tree backwards, the twig, the branch, the sturdy trunk itself. Certainly a more honest and effective method. And so Lady Om's forefathers, and the ancestors of all her relations for generations back, were ennobled. She was no longer an upstart. The almanac de Gotha, contains no prouder family than hers. and it was all done in the space of three months. Voila the Conservatism of the East!

Yet she cannot become Empress. The Sorceress stands in her way. The Sorceress and the Nuns, the most powerful of the Korean noble families. For the Sorceress have more power than any one else in this strange land. Through.

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the long hours of the night they ply their weird trade. They
hold the Emperor in their grasps. Shall he enter a certain door?
No - it would be an evil omen. Shall he rise at such and
such an hour? It would mean the down fall of the
dynasty. As the Wizards enter the Imperial Presence they
gaze steadfastly on his Majesty's countenance.

"This day, oh King of Kings" they cry "is full of evil
portent Beware! the Dragons tail Quivers!"

The Emperor trembles. "How may I avoid this dread
disaster" he gasps.

The magicians put their heads together. They consult
their books full of cabalistic signs.

"Five thousand, oh, master, five thousand, at the shrine
of the Goddess of Eternal Spring, the monastery 100 li from the
walled city." The journey is far, the roads well nigh
impassable, three of us must go and make offering before the
Golden Image".

"So" cries the monarch "placate the evil spirit that
bests me".

And the wise men mount gaily caparisoned ponies and
with white umbrellas and servants around them they leave the Palace.

They rest by the wayside. A coolie goes into the temple with
a bit of rice, and a string of cash for the priest. The money
they lay by against an evil day. They may not be sorcerers
always. They may boil the portraits of the Emperors
enemies in oil. They may tear the map of Japan into
little bits and drone and croon over the simmering
caldron. Yet success attends the Japanese arms, the
enemies still plot and intrigue. Some day the wise ones
themselves may fall from favor. They too will
flee to a kinder land. They will not flee empty-
handed.

海員樂

W Straight.

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Pingyang and the Japanese Parliament.

The "Manshu-Maru" - ex the Russian packet "Manchuria" had been captured by the Japanese at Nagasaki at the beginning of the war. It seemed a quaint idea that she should be selected by the naval authorities to take a representative body of Peers and commoners to Korea and, it was hoped, to see the fall of Port Arthur. The trip was to be junket throughout. They visited the naval arsenal at Kure, the dockyards at Sasebo, the Russian Prisoners at Matsuyama and the Naval School at Etajima and finally reached the Peninsula. My connection with this august body, the Parliamentary Lights of the Island Empire, the Naval attaches of seven different nations and the Journalists of eight, commenced at Chemulpo. The Marquis Kuroda, Vice President of the House of Peers, Viscount Moriye the Railway King of Japan and Lieutenant General Viscount Soga who had done much to reorganize the Japanese army and bring it up to it's present efficiency, were the leading Japanese. George Kennan of Siberian fame, Frederic Villiers the English war-artist were the best known among the correspondents.

At Seoul there was a tiffin in the old Palace, a days wandering through the Imperial Gardens. There was an audience with the Emperor of Korea, interviewed at last by the long files of newspaper men, the Foreigners on his right, the Japanese on his left. The steamer then sailed north, visiting the naval base at Haiju - an out of the way harbour, charted only by the Japanese. Here on a bare little island - were the low frame buildings of the

Telegraph station - a long line of poles stretching down to the water's edge, the wires disappearing - no one knew whither. Starting north again we were four days fog-bound off "the corner", as it is called, where the coast turns from its easterly and westerly line to sweep north west, toward the Yalu and Manchuria. From this point we fled on the night of the first of July, with masked lights, away from the glare flashes out over the fog-smothered sea, the glare and the muffled cannonading, a mystery still unsolved. Save unexplained, save by the bulletin stating the Vladivostok squadron was out again and that all Transports were to seek safety. We returned to the Naval Base the next day, and late that afternoon four Transports steamed into the anchorage - packed with Reservists off for the front, their first taste of war. A hundred sailors, survivors of the "Hatsuse" and "Miyako" bound for on their way to join the Torpedo Flotilla cheered the soldiers as they left that night. War worn veterans speeding the fledglings on their way - with hoarse cheers, "Banzai, Banzai".

We reached Chinampo some six days late. Two months before the town had been one of the busiest in Korea. Eighty Transports were lying in the river waiting to proceed to the Kwantung and open the campaign against Port Arthur. Now the only evidences of the military occupation were the long, low-lying, bare buildings, store houses, full of supplies for the armies in the field. Khaki clad sentinels here and there, a few junks flying the zigzag transport flag - that was all.

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time, the town was full of Japanese booths, new buildings were being thrown up as rapidly as possible. Shops, with gaudy stocks of pottery, ~~or~~ bean cakes, cigarettes and beer told the story of the Russian invasion. The Chinese market-gardeners, pilgrims from Shantung had a greater sale than ever before for their succulent, cholera-spreading wares.

The ~~to~~ Glorious Fourth on the muddy breast of the Tai Dong River was is not exciting. It ~~was~~ is ghastly. The Rainy Season was just beginning. ~~A Korean Dumpour is~~ On the next day we were to go to Pingyang, a Korean Dumpour is not the ~~pleasantest~~ kindliest sort of we were chosen to ^ for a pleasure trip. But the Japanese Parliamentarians care neither ~~for~~ time nor tide, the official programme had been settled. Rain or shine, that journey to Pingyang must be made. So the be-mackintoshed, rubber-booted, helmeted party tumbles into the little steamer waiting by side, and ~~the Ko~~ she steamed away, fighting the racing tides and swirling currents of the Tai Dong. ~~The "Kisdo maru" steamed~~ we ~~went~~ went along ^ slowly ~~along~~ - leaving Chinampo hidden in the hills, their tops just visible on the sort of table land that jutted into the River, falling sheer where the current had scoured it as the steam swept seawards.

The "Kisdo maru" was not large. She was not comfortable. The high ~~dignat~~ dignitaries from the "Manshu maru" had one cabin, the naval attachés had another, the members of Parliament squatted on red-blankets in the third. As for the correspondents, they were happy enough till the rain came. Then their lot was not an enviable one.

Frederic Villiers told strange tales. He had a wonderful sketch book full of artistic notes from all over the world - the Battle of Vallestinos, the only one where the Greeks has been successful against their Turkish enemies

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And strangely enough - so small is the world - three men in the little party had been smoking on the jiggling screw of the "Kiodomaru" had seen that fight. There were other bits from the Coronation of the Czar, court ladies, dragoons, Regalia, Soldiers from the Soudan, Zanzibaris, all manner of men and things twixt the two canvas covers. Then there were yarns of Monte Carlo. the glaring flame, the singed moths. A Norwegian, his face leathery, seamed, his eyes deep set and hard told his story, the usual story of the Girl, and the Play and the Ruin, the mocking laugh, the cruel glare of the day, the luring lights at night. Then suddenly, the little Englishman - a mere boy, fresh from Oxford, wafted us off to Southern Spain, to Andalusia, Ronda the wonderful, Roman, Moorish, Spanish Renaissance all in the sunny valley. The oily cookery of the Dons, the French delicacies across the border, the rich red wine, the salads, the crisp rolls, till our mouths watered. We searched our kit bags, a tin of biscuit, a bottle of anchories, some sweet Japanese beer, the rain beating in on us - our craft flapping against the wind-rubbled, rain swollen stream. At Nan Kyun Die - and the place is well named, we were transferred to a small side & side-wheeled steamer craft, the "Tetsu Shima Maru" - which translated, the "Iron-Island

steamer". Her paddle boxes were yellow, and fore and with strange designs - fan like. She was slower than the "Kiodo", the tide was stronger, the current ~~was~~ swift and tumbling in the narrow stream. On the banks fish-nets were staked out, left stark on the mud flats by the ebb, junklets stranded far above the river careened on their sides, their masts at rakish angles. The little fisher villages, nestling in the shadows of the hills were dark brown. rain-soaked thatch against the hills, green-gray through the mist. Black Chinese junks, their pig tailed crews squatting in the cook-house smoking, or dragging at damp tackles, swept gaily by downstream, their loads cargoes of salt or lumber sold at a fair profit. Korean craft heading upstream, their pronged anchors pointing nose-like, were straining at their moorings, a crowd of naked, top-knotted coolies hauling at their straw wrapped cargoes of salt or rice.

At last Pungyang was sighted, the top of the "Ta Sung Mun" - the "Gate of the Great alliance". The steamer wheezed and sniffed, creeping along past the old, grass grown embankment, the crumbling remains of "Kija's Wall", built centuries and centuries before by the Founder of Korean civilization. Farther in was the city straggling along the water front, low Korean houses, occasionally a Japanese built Restaurant with the "Rising Sun" damp and draggled flapping or hanging in the doorway. There was a large

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crowd, huddled gathered on the slippery river-bank. In the forefront the Japanese consul in a broad winged mackintosh hid his top-hat under a huge bushel of an umbrella. He wore rubber-boots. The rain ruffled merrily on his ties. His assistants were not so fearful as afraid of the wet. They wore only derbies and straw hats. They had no need for umbrellas. There were officers in great copse, all very wet and uncomfortable. The "Marquis Kuroda and others", as the Japan "Times" put it, crawled down the slippery companion way and gingerly stepped into sampans. They were paddled ashore, there was much bowing and scraping, the file of Korean soldiers, flat chested, sparsely bearded, saluted. Their gold laced officer wobbled his sword aimiably. Then the party clambered up a ruined embankment, through the filthy portals of the city under the Pagoda like roof of the Gate-house. Here there were many introductions. The programme for the afternoon was discussed. Our arrival had been scheduled for two o'clock. We reached the city Gate at half-past five. The consul was wet and did not care anyway, so he proposed a trip through the city, then a walk of some two miles to Peony Point, the key of the Chinese Position in '94, where supper would be served and whence the steamer would depart.

It was a shg straggling, bedraggled column that splashed through the Pingyang streets - mud rivers they really were - looking for the sights, of there were many, but filthy, wringing wet, smelly, to be avoided rather than sought

There were many signs of the Japanese occupation. As in Chinampo crockery shops, hucksters booths of all sorts, beer and cigarettes, cakes, cottongoods, candles, yarn and such things, but mostly the beer and cigarettes. Hotel and tea-house there were too, It was not difficult to see who were the real masters in that ancient Capital of Korea. The army was now, of course, far beyond. Only a small garrison of third line Reservists, who form the army of occupation ~~of~~ in Korea, were quartered in the town. Formerly a military base it Pingyang was now simply a commissariat depot.

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for. Korean coolies in round straw hats, mud-yellowed jackets clinging damp to their shoulders, ~~wade~~ waded through the mud and sluvage currents, ~~bearing~~ carrying their two kerosene tins full of brown river water. Soldiers booted, their yellow khaki a wet brown, stood before the commissariat department. The whole city seemed miserable. <(8)A> Insert

The two mile walk did not appear attractive. Dr. Moffatt, the head of the Presbyterian mission had offered to take care of us for the night. There would be a goodly supper ~~awaiting~~ Fresh vegetables that one could eat without fear of cholera, luscious berries, cakes and cream, good coffee, all the culinary blessings that one misses in the Far East. I knew too, the probable character of the performance on Peony Point. There would be cold fish with mayonnaise and beets and parsley, there would be cakes and chicken and sandwiches - and cold meats. There would be much sake and beer and champagne. All of these delicacies would be served in a damp pavilion, the mist hanging low about it; the lanterns dark and spluttering in the rain. The prospect was not allewing. I preferred the ~~to~~ salad, and a dry chair.

The Parliamentarians and the greater part of the ~~journalistic~~ "the Press" crowd, Foreign and Japanese sailed again that evening. Three of us,

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however, were lucky enough to remain in Pingyang, George Kennan a young Englishman and myself. For the first time in a month we slept in real beds, under mosquitoe nets, with crisp white sheets about us instead of the dank bedding of the steamer. We were places each in a large room, instead of being packed four in a tiny cabin. The change was a relief.

~~In the morning we hoped to take a peep~~

In the morning the rain still thundered, quieted to a drizzle, then ~~and~~ rumbled again. But safe in borrowed boots we wandered through the town, buying bamboo underwear, shirts and wristlets wonderful Korean inventions for keeping the clothes away from the body in the summer heat. Rain hats, bits of ~~oil~~ oiled paper which shut up like a fan, and when opened slips over the top of the much prized Korean head-gear; knives in brass bound wooden cases with little brass chop-sticks in the side thereof; Quer crown-shaped horse-hair hats like a topless papal mitre, three series tiers of netting. Dr. Moffatt and Mrs. Hunt took us to the Mission Church, which has the distinction of being the largest building in Pingyang. There were gray half-timbered walls - dark tiled roof, in adapted Korean style. It was built in an h

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each arm being about one hundred feet in length. There were no chairs, only matting on the floors where the Koreans must needs squat as they worship. The men are gathered in one wing the women in the other, the Preacher standing on a triangular platform in the corner, addressing either side with equal ease. Dr. Moffett shows a natural pride when he told us that the congregation each Sunday numbered about 1600 souls, a remarkable result certainly after ten years labor, for it was only a decade ago that the first little group was organized. Now there are six Mission families living in their compounds outside the city walls. There are lower and middle schools, and this year the first class graduates from the Academy. ~~which will~~ where in the future ~~educate the select~~ courses ~~education~~ of the + commenced in the lower schools will be completed.

~~There were many signs of~~ Our trip down that afternoon was wet and warm. The cramped cabin in the little side wheel steamer was filled to overflowing. Our shoes, muddy and rain soaked, were left outside. Members of Parliament and Prominent Journalists padded around in their stocking, or even their bare feet. The ship's boy- a middle aged man in a crepe shirt and a pair of khaki knee-britches brought us some coffee with condensed milk. Luckily we had our own supplies. a few sandwiches, ~~our~~ a last taste of the

excellent fare we had been revelling in, and some canned things. It was a long evening - sliding down with tide and current. Beside me, Georg Kennan, the man who first laid Russia's shame bare to the world told of his early Siberian experiences, his journeyings through the Caucayseus, his trips on the mountains on the plateau train, then through the Black Sea with the Pilgrims to Stamboul, his lodgings in the Caravanserie with a key as long as his arm, how he startled the British diplomat in the trip from Cologne to the Channel. The diplomat dapper - perfection itself, Kennan unshaven, unwashed in skull cap, and heavy mountaineers cloak wrapped round him.

The evening darkened, ~~hills~~ hills, and cloud-studded sky blurred through the rain-beaten windows, our cigars glowed and smouldered. We jiggled, hobbled, jiggled on our way, rounded the low point and saw the lights of "Manchu Maru" far ahead, a rasping whistle, then another - and ~~another~~ more of them at intervals ~~and~~ until we finally reached our floating home and scrambled up the gangway. ~~We~~ We had visited Pingyang, the most famous, the most fought over city, the ~~go~~ most important strategic point in Korea, one of the filthiest, muddiest, smelliest most unattractive collection of mud and brick and tile gathered within a ruined wall in all the East of Asia.

W. D. Straight

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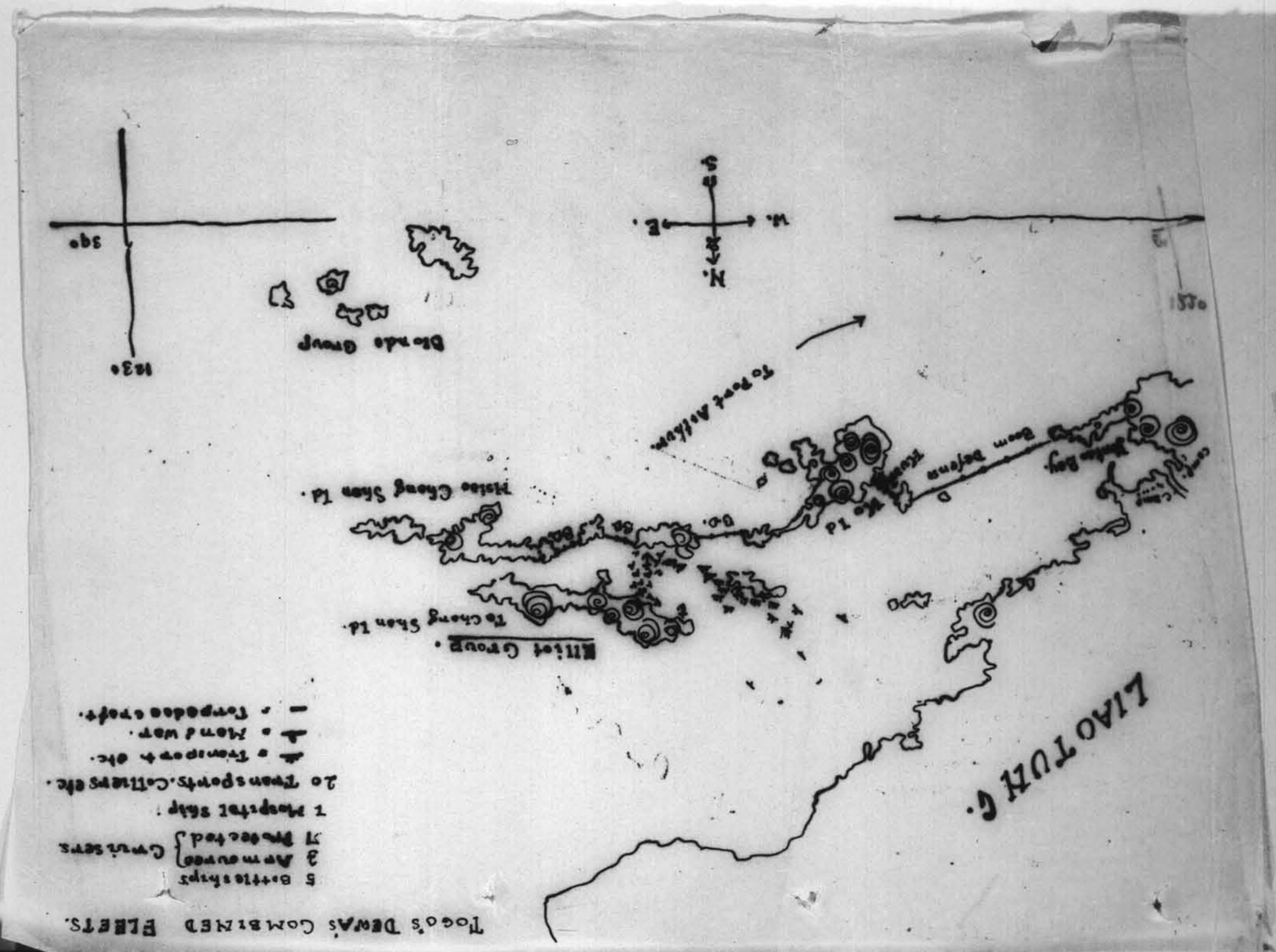

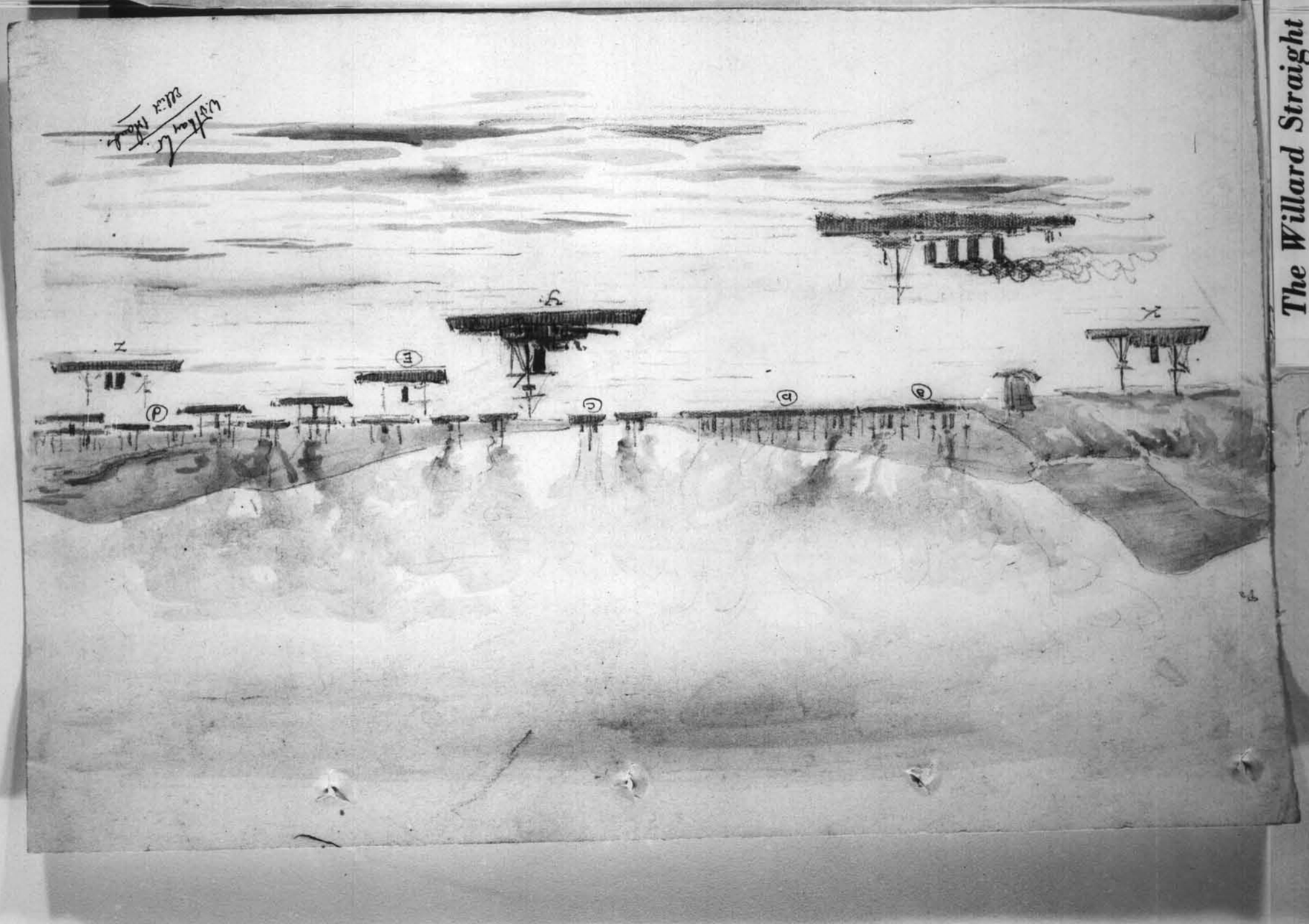

Japan's Naval Base

The much discussed "Certain Place"

A "Certain Place". That mecca of all true seekers of information, the mysterious point from which all expeditions start "as previously arranged" to perform "special duties" - the "Certain Place" has been subjected at last to the profane gaze of the naval attaché and the special correspondent. The Japanese Naval Base was searched with all the power of the modern French lense, was studied by the eight Foreign officers whose business it was to solve the riddles hidden under the smoke cloud that hung like a pall over Japan's sea-monsters.

The "Manshu Maru" turned the headland, the north-east elbow of the largest of the Elliot Islands. Suddenly the fleet lay before us, the "Mikasa" the "Yashima" the "Shikishima" the "Asahi" the "Fuji" - all first battleships; ~~The "Nisshin" and "Kasuga" with the "Asama" and Yak~~ The "Asama", the "Nisshin", the "Kasuga" and seven or eight smaller cruisers. A hospital ships, sometimes transports and colliers stretched across the anchorage. A great cloud of smoke rose from the funnel forest. The war-fleet of the Mikado, spread, a panorama, before us.

We left the mouth of the Yalu early on the morning of the 14th of July, celebrating the "Fall of the Bastille" with the French attaché. As we steamed through the seas where ten years before the Japanese fleet had won its first laurels against in a struggle with a Foreign Power. The two lieutenant commanders on board - Yamaguchi and

the Viscount Ogasawara were veterans of the fight. We drank their healths in brimfuls of sake - "Banzaied" and tossed them in the air. Sedate members of Parliament, retired Generals, Viscounts and "Speaker" shod journalists ~~joining the race~~ throwing themselves into the mêlée with all the zest of ten year old boys.

At about three in the afternoon the first of the outlying [redacted] Elliot Islands was sighted; a blue knob on the horizon. We were soon in the midst of this barren group, rocky patches rising, green and red and buff from the sea. They were bare and close cropped. Terraces here and there indicated an attempt at cultivation. There were occasional hamlets huddled mud-walled cottages, shaded by a lonely clump of trees. The peaks of the largest island "Ta chang shan", the "Great Long Hill" Island, towered above the clustering groups islets. Brown and murky ~~hanging~~ or ~~blurring~~ heavy about the jagged summit, was a blurr of smoke ~~cloud~~. An ever increasing number of transports steamed passed us. A Torpedo boat was rising and falling with the ground swell - like a dragon fly losing in the sun. A long gray cruiser lay sentinel off the Point.

We rounded the cliff-shoulder and saw the fleet. Under the north shore were four of the lighter cruisers, two funneled all of them, the "Chitose", "Kasagi", "Takasagi", "Suma", "Akashi". Then came the huge hulking battle ships. The "Mikasa", Admiral Togo's flagship,

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the three funnelled "Shikishima", the "Yoshima", the "Asahi", the "Fuji". To the left again lay the "Nisshin" and "Kasuga", the Italian built craft brought out in the tense days before the war, squat vessels, a single mast rising from midships between two fat funnels. Flanking them were the "Itsukushima" and the "Hashidate". They were in mid-channel where the tide sweeps like a mill race between the twin islands. Toward the southern shore, the low sandy beach of the "Little [redacted]" Island lay a hospital ship, a red cross vessel, white flanked, red striped. She headed the irregular crescent of Transports and Colliers. Distilling, Repair Ships, Dis Transports all the vessels in the harbour were under full steam. The smoke columns rose straight in the heavy afternoon air, then blurred and hung heavy on the gray fleet. On the "Manshu Maru", as she swept by the guarded island channel, the passengers lined the rail watching the distant men o' war. The fleet that had battles against Port arthur, lain stood ready night and day for five long months, even on the watch for the wireless signal that should send it, through the at glaring noonday or through the night, searchlights sweeping the horizon, to meet the enemy on the high seas. No wonder dark eyes flashed, that brownes the faces grew stern, proud - proud of the powder stained vessels and their sturdy crews, the keen officers,

the silent, watchful leader who had brought so much honour to the flaming sun in it's mist-field.

Steaming on past the southern island we made toward our destination, Yentao Bay, such was the announcement in the morning's bulletin. It was the crook in the mainland where the first landing on the Peninsula was made on the 5th of may. The shores of the Liaotung were flat, further inland rose the mountains. Round a cove ahead were long white rows of tents. A big godown godown stood bare on the bluff, there was a pile wharf and the beach was fringed with Sampans. A steamer or two and innumerable junks and schooners were anchored in the offing completes the picture. It was a Transport Station where the supplies were landed for the men at the front. a despatch boat put out from the shore, and after a violent wig wagging with red and white flags we swung about and returned, under the guidance of the little steamer. We passed inside the line of guard ships. There were now three, the "Chihaya", a despatch boat, the "Seiyen". captured from the Chinese in 1894. and the "Tsukushi" an ugly little gunboat. Here we dropped anchor in company with with a transport or two. Tugs and gigs and launches were flying busily to and fro. on the decks of the men o' war near us the jackies crowded cheering and

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waving their caps as we passed.

A Chinaman pulled out in his sampan, his small pig tailed son crouching in the stern. They wanted to sell eggs and fish. The youth smiled at the passengers on deck and was rewarded by a shower of coppers and nickels - some of them, unfortunately, Korean.

Night closed in. The heavy iron shields were screwed into the Port Holes, the windows in the Saloon were closed and barred the curtains drawn, not a glimmer should escape from the black hulk of the steamer. Seaward the "Sei yen" flayed her brilliant search light against the leaden sky. Six miles away lay the fleet. When it was quite dark we could see the broad shafts of gray light wandering across the heavens. The men at the searchlights were on guard flaying. We turned in, our first night in the War-zone. We lay awake listening for the roll of distant Cannonading. We knew that at any moment the signal might be flashed across, "The Russians are coming!" - that the fleet, always ready, could steam away. We should hear the noise of battle. We were only 60 miles from Port arthur.

* * * * *

Captain Takarabe had left the steamer on the 5th of July. He had gone to join the fleet. On the 15th he returned. Torpedo Boat "46". brought him back again. She slith. gingerly alongside, as a maiden

winds approach the while at a side slew, gathering her skirts about her. The straw-hatted, sandaled sailor men taking great care that she should not scrape her thin sides on the edges of the steamer's plates. They were sunburned, these sailors, their clothes were dingy. Torpedo Boat "46" was battle scarred. Her salt spray had grayed, the smoke had blackened her funnel. Rushing attacks through boiling seas had worn the paint from her dull flanks.

The Captain came over the side, climbing up a rope ladder. He looked tired and travel-stained. From Chinampo he had gone to the Boss then on to the army to deliver certain gifts sent by the Emperor to General Nogi, the commander of the troops before Port arthur. He had ridden for three days, he said, in the burning sun across the scorched coast hills, that also follow the coast. With the troops, he had been taken to the highest point occupied by the Japanese. He could look over into Port Arthur; could see the little supply trains puffing here and there, heavy laden; could see the gangs of coolies plying pick and shovel, digging trenches, to wearing wire entanglements, throwing up earth works. The Russian fire was well directed, the

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shells falling thick and fast around the Japanese position. Captain Takarabe and his companions were forced to seek shelter before the storm of shrapnel. The Little men in khaki Japanese, patient as ever, hiding their time with magnificent self-restraint, hold their fire, though they are within 4500 metres of the enemy. As in the Yalu, they are tactically astute in not disclosing the position of their guns until the moment a cannonade is required. There is no tale-tale waste of ammunition before the roar of the supreme effort, when the batteries ~~at~~ around the city shall belch forth their shotted flames.

The "Manshu-Maru" is being held in ~~amount~~ ~~amount~~ ~~of this~~ an out of the way ~~one~~. She shifted her anchorage from her first birth whence the movements of the fleet ~~could~~ might have been observed, should it suddenly steam away for the impending fight all day long, said Captain Takarabe, the Russians drag the mine fields before Port Arthur, trying to clear the way for the passage of the fleet. All through the night the Japanese flotillas place ~~float~~ fresh explosives to block the Harbour mouth.

Such was the news from "the Front". When ~~could~~ would Port Arthur fall? The whole world solves the question, a question which no one can answer, a riddle ~~that~~ time

alone can solve. But that the Japanese will have it ere what it may, no one can doubt. It means to them, what Calais meant to Mary of England, what Alsace and Lorraine meant to France at the close the war of 1870.

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~~The Triple Alliance~~

With Togo ~~&~~ the nations Idol.

We have seen Togo, Japan's Fighting Admiral. The Battleship "Mikasa" hit only once during her six months' commission, but by the shell, a fragment of which rests on the Ward Room side-board, was, all helpless, forced to brave the rapid fire of the Kodak and the terrors of the tripod and the time-exposure. Eight attachés had ~~go~~ been received in the Admiral's own cabin. Thirty correspondents in the mess-Room paid their tribute to the Man of the Hour.

"Gentlemen" announced Captain Takarabe "Admiral Togo!" We ~~were~~ rose from our ~~st~~ seats, turning to catch the first glimpse of this "Great little man." He was simple, quiet, ~~& go~~ with thin irongray hair, a scanty, stubbly beard and moustache; ~~a bronzed face. deep lines from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth. a splendid head, the square jaw partially hiding the strong jaw, the~~ His bronzed face, with its deep lines from nostrils to the corners of the mouth suggested the fox at first, till, as he turned his well-shaped head one could see the square, strong jaw, ~~Then~~ then one recognized the bull-dog tenacity of the ~~leader~~. unflinching leader. He seemed a ~~great~~ kindly man, a shy man, as he stood there before us. He told us, Captain Takarabe acting as interpreter, that he was honoured in having us on board, that he was sorry he had been unable to show us more, but ~~that~~ it was impossible at the present time to allow us to visit the Base. Frederic Villiers

as the Senior correspondent replied ~~to~~. The representative of the London "Times", speaking on behalf of the British Press thanked the Admiral for his kindness and the Correspondent of the Associated Press congratulated him on his victories in the name of the newspapers of America and assured him of the best wishes of the readers thereof. The Marquis d'adda, for the Italians completed the Occidental tribute. Professor Iyaki ~~folded~~ his hands at his sides, his voice trembling with emotion thanked Togo ~~him~~ in the name of the journalists of Japan. ~~He bespoke the loving~~ He told the Admiral of the loving admiration of his countrymen and ~~the~~ of their belief that largely dependent on his future success was the fate of their Sunrise Land. The Admiral has thanked each speaker in turn. He answered Professor Iyaki briefly, modestly, then proposed the health of his guests. "Bansai for the Admiral, his health and his success!" and in response the ~~correspondents~~ correspondents, Foreigners and Japanese alike lifted their brimming bumpers of champagne and toasted the commander of the war-fleet.

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~~with Togo. the man of the Hour~~.

Patience is an Oriental Vice. For ~~Even~~ anything carried to extremes becomes objectionable. The naval authorities after we had been well trained in the waiting habit, tossing, fogbound, for five days off Haiju, had given us ten days more on the muddy Taidong River with Chinampo and its brick red clay banks as a view, its choice assortment of Korean filth and ~~hordes~~ hordes as a playground. Then after ~~two~~ forty eight hours more at the mouth of the Yalu they took us to the "Certain Place." We saw the Fleet - ~~seven~~ Six miles away. That was something. Evidently too much, for we were soon snugly birthed in a little island cove - a great mass of clay and rock, jagged peaks and sheer gulches between the "Manshu Maru" and the distant ~~anchored~~ battle ships and cruisers.

We wighed anchor at six oclock on the morning of the seventeenth passing the guard ships half an hour later, and, the morning being clear, in full view of the ~~the~~ Fleet ~~at it's anchorage~~. There were not as many vessels under shelter of the islands. We had seen four steaming away two days before. They had evidently failed to return. Our course led us past the camps ~~on it~~ at Yentao Bay, then on round the headland and shelter which ~~first~~ puts out into the channel. From this point (early in May) a "Boom Defense" of logs and ~~buoys~~ buoys, ~~and~~ 4½ inch steel cables and wire nettings had been thrown across to a rocky knob then on, closing ~~blocking~~ the narrower passage to the main island. Four miles of difficult construction at this place, six miles more across ~~in~~ other channels in the vicinity of Yentao Bay where the 2nd Army was at that time, being landed. Inside the "Boom" (Gunboats & torpedo boats and auxiliary cruisers) were guardships watching night and day for the Russian Torpedo craft that might creep up from Port Arthur and attempt to interrupt the landing ~~military movement~~.

Following the ~~at~~ Hospital ship "Rohilla-maru", ~~the~~ an old "P & O" liner, and her escort the ugly ~~little~~ "Tsukushi" we went on to the entrance of Talienwan - through the ~~seas~~ waters where the "Nyaku" had been blown up some two months before, nearing "Sanshantao", the "Three Hill Island", we could see far in the distance the crest of the "Golden Hill and the stretch of hills about Port arthur blue and misty along the horizon. We had sighted the Promised Land but ~~like Moses~~ we could go no farther. The ~~sea, that~~ seas that was ~~has~~ that coast were mined and counter mined. If there had been correspondents only - and no sprinkling of Japanese ~~High Life~~ Nobility, we might have ~~seen~~ seen ~~in~~ and the bigger the explosion the better ~~they~~ the authorities ~~shouts~~ would have liked it. But the Parliamentary ~~Gov~~ Lords must be endangered and we turned in our course, back

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along the gray hilled coast of the Liaotung.

A Torpedoe Flotilla., four destroyers, six torpedoe boats, dark, silent slid by on their way to ~~do~~ guard duty off Port Arthur, to relevie the craft that had been standing watch for the twenty-four hours just past.

Leaving the wake of the morning's journey ~~Branching from our mornings course~~ we veered South West, toward the other end of the islands over which hung the tell-tale smoke cloud. We were to meet the Admiral at two o'clock, at one we sighted the "Mikasa" steaming out from behind the flat faces hills which shelded the Bass. ~~Promptly at the~~ ~~he dropped~~ The "Manshu" came to anchor near one of the outlying islets some hundreds of yards from the 6 battleships "Asahi" and "Mikasa". Two destroyers, the "Kasumi" and "Asasio" lay ~~one~~ quietly among the fisher-junks. ~~The Passengers of the "Manshu"~~ The ~~"Manshu's"~~ passengers flocked to the bows. Frock-coated members of Parliament clambered on the donkey engine to secure a better view. They swarmed on the hatch and were tangled in the anchor chains, flying cameras and telescopes, sketch-books and binoculars.

After much signaling ~~wagwagging~~. Captain Takarabe, then the naval attaches, started for the flagship. Representatives of the Foreign Office

the Peers and commoners went with them. Then the correspondents, Japanese and Foreign were tumbled across the heavy ground swell ~~to~~ that rolled through the ~~deep~~ sea channel. The Battleships bulked big and sombre as we neared her. The rusted torpedoe nettings were tucked on their racks along her leaden flanks, the booms slanting past the open ports, ready to drop at a moments notice. A sailorman in broad straw hat and white blouse saluted as we came alongside and started us on our ~~journey~~ climb up the gangway.

~~The officers on the ma~~ On the main deck a group of officers greeted us and ushered us to the Ward room. It was bare, cleared of all furniture save the wooden tables and chairs which could easily be thrown overboard when the ship clears for action. a rack for ~~but~~ bulletins, a side-board that was all. There were no decorations save a few dwarfed pines in a corner, a wicker ~~basket~~ basket and its faded nosegay of dusty paper flowers, a vase with several gaudy fans. a plaster figure and a pile of cloth bound Japanese books. The shattered bit of 10 inch. shell which had crashed into the maintop on the night of the 9th February was there, labelled, on the brass railed side board. Besides killing two seamen it had torn a huge hole in Lieutenant Matsumura's thigh.

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There was a photograph of the wound, a gruesome souvenir beside the broken missile. It is a strange Japanese trait, this revelling in blood and gore, this glorification of wounds. His brutal, it is barbaric, but it serves its purpose for it makes fighting men, men whose one ambition is to suffer in their country's cause.

We chatted and smoked waiting in the stifling room 'twixt decks for the coming of the Admiral. The officers were a fine looking set of men, nimble minded, daring in their dark eyes. Clean-cut, spare, athletic, weather-beaten by their five months of war, they were healthier and happier, probably, than they had ever been in before. their lives. The men, too, were in marvelous condition. I doubt if any other fleet in the world could present, at the end of a similar period, as contented and as rosy a lot of men as were the Japanese jackies. There lies the racial difference, the great advantage of the Oriental nerves on the more highly organized systems of the Occident.

I asked the Fleet Surgeon, ~~Sgeoshi~~ Suzuki how his men stood the strain of the war. He laughed "Oh!" he said "They're all right. When they fight, you know, it relieves the monotony, everybody is quite excited. If any ships are left behind the crews don't like it.

You know, they are quite unhappy and jealous."

That was one way of putting it. Most people would have found in that "monotony" a nervous tension almost unbearable. The war-dog held in leash, never knowing when he may be loosed, does not generally find the wait "monotonous" - far from it.

Then the Admiral came. There were the complimentary speeches. He replied, graciously, then as host sat down to chat with his guests. Heihachiro Togo, now 56 years old, is a Satsuma man, as are most of the ~~high offs~~ ranking officers in the Japanese Navy. He was born at Kagoshima a town in the Southern part of Kiushiu. His father, a samurai, and his elder brothers all distinguished themselves in the bloody Satsuma Rebellion and in the ~~struggle~~ war for the Restoration which preceded it. It was Togo, who as Captain of the "Naniwa" sank the "Kowshing" tragically ~~often~~ beginning opening the China war. Known to the Naval authorities as a man, cool, clear headed, quick in action, he was selected by the admiralty to command the fleet which was to attack Port Arthur upon the outbreak of the war then considered ~~as~~ unavoidable. The Japanese Public were surprised that the quiet, unobtrusive,

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officer should be preferred to men like Kamimura and Shibayama. But there was no mistake in granting the ~~said~~ commander who fires the ~~way~~ first shot in the former war, the privilege of repeating the feat in this. That Quiet man is now full Admiral and the Nation's Idol.

~~Correspondents were granted permission the freedom of the Ships; to take photographs, Russian flag likes~~

The Visitors were given the freedom of the ships. One could go everywhere and see everything. The men at their evening meal of onions and bulb, the insides of the turrets, the dark corners round the engine rooms.

One was tries to photograph the jackies slapping ~~at~~ about their guns. It was ~~in~~ the ~~Dutch turret~~ ~~but~~ 12 inch ~~gun~~ battery commanded by Lieutenant the Imperial Prince Kacho, ~~who~~ ~~had~~ one of the ablest officers on the flagships. The men refused to be taken on the deck, and rising to their feet, stood at attention, immovable till the shutter clicked on the lense.

Standing quietly near the rail was Captain Numuto, the officer who led the storm and bluejackets when they splashed through half a mile of surf, and under cover of the cruiser fire drove the Cossack guards from the coast clearing the way for the landing of the Second army.

He had just been promoted to the command of the "Asahi", ~~His~~ replacing "Yamada" who had been raised to the Rank of Rear Admiral. His English was far from perfect, but his Russian was excellent. For eight years or more he had been in Petersburg. The Japanese had known for a long time, he said, that this war was ~~inevitable~~ sure to come. The Russian had not expected it, they had regarded it as a joke, an impossibility. "Now" sagely remarked the little Captain. "I believe they are beginning to discern ~~that~~ they ~~are~~ have been mistaken. I'm sorry too" he added "for I have many Russian friends. I expect a good many of them are in Port arthur. Maybe I shall see them soon" and he smiled, amiably. ~~It meant a good deal, that smile~~. There was a great deal ~~behind~~ in that soft smile.

We had been on the flagship for nearly two hours. It was time ~~to~~ to leave, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ The Admiral had kindly come on deck where he was sketched, and photographed - and finally ~~asked~~ begged for his autograph - a signature to a note-book likeness. He traced the letters slowly - his English was very rusty. It was many years since he had studied on board the old "Worcester" the British Training Ships in the Thames. We bade him farewell - shook hands with the Man of the Hour.

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with the staff officers of his fleet, Admiral Shimamura and the others. The launch swept us away from the great fighting-ships. The officers on the main deck waved farewell, the middies, a sturdy, bronzed crowd, fresh from the naval academy at Etajima doffed their caps, the Admiral's band played the "Song of the Toreador". We leaned out over the water waving our hats.

All on board again the "Manchu Maru" swung slowly round, churning the deep blue waters of the anchorage. We lined the rail as we passed the battle-ships. Their decks were swarming, from the main mast of the "Mikasa" a party colours string of signals whipped out into the breeze. "Gentlemen" cried Captain Takarabe from the bridge. "The admiral wishes you a 'Bon Voyage'. Banzai for the Admiral!" The cheers rolled on the water. "Banzai, Banzai, Banzai!" the echoing shout ~~from~~ came back from the crowded gun decks. "Banzai, Banzai" and again "Banzai!" "We wish you victory" flapped from the masthead of the "Manchu", and she throbbed into her sea gait homeward bound.

The avowed object of the trip had been to witness the fall of Port arthur, or to enter the fortress immediately afterwards and see the effects of the seige. But it seemed that there had

been a premature counting of chickens. The Russian stronghold was not to be taken in a day. The Vladivostock squadron had made its eagle's flight, swooping down from the north and sinking the "Sado" and the "Hitachi." That had interrupted operations. ~~The seige guns were late in starting~~ They were late in starting the seige guns and for ~~that~~ reason we were unable to go to Dalny whence they were being shipped on the fourteen miles of reconstructed railroad ~~now completed to the seige~~ reconstructed, to the vicinity of Port arthur. We were unable to see the Bass. Some of the ships may have sustained more damage than the naval authorities were willing to have ~~known~~ noised abroad. There had been cholera on the Yalu we could not see the sick-men in the hospitals. But though much had been denied us we could not complain. We had seen Togo, the fighting Admiral and the "Mikasa" his flagship. It had been a great day.

W. D. Straight.

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THE JAPANESE BUDGET FOR 1905- 6

Count Katsura , the Japanese Premier , tecently announced to the Ministers of State and the Parliamentary Leaders the Governments finacial programme for the coming year . The Premier reviewed the events of the past few months . He stated that since the outbreak of the War , the campaign had been progressing most favorably and that the Nation's financial position was unexpectedly sound and promising . The rice crop had been the largest the country had known and had come as a special blessing at this time . He continued that at present it was impossible to foretell the probable duration of the war , and for that reason His Majesty had been pleased to issue an Imperial rescript urging the people to be patient and persevering. As the war went on the necessary expenditure would probably increase and the country must be ready to meet the added burdens . Count Katsura expressed an earnest wish that the various political parties should lose subordinate all minor differences to co-operate for the good of the State as they had done at the last session of the Diet, and that they would approve of the Governments financial policy . The Nation was at war ,he concluded , and action to be effective must be prompt , practical and decisive .

The Minister for Finance , Baron Sone , after dwelling at some length on the reasons for the measures proposed , referred to the progress and results of the negotiations for foreign loans . His speech was virtually a defense of the Governments policy . There had been a popular feeling , ,and the Press had voiced the sentiment , that the terms of the first , and more particularly the second foreign loan, had been most humiliating for Japan . The Customs revenue had again been pledged as sedurity in order to obtain the twelve million pounds sterling. The

bonds were to pay 6% interest . The issue price was fixed at £ 90IOs while the Japanese Government recieved only £ 85- I5s . for every £IOO. The loan was to run for three years and be redeemed in the four years followi or at any earlier period at the convenience of the Japanese Treasury. An i investor purchasing bonds at £ 9I-IOs. will , therefore , draw some 7.36 % interest on the bonds allowed to run for seven years the Japanese Government will have paid 7.93% . The first loan was issued at £ 93.-IOs. and the Japan recieved £90-00. for each £IOO. bond . Even these conditions called forth much criticism for the Nation felt that money should have bee forthcoming without the hypothecation of the Customs receipts. On this occasion the Press blamed the Government for entering the market on the eve of the battle of the Yalu,when the World was waiting to see whether or no General Kuroki and the men of the First Army could equal on land the achievements of the Fleet off Port Arthur. They were willing to admit ,however , that if money were necessary at that time the terms of on which it was obtained could not be too closely scanned. At present , they contend , conditions have greatly changed. Russia has been uniformly defeated and Japan's credit should be much firmer than before.

Baron Sone in his speech at the Premiers assured his hearers that the Government had made evry effort to obtain the best possible terms. The necessity, however, of securing funds at once to maintain the stability of the Specie reserve brooked no delay . Any other policy endangering the credit of the Bank of Japan notes might have had serious results. While the negotiations were in progress various difficulties had arisen . The Baltic Fleet had started for the Far East . The North Sea incident which had followed had treatened a crisis between Great Britain and Russia. Port Arthur had continued to offer a stubborn resistance. English Financiers were, therefore , closeand the negotiations had almost fallen through

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were finally brought to a successful conclusion. The response to the
l for subscriptions to the Domestic Loans had been most satisfactory.
every case the required sum had been over-subscribed three or four
the Nation is able and willing to bear still heavier
es showing that
burdens.

The budget as presented was as follows;-

Income.

	Yen.
Ordiary Income	297,023,402
Extraordinary Income	8,758,496.
Total	305,781,898.

Expenditure.

Ordinary Expenditure	I49,43I,79I.
Extraordinary Expenditure	32,927,308.
Total.	I82,359,099.

Thus there is an excess of I23,422,799. yen on the of reciepts over expenditure which is to be devoted to the War Funds.

The comparison between revenue and expenditure during the current year on the one hand ,and the corresponding items for next year on the other , is as follows;-

Income.

I905-6.	I904-5.		
Ordinary- 297,023,402.	288,666,I89.	8,357,2I3.	)))))))
Extraordinary- 8,758,496.	27,704,234.	--------	I8,945,738.
Total- 305,78I,898.	3I6,370,423.	---------	I0,588,525.

Expenditures.

Ordinary I49,43I,79I.	I80,902,6I6.	-------	3I,470,825.
Extraordinary - 32,937,308.	66,470,042.	----------	33,542,734.
Total- I82,359,099	247,372,658.	-------	65,0I3,559.

The various retrenchments necessary to save the above total of 65 million yen have been made by reducing Departmental expenses ,River conservationm ,oatlays for Education, Navigation Subsidies, .The construct

of officia l buildings in Japan and Formosa ,railway building and other public works have been postponed.

The provisions for the War Fund for the year I905-6 are as follow:

Extraordinary Military and Naval Outlays --yen	700,000,000.
Extraordinary Reserve----------	76,000,000.
Toatal	776,000,000.

This meney is to be obtained from the following sources:-

	Yen.
Excess from the general revenue as shown above----------	I23,000,000.
From the special accounts----------	8,000,000,
From extra taxes(subject to Diets approval)-----	75,000,000.
From the floating of Public loans and temporary accomodations----------	570,000,000.
Total ----------	776,000,000.

The amount realized from the additional taxes it is proposed to impose will be ,in round numbers , 75 million yen in I905-6 . The full yield ,however, will not be obtained until I906-7, when the fi there should be a total income of increase of 90 million yen.The sources are seventeen as shown in the following table:-

New taxes to be imposed from April Ist. I905
(If approved by the Imperial Diet)

	Amountobtained I905-6.	Amount obtained I906-7.
Land Tax----------	32,035,000.	37,620,000.
Buisness Tax	5,809,00 .	5,809,000
Income Tax ----------	5,862,000	5,862,000
Sake Tax ----------	485,000	4,769,000
Sugar Consumption Tax--	I,374,000	I,374,000
Registration Tax ------	699,000	699,000
Mining Tax ----------	I,389,000	876,000
Stamp Tax ----------	I,I8I,000	I,I8I,000
Shooting License Tax ----	292,000	292,000
Exchanges Tax ----------	432,000	4 32000
Patent Medicines -------	89,000	89,000
Textile Fabrics Tax -----	7,652,000	8,206,000
Communications Tax ----	2,I36,000	2,330,000
Inheritance Tax ------	4,309,000	4,309,000
Improt Duties --------I,522,000		3,805,600
Salt Monopoly----------	8,477,000	I2,I77,000
Mining Fees ----------	2I2,000	283,000
Totals --------	74,953,000	90,I59,000

It is proposed to increase the Land Tax by added imposts on Buildi rather than Agricultural lands.A uniform 70 % has already been added to

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existing Income Tax and according to the new Schedule Stock Companies will be subject to an 80% increase. For other juridicial persons it is proposed in addition to levy another tax , varying from 10% on incomes of less than 5,000 yen to 640% on those of over 100,000. Other incomes of less than 500 yen will be subject to an increase of 30% , those over 100,000 yen to 200% , on the original tax . The new taxes are those on woven fabrics, the Communications Tax , the Inheritance Ta and the Salt Monopoly and the Registration Tax . The proposal to levy an imoport duty on rice met with so much opposition that it was abandoned .

At present it seems likely that the Diet will approve the Financia Programme with little question. There is however, a growing sentiment in favor of considerably increasing the tax on certain items , instead of adding a small and in many cases a vexatious percentage to a larger number . This ,of course, would facilitate and reduce the expense of collection.The Salt Monoply will not be passed and there will probably be some minor changesas regards the Inheritance Tax and some reduction in the rates on woven fabrics. It is proposed to meet any deficiency which such alterations may create by an increase in the next Foreign or Domestic Loan.

The time has come when the Peers and Commoners must decide upon the national financial policy .,and the responsibility is a grave one Various Party Leaders have expressed the opinion that the Government should depend upon Foreign Loans rather than upon domestic taxation as a means of meeting the War's expenses. They believe that while the Loan policy will leave the Nation burdened with heavy obligations ,a large increase in taxation would be a strain on the capitalistic resources ,upon which Japan must depend rely for post-bellum recuperation and re-invigoration. One of these necessary evils must

be faced , and it is believed that the former scheme is more likely to leave the country's domestic funds to for developing it's productive undertakings .

This has been the argument of the Progressives , one of the most powerful parties in Japan ,in their demand that the proposed Land Tax be reduced . The Government ,however , had considered all these points most carefully before presenting the Budget at Count Katsura's , and while ready to make such changes as the Diet may deem advisable will doubtless succeed in passing the Programme with very few cha alterations. There may , probably will be considerable discussion , but Japanese Parliamentarians are patriots before they are politicians , and as at the time of the China War will unquestionably support the Government's policy not be apt to hamper the Government by any untimely bickerings .

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Sent Reuter Nov 21.

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JAPANESE RAILWAYS IN KOREA.

By the first of January the Japanese will be able to run trains from Fusan to Seoul. The military line to Wiju will be completed as far as Pingyang, and in Manchuria the Imperial Engineers expect to open railway communication ~~as fa~~ between Liaoyang and Antunghsien. In March ground will be broken for the Seoul -Gensan line . Surveyors have already started work and it is hoped that the road will be finished by the end of I905. In connection with the Seoul- Chemulpo line it will form the trans-peninsular route between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. The trunk line from Fusan to the Yalu and from Antung to Liaoyang will bring Japan into direct touch with the China Eastern Railway , the Siberian route and Europe.

From the moment war was declared , rapid transit from Fusan ,through Korea to the scene of hostilities in Manchuria , became a military necessity. This the Japanese had foreseen. Even before the completion of the Chemulpo line ,- the first railroad in the "Hermit Kingdom " - the company engaged in this work had secured the concession to build a railway, also broad gauge, to the southern coast. This was in the autumn of I898. Eighteen months later work on the " KEI- FU " Railroad was formally commenced at Yongtongpo, a small town some six miles from Seoul, and from which point the new road was to branch from the Chemulpo line.

Toward the end of last year the impending war gave a fresh impetus to the work which had been progressing slowly, though steadily, since I900. Thousands of coolies were put to work where before there had been but hundreds. The Japanese Government besides guaranteeing the 25,000,000 yen capital already floated subscribed an additional 2,500,00

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on condition the road should be finished completed by the end of I904. If this was not done the company agreed to repay the amount subscribed with interest. The bonds had a face value of 50 yen and the subscriptions were payable in ten instalments . The stock is at present quoted considerably below par.It was necessary to borrow I0,000,000 yen from Tokyo Banks to carry on the work , The 6% interest on this loan being paid by the Government through the Railroad Administration. In the middle of August I904 it was estimated that an additional 2,300,000 yen was ~~necessary~~ needed to complete the line. The Imperial Department of Communications on investigation reported that with various economies I,580,000 yen would suffice. This sum the Government loaned the the Company on easy terms. No payment ~~need be made for~~ kuriwatashi wo the first five years . At the end of this time the subsidy was to be repaid in annual instalments of 50,000 yen , on condition that this outlay does not interfere with an 8% dividend.With this constant official help the road has been practically completed six weeks ahead of time ,though the formal opening will not take place until the Ist. of January.

Before the war began ,regular trains had been running some twenty miles over the northern to Suwon and some twelve miles over the southern ,branch In February I904 the line had been extended as far as Usan ,thirty miles south of Yontonpo. Workmen in ever increasing numbers were put on the embankments , the grades ,the bridges. From Yontongpo south and from Fusan north everything was bustle and hurry.Great loads of ties from the Hokkaido and rails from England and America were brought into Chemulpo and Fusan. At these ports they were ~~reshipped~~ reloaded on flat-boats and towed along the coasts and up the little streams to the points nearest the railroad . Here the materials were landed and piled on bullock carts then dragged across the country to their destination.

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The terminal points at either end were moved farther and farther afield . By the beginning of June regular passenger service had been to Mitsuyo thirtysix miles north of Fusan, construction trains running about twenty miles farther to Taiku . Here a mountain spur blocked the road. It was found necessary to run a 4000 foot tunnel . There has been no delay on this account ,however ,as a switchback has been constructed to carry the trains over the mountain. There are altogether 24 tunnels with a total length of I6,300 feet .They are generally quite short and most of them occur in this same stretch of hill country between Waikan and Kantoku . Here too the grading has been steeper than elsewhere . In some places it is as high as one in fifty , while at no other point does it exceed one in eighty. There have been many streams to cross but none of them of any great magnitude . The principle difficulty has been that in almost every instance , the necessity of building much longer structures than the mere stream would seem to warrant . This is owing to the tremendous rise floods during the rainy season.The 299 bridges large and small have a total length of 23,800 feet .

In going over the line in June our train left the regular embankment for the first time at Usan about en miles beyond Suwon . A four span bridge was under construction . The piers had been completed and t the workmen were driving the piles preparatory to swinging the steel girders into place . From this point o we were frequently obliged to run down from the embankment , over a rough track laid in the fields , cross a stream on a rickety wooden structure , then climb up a stiff gr grade to continue our journey on the propoer trak.

On the bridges the Japanese were at work ,Koreans doing only the heavy tasks ; pumping out the coffer-dams , carrying and the like.The excavation was all done by native coolies under Japanese foremen .Near Suwon was a quarry which furnished the limestone used for the piers and

culverts and the stretches of rock-faced embankments . Several little lines of track run a few hundred yards from the main line into the fields to tap the gravel beds whence the materials for grading are dra

The road has been built by some twenty Japanese contractors employing forces of from five hundred to a thousand men each . The Koreans i every case have done none of the skilled ,merely the coolie labour. The construction work was carried on by two distinct bodies of men ,the one following the other . The first laid the track ,under favorable conditions putting down as much as a mile a day . This ,of course,along a road bed already graded . The second division followed the first straightening tracks ,regrading cuttings-the first angle having been too great with the consequent danger of landslides in the rainy season. The men sod the embankments , lay stone facings where the line runs along any considerable body of water , add the finishing touches in fact, and generally put the line into its final shape.

In February there were five engines belonging to the Seoul- Fusan road . These with twelve passenger cars and about fifty box and open car cars have all been built in America . Many were in use on the Chemulpo line pending the completion of there own .

When the line is formally opened on the first of January the Company will have ready for service 28 locomotives . There will be 58 passenger cars coaches and ,Ist. and 2nd. class, 2nd. and 3rd. class , and 3rd. class coaches . Of the 230 freight cars I70 are flat. The upper bodies of the cars have been built some in America and some in Japan, while the trucks all come from the United States. The rails ,all 75 pounds in weight , are English and American with a few thousand tons milled in Japan.Girders and Bridge materials are also either English or American.

The Company will run two through trains a day from Seoul to Fusan and vice -versa, two south and two north bound.Fifteen hours is the sch

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schedule time for the 274 mile journey . There will also be one train d daily from Seoul to ~~Fusan~~ Suwon and return and ~~from~~ to Taiku and back from Fusan. For the present of course there will be niether Sleepers nor Dining cars.

The line runs through rice-country all the way . Little ~~g~~uvalleys terraced with paddy-fields open into broad plains.The water trickling from highest to lowest runs off to join the sluggish streams that wind their waythrough wild-flower garnished meadow lands.

There are altogether fifty-three stations . Suwon the largest town , the Mukden of Korea ,is some distance from the line. Taiku is th only other place of importance. The smaller staions are marked only by a lonely white building , at more important points there were clusters of houses with plaster walls and thatch, or possibly tile roofs. These ~~were~~ are the homes of the engineers and contractors (Little potted pines and plants in porcelain trays adorned their narrow gardens. Shiny haired brown little women clattered about at their daily tasks. As the train slowed down the chattering group on the platform would scatter and the men come running toward us ,bearing letters sometimes but generally seeking them. The mail clerk on the train would pull out a packet ,or if the railway colony were a large one a pouch and give it to the local distributing agent The group would cluster together again and as the train went bumpimg down the track the lucky ones turned away reading the letters they had just received .)

The Japanese laborers ~~were~~ are quartered in the Korean towns . These villages were mere collections of mud and thatch huts , with an occasional brick wall and tile roof to contrast with the hopeless squalor of the surrounding hovels . In these hamlets the rice farmers live . At harvest time they carry their grain to the markets and there sell to the wholesaler who makes the circuit of all the country fairs and buys practically the entire crop of the district. They send the gra

pack pony or coolie carriers or bullock cart to the nearest shipping point , then by junk down the innumerable little streams to the sea; an ience to Chemulpo or Fusan whence it is finally exported.

The opening up of this rice country by a general lightening of ieghts will be one of the greatest benifits of the railroad. It may ake some time to overcome the Koreans prejudice against making any ange whatsoever in the his daily or annual routine , but the wakening is sure to come in the end . Once this trade is booming there ill be an ever increasing demand for foreign imports ; kerosine will ome more and more into general use , for not only will it be cheaper t an before , but the lower frieght charges will make the export of egetable oils profitable and the natives must needs find some substitu o light his home.

The Seoul -Wiju road is really a part of the same line , a continuation thereof. For the present the construction is in the hands f the Army while the Kei)Fu line has been built by civilians. The gauge is the same , the work if not as thouroughat present , destined to be quite as permanent . In building this line the Japanese were fortunate in being able to use , in many cases , the road-bed built by the French engineered Korean company.

All along the line the Railway troops are at work. Their afforts hus far have been most satisfactory. In eight months they have pushed orward their line at a rapid pace. The grades are much too steep , the ridges are all of wood, the German 60 pound rails are too light. But t these are necessary evils and will be easily remedied. Haste is all- important. Proper grading and the construction of stone and steel ridges may be postponed. Work has been carried on simultaneously all along the line. Materials were landed at various points on the coast where small streams render it's transport inland an easy task. The 300 miles of track to the Yalu will probably be be laid by the end of this

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year o, certainly in the first months of I905., but it will be some years before the line can be put into final shape.

It is possible that there may be in the future , be some questions raised concerning the rights of the Japanese to retain control of the road which a French originally obtained the concession . This company finally surrendered it'srights on condition to the Korean Government on condition that all materials should be bought in France and only French engineers employed by the auBut if Japan is successful in the present war her position in Korea will be such that while she may , to avoid trouble pay a considerable indemnity to the Frenchmen interests there will be no disputing her claim to the control of the road.

The strategical importance of such a line from north to south cannot be oeverestimated . It is for thia reason that steps are being taken to fortify the island of Kojedo , which guards the harbor of Masampo. A branch line connects this Fusan with this neighborhood neighboring town and the fortress will be for the express purpose of safeguarding the southern end of the railway .

Commercially the railroad will do much for the Korea . It will a above all things facilitate the emigration which the Japanese are so anxious to encourage.The old time seven day trip from Tokyo to Seoul may be accomplished in fifty-six hours. Alredy emigrants are flocking to the peninsula . All along the railroad the employees of the line have formed the neucleus of an ever-increasing Japanese colony. Small tradesmen of all sorts are opening their little booths . There are many schemes for the exploitation of the vast tracts of waste land .nd in Japan there are well-organized "Emigration Societies" which will undertake to bring settlers into the fertile farm-lands. The line is the steel tipped wedge driven far into the very heart of the "Hermit Kingdom". It will be a potent factor in the future developement of the Peninsula; an effective means to Japan's desired end , the absolue domination of Korea.

News Sent. Nov. 25.

The foresight of the Ja anese Military Authorities has become proverbial - almost . We know that every has been carefully planned and thought out yet we are continually called upon to marvel at fresh revelations . Even the Japanese themselves ,however , were astonished when , as the time came to forward the Winter Outfits for the Armies in Manchuria the Commissatiat produced hundreds of thousands of fur ear-protectors . Where could these things have come from no one had ever heard of their being made ?

It seems that two years ago the Plague was raging along the China coast . The Japanese medical authorities decided that stren uous efforts must be made to keep the dread desease out of the country . They determined to start a crusade . In all the seaeports and larger cities bounties were offered for each rat brought in . The small boys found this a great source of revenue and the competition at once becam e very keen. For each rodent the huntsman was given a few sen and a lottery ticket . The money he might squander but the ticket he saved , and at the end of the month there was a drawing, with prizes varying from a hundred to ten yen . Thus rat-catching became a popular amusement and the Boards of Health all over the country were kept busy examining the daily bag. Each animal was duly registered and the place in which it was caught noted. It was then examined and if any suspicious germs were discovered the building from which the beast came was immediately raided all the rats hunted down and the place disinfected.

In this manner was the Plague kept out of Japan . The small boys a amused themselves and made money ,but no one ever stopped to think of what had become of the skins of these million s of rats that had been

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worrying the Boards of Health . They had not been thrown away . The military authorities had used them to make ear- protectors . The War-cl- cloud was threatening even then and the Manchurian winters are cold . The plague-rat skins are a blessing to the soldiers in the field . They are a canny people ,-~~not given~~- the Japanese , not given to waste or to cold ears .

Last Reuter

THE OPENING OF THE SECOND WAR DIET.

" We hereby open the Imperial Diet and address the each and all members of the Houses of Peers and Representatives .

"We announce with high satisfaction that Our relations with the Treaty Powers are steadily growing in cordiality and good understanding.

"We have ordered the Ministers of State to formulate a programme f for meeting the extraordinary expenditure urgently required under the present circumstances and to lay the same before you , together with the Budget for the 38th. FIscal Year of MEIJI and various projects for laws.

"Our Expeditionary Forces have been victorious in every engagement and with increased bravery and vigour they are effecting steady progress in the situation.

"Placing full confidence in the loyalty and devotion of Our subjects We expect that the ultimate object of the War will be attained We trust that you will endeavour , in compliance with Our Will / to discharge in harmonious co-operation the duty incumbent upon you."

On November 30th. the Empreror of Japan standing by the red and gold throne in the House of Peers formally opened the second War Diet. He stood alone , a picture framed by the heavy dull-red curtains , by two columns , white and gold , on either side ? Seven steps below, to the right were the Crown Prince , the Princes of the Blood and the members of the Household . Behind them were the officers of the Guard i in sober field kit, a dark contrast to the gold lace and colours of the courtiers . To the left stood the Premier , Count Katsura , and the Ministers of State, Marquis Ito and the Elder Statesmen? .

The floor of the House was filled by the members of Parliament . T Commoners , in evening dress stood on the Emperors right . The Peers were on the other side in uniform black tailed coats , gold faced ,

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with great epaulets and plumed hats . The members of the Diplomatic Cor were in the gallery with the two Japanese of the two highest official grades , the Shokonin facing the throne , the Sonin facin at the ends of the room.

By ten o'cloock the streets were lined with waiting crowds , drab backgrounds for the Gendarmes ' dark tunics and brick red breeches. The were stationed at intervals along the broad thouroughfare that runs pas the northern end of the Upper House, then turns , stretching straight past the Foreign Office , the Navy Department and the higher courts , on across the moat and through the Palace gates?.

The court-yard in front of the Houses of Parliament was alive. The was a continual crunching of carriage and ricksha wheels on the gravel. The great hulking building , half Swiss chalet , half summer hotel, buff and white with plaster and half-timber work, has been the home of the Diet ever since the Diet began , and is like to be for years to come. Policemen were evrywhere . They waited in the port-cocheres, they were grouped at the doorways , they checked coats and wraps and stalke in the halls. Minor officials in knee breeches and much gold lace usher the guests trough long corridors , stuffy and ill-lightedto open a ding doorleading to the main hall. Once inside the visitor found himself in a narrow gallery devided into a series of compartments fronted by squat pillars rising from the balustrade to the arches above. The great Room seemed bare and cheerless, suggesting a public lecture Hall or an American Methodist church, in it's green gray simplicity. The front of the balcony was of a pinkish shade.Electric light fixtures jutted from wreaths of painted flowers.In the gallery were scant-backed benches red-cushioned and arranged in tiers, with twisted repes separating the blocks of seats. The florr below was terraced, the red carpet dotted with chaie marks , shorn of all furniture.

Facing the balcony and above the body of the House was the throne

placed far back in a recessed chamber . A fragile white and gold railing ran from the base of the columns at the entrance to the head of the seven steps which led down to the platform below. This again was raised some five feet above themain floor, passing cloister-wise behind four gaunt pillars. A horizontal beam studded with golden chrysanthemums capped the uprights. Above was a flat arch cut into quarter circles at either end by the prolongations of the columns, a lo long rectangular space in the center backed by heavy tasseled drapery. Directly opposite the cen ter box in the gallery contained a dais and a smaller throne . It was flanked by stalls for the Ministers of State. On either side were the ordinary compartments which, turning the corners continued along the ends of the room to the opposite side.

A faint sound of cheering reached us as we waited . The Emperor had arrived . He was recieved by Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and Mr. Matsuda Head of the Lower House, then passed on to the Imperial Withdrawing Room , where he ~~recie~~ granted audience to the Presidents of both Houses and the Ministers of State.

In the galleries the red-cushioned benches were gradually being filled . Military and Naval officers , dignitaries of the Foreign Office and the ~~departments of~~ Governmental Bureaus were constantly arriving. Of the three grades of Japanese Officialdom , only the two higher , those granted rank by the Emperor are permitted to be present at this ceremony. The first class or Shokonin were clad in heavy gold-brocaded uniforms , gay with decorations, Admirals and Generals in full dress .The Sonin or second grade, at the ends of the room wore simpler costumes, fewer orders, and with them were Colonels and Majors of the Army , Captains and Commanders of the Navy.There was a low murmur of conversation- subdued. A door creaked and ~~a minor official~~ janitor shuffled into the room below, down the incline toward the platform,

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talking in a loud voice to an invisible person arranging a light somewhere in the Throne Room. The Peers came sauntering in , chatting and quite unconcerned, ranging themselves in order of rank . The ~~Commoners~~ Representatives entered from the other side , singly or by twos and threes , sometimes half-way down the room before they doffed their top-hats. Diplomats were skirmishing for places in the balcony , Chinamen in plum-coloured silks and rich furs; military and Naval attaches ; a Korean officer in ill-fitting red; secretaries of legation in full dress. Gradually whisperings and goughings were hushed . A monocle clinked on a gilt button as it dropped from a ministerial eye; it tinkled again a second time.

At the end of the platform a door opened . The Master of Ceremonies then the Emperor stepped forward. His Majesty was in ~~wore the uniform~~ dark blue , across his breast the sash of the ~~Grand~~ Order of the Rising Sun. He walked slowly along the platform , looking out over the floor of the House ~~Every head was bowed . Not an eye was raised to gaze upon the august features of Majesty~~ He was the first of his line for centuries to actually head the State . Under his rule feudalism has been supplanted by a popular gavernment; an army of bow and spear and swordsmen developed into a splendidly trained , thouroughly equipped fighting machine of the most modern type; war-junks , gay with parti-coloured banners have vanished and been replaced by grim battleships .Every head was bowed , not and eye was raised to gaze upon the August Features. He ascended the steps and stood by the throne , his plumed kepi on the table beside him . Count Katsura bowed , advanced from the left , bowed, stood before the throne and bowed again, presenting a roll of parchment, the Imperial Speech. The Emperor read slowly , Prince Tokugawa standing reverent ly waiting to recieve the document from his Masters hands.

Essentially an Oriental Ruler , Heaven-born, revered by the rankest materialist , worshipped by the common people, the Emperor

formally opened the Diet , addressing a great body of men elected by the masses . Divinity and Democracy , an odd pair. This Monarch , scion of the most ancient Dynasty of the East , Vice-Regent of the Gods, met his subjects in a Hall harsh with the unlovely architecture of the West. And each year sees ~~more~~ radical departures from the old order. Never before had Foreign Ministers been permitted to see the Mikado as he read his speech from the throne , to look down upon him from the gallery. At the Birthday Review , and again on the 30th. of November awe had given way to enthusiasm , the crowd had dared to cheer the Soverisgn.

~~Slowly~~ The Mikado left the House of Peers , the Crown Prince following with the Imperial Suite.There was no hurry . There was not the slightest pause.

With the departure of the Emperor, the floor of the House was cleared it seemed in an instant? From the gallery the Diplomats and Japanese Officials rustled and went their ways, stopping to chat for for an instant in the hallways , lingering in the ante-rooms.

All had seemed raw and material and harsh in the chill gray Chamber. There was none of the solemnity , the majesty , the wealth of tradition that cluster about such a ceremony in Westminster. The opening of a War Diet by a great Ruler should not have failed, at least, to give a thrill. Yet as a pageant , it was not impressive. The interest and wonder was in the incongruity of it all , the contradiction.

The Mikado thanked the Nation. He , the head of a People new in the World's councils , urged his subjects to further efforts in the field, to harmonious action at home that success might crown their struggle with one of the Earth's greatest Powers.

The leaders of a Nation listened with downcast eyes. Peers and Commoners , represented the new Japan , the re-born East. Theyhad

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voted the funds to carry on the War. Generals and Admirals had planned the campaigns on Land and Sea, perfected the great human eng ine of destruction and sent it into Manchuria . Yet the ~~Lords~~ Presidents of the Houses replied as Togo and Oyama had done , that the unbroken series of victories , that the Nation's prosperity was due not to their energies, nor to the prowess of the Nation's sons , but solely to the Illustrious Virtues of the Imperial Majesty, to the omniscience of the Ruler rather than the virility of the Ruled.

Tokyo the Military Camp

Sent Jan

Tokyo is again a great military camp. The long brick barracks are full to overflowing with the years recr uits . Khaki -clad Reservists are billeted all through the west side of the city , in the pine-shelter temples , in the black and white godowns along the water-fronts . The streets are crowded with columns and squads and stragglers. In every little tailoring establishment , even , one feels the same whirr of martial preparation . Gray old women sit in the corners patching old tunids , wrinkled husbands bow over the sewing machine stitching new ones. The cobbler taps all day at the square toed , heavy leather shoes, with their three eyelets . On the mats about him are bundles of old boots some half-soled , others waiting for the necessary repairs , all numbered carefully and labeled with the soldier owners names.

Old men and youngsters were escorted to the colours by their admiring relatives and friends . purple banners , white-lettered , waved over the little processions that straggled across the Aoyama Parade to the barracks or down the busy streets to the Reservists Regimantal Headquarters . Queer country-folk in strange hats and weirder over-coats came to watch their kinsmen and fellowcitizens don the Emperors uniform . The trams carried wondering families here and there through the Capital, father and mother and half-grown children bewildered by the city's bustle. The photographers and there are many inTokyo - were busy while the daylight lasted , for each man as he joins his regiment has his picture taken , to leave with his family as he goes to the wars . sometimes the soldier carries one himself as a charm for among the simple minded people a photographic likeness is regarded with a strange awe. It is supposed to possess some mystic power - to reflect the soul of the original , and in some of the temples the pictures of those who have been killed in action are ranged along the

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in action are ranged along h walls , taking h place of the name tablets that have been used for hundreds of years .

His farewells over , his picture taken in the new uniform the soldier begins hard training if he be a recruit , falls into the old ways if he be an old campaigner called again after years of peace to fight for his country.

By seven o'clock in the morning the men billeted about the city are out and ready for the days routine . They are mustered along the waking streets . Each house furnishes it's quota of four or five while the larger residences, surrounded as they are by broad gardens are able to accomodate many more. School buildings , temples , all have been requisitioned for the service of the Army . Called out by the Imperial Rescript of last September , the few of the Reservists are under thirty-seven. Many of their number are well past forty, soldiers of the National Army not liable for service outside their own country. Grayhaired , some of them , stiff from squatting in their shops or stooping in the fields , they are still well-knit and sturdy and as they swing along in column one cannot but recognize the old guard , the trained soldier. By While the frost is still in the air , they are hard at it , learning the workings of the magazine rifle , a new weapon since the days when they drove the Chinese from Pingyang. It is cold work , for khaki even though it be lined with canton flannel , is but poor covering on a December morning . The men's faces are blue under their stubbly beards . They never seem to shave . Their teeth chatter and they pull themselves together under their light coats, drawing their hands up into the sleeves.

The great houses of the noblemen are used as company and battalion

headquarters . In every available open space the Reservists are being put through their setting up excercises , limbering their awkward joints. Here too, they work at the manual and the minor company formations. At night one meets them in the street. Sometimes they are tramping along , carrying only their side-arms , singing the war songs swelling the chorus as the sergeant chants the verse. Again they pass in full marching order , knapsacks an extra pair of shoes strapped alonside , entrenching tools , their blanket roll , water-bottle and brown canvas kit-bag slung over their shoulders. They go silently and return unnoticed , always quiet , always at work.

In the morning , at noon and again toward sunset , the two men details trot off in all directions from the district kitchens . Swinging from long poles are the bamboo baskets containing the small rectangular boxex with their rations of clean white rice. Others carry wooden trays , double-handled , in which cuttle-fish or maguro, daikon or sweet potatoes are ticketed out in little dishes swimming with savory sahce. The fare is simple in the extreme and many of the men accustomed to a comfortable living , complain that they cannot get enough to eat,"but then" they say" we must learn sometime to live like soldiers and it is better that we have our lesson at home".

In the barrack yards there is a clatter and bustle the whole day long. The recruits are being put through their first paces. They are fencing and running , counting hoarsely as they jerk through their calisthenics. Little groups here and there are learning the manual, platoons and squads march and countermarch. Men stripped of their coats are vaulting ,whirling on the horizontal bar , scaling walls , climbing flights of steps to jump, at a given signal , seven eight ten feet to the earth below, learning to alight with the least possible

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jar.

On the great bald parade ground there is not a yard to spare . In a one corner little groups are standing by while two or three of their companaions are taught the goose step by sharp voiced drill masters. ~~On~~ Once started , they strut back and forth to and fro , like a toy launch ina bath tub. Farther along they are recieving individual instruction in the manual , or shouting as they go through their arm and leg exercises . Piebald columns are marching in company front , men in dark cloth, in blue jeans , in gray canvas and white, swinging into a column of fours , spreading out into open order , sweeping down the field , to drop , fire , creep forward , then rush again , yelling as they run. ~~Small~~ Sets of fours are learning their proper distances in the skirmish line, how to drop , how to kneel and fire. Cavalrymen are riding round and round the earth track, forming and reforming at an awkward trot. Transport and Ammunition trains are led here and there , halted , their loads ~~packed~~ unpacked , then strapped and knotted again on the backs of the shaggy ponies .

Through the country , out beyond the suburbs with their ugly smokestacks and rows of small shops , there are still more troops at work . Scouts are lurking at the cross-roads , their khaki uniforms almost lost in the buff of the winter's foliage. Picket lines are stretched through the bamboo brush. Sergeants with little pads take notes on the country; signalmen are ~~wimaging~~ wigwagging fromoone hillside to another; engineers laying out road schemes ; artillerymen locating their battery positions.

All day long they are working , workingworking. The young recruit is whipped into shape, till his eyes are bright and his skin clear and ruddy brownThe Reservists are straightening their shoulders , their step is quicker thannit was in the beginning. The country is preparing for the future. Fresh armies must be sent to Manchuria . The recruit

who begs for a small sword as a parting gift from his wealthy patron , that he may run under the Russian bayonets and disembowel the enemy , will be given the chance he longs for . Grizzled Reservists will garrison the homeland , while the young blood goes to the Shaho. The bugle-notes in the early morning , at night the windows rattling with the boom of the great gun fire tell the story of Japan's success, Preparation.

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Dec. 20

JAPAN IN KOREA.

Mr. D. W. Stevens , the former Councillor of the Japanese Legation in Washington , has left Tokyo to enter upon his duties as Diplomatic Advisor to the Korean Government . His appointment as well as that of his colleague Mr. Megata , the Financial Advisor , was authorized by the Agreement signed in Seoul on the 22nd. of August.

While arousing some unfavorable criticism from the Opposition Press , the appointment of an American was generally conceded to be a clever stroke and designed to prove to the World that Japan was not, as some had said , assuming absolute control. Mr. Stevens , however , it must be remembered , has for years been in the employ of the Mikado, He knows his Korea well and is familiar with Japan's aims and ambitions for he was with Count Inouye ten years ago when that Statesman made his attempt at reforming the affairs of the "Hermit Kingdom". He will have all the benifit of his predecessor's experience . More than that his suggestions will be backed by the unquestioned power of Japan.

Since the beginning of the War and the signing of the Protocol which followed , Japanese- Korean relations have been more or less tentative in character. The Islanders policy has been carefully conciliatory . Their efforts have been calculated to quiet the people, to pave the way for future activity with the the least possible friction. With Korean Officialdom Russophile in it's sentiment and jealous of the growing influence of the men from overseas , the task has been no easy one. The Natives have always been anti-Japanese, but they have had no alien supporters in their opposition, while Japan freed from her ante-bellum fetters is at last in a position to overcome any resistance on the part of the reactionaries.

From the moment M. Pavloff left Seoul , while the Russian forces were still south of the Yalu , the Japanese Government admitted , the Japanese People demanded that something definite be done with Korea.

This was the immediate issue, There were thoudands of Japanese in the Peninsula and they were fully convinced that the time h had come when, rid of the fear of the Northern Peril , they were to enjoy the goodly heritage which for many years they had been regarding with jealous eyes.

Japan had made her entry as the one great actor on the Korean stage. Even Marquis Ito's visit to Seoul in March was heralded as the forerunner of drastic reforms . No immediate action was taken. The War passed to the north across the Yalu. Seoul was garrisoned by Reservists and , as Kuroki moved on into Manchuria , the Army of Occupation under General Haraguchi assumed control of the line of communications from Seoul to Wiju, with flanking posts between Pingyang and Gensan. Everything was done quietly , thouroughly When the time came for making suggestions the presence of this force would insure them a hearing.

The Emperor of Korea is much the same as the Cocessionaires who throng his Capital . He has had the right to work the National Gold Mine , and he has regarded his prerogative as Sovereign in no other light. Like the Mine Owner , he has sublet all manner of contracts to his Officials who, in turn , have exploited the property and made what they could over and above their royalties. It has been a Paternal Government indeed , The quarrels of the great families have shaped Korea's Foreign Policy . Her diplomatic relations between the Emperor and the Foreign Representatives , have all been of an individual rather than a national character. Buisness men , to a great extent, have been most successful when they followed the most dubious channels , catering to t the Korean love of intrigue and obtaining their concessions by backstai methods.

Notoriously pro-Russian in his sympathies , disliking the Japanes realizing that their domination meant the end of his power as an absolute Monarch , the Emperor has been fighting against Fate. He signed the

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Alliance , and welcomed the Mikado's Envoy, but he was plotting and scheming - writhing under the new order of things?He was forced against his will to grant audience to countless Japanese , Peers , Members of Parliament , Railroad Magnates Financiers. He feigned illness , refused to see Minister Hayashi but all to no purpose. He was forced to yield to the inevitable.

The Mayors of the Japanese Settlements in the Treaty Ports , the Representatives of the Chambers of Commerce , met and passed resolutions demanding additional commercial priveleges. They complained bitterly because Mr. Hayashi would not more actively support their claims.

Late in May Korea formally declared all her treaties and agreements with the Russian Government null and void. In June Mr. Hagiwara , the Japanese Charge d'Affaires presented the Nagamori Demands.The Koreans ignorant, suspicious , dangerous as are all weak peoples when aroused, were thouroughly angry. For months they had been forced to cringebefore the Outlanders. Their barracks had been occupied by Japanese troops. The streets of their Capital were thronged with the Mikado's soldiers. Farmers had been taken from their fields and made to serve as Transport coolies, Japanese railways were extending their iron grip. The Koreans had submitted in surly silence but anti-Japanese pamphlets had been issued from time to time , fanning the smouldering embers of discontent. The "Wild Land" scheme brought matters to a crisis . The people regarded it as a menace to their very existence. They would lose the ownership of the soil for they knew that they could not stand before a great influx of Japanese immigrants. There were mass meetings and rioting seemed imminent? Then it was that General Haraguchi declared the city under martial law . Troops patrolled the streets and order was restored. For this purpose the Army of Occupation had been placed in Korea. It was the first ungloving of the iron-hand .

In March Lt. Colonel Nodzu had been engaged as Advisor to the War Ministry . The appointment of Messrs. Stevens and Megata marked the beginning of the second phase . These Korean-paid Advisers were to be t the buffers , the connecting links , the means to the Japanese end. Korea was bound by agreement to consult them on all matters of importance would be forced to listen to their advice. The Japanese now controlled her Foreign relations , her finances and her military administration. M. Major-General Haraguchi was replaced by Lieutenant-General Hasegawa, formerly commander of the Imperial Guards. He was there to add weight to the words of the three Advisors , whose counsels would be inspired from Tokyo.

It has been said that as Great Britain has done in Egypt, so will Japan the eastern Island Power do with it's continental neighbor. There are undeniable points of similiarity in the two cases ; yet the issues at stake , the real ends in view are by no means the same. Egypt has recognized and still regards Turkey as a suzerain power. Korea ,it has been pointed out , has for centuries been vacillating between China and Japn . the fiction of the Khedive's rule is maintained yet the real power is in the hands of the British Agent. The Egyptian Army flourishes , an Egyptian civil administration governs the Egyptian People/ but England's power is recognized as the guarantor of the permanency of such a regime. The upbuilding of Japan a similiar influence in Korea , will, it is true, be the Japanese policy. Bu t England may not take the next step and assume absolute control. The status of Egypt is well defined by international agreement. Japan in Korea , however , is unhampered by external obligations. She is free to follow her own devices.

The suggested similiarity will be limited to the administrative resemblence alone . Jpan demanded freedom of action in Korea to safeguard her national existence. England went into Egypt of a financial

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and commercial and therefore of a political necessity. She is intereste, in the maintainance of , and possible ultimate native administration , of the Egyptian Government . To this end she encourages and the education of the Egyptians themselves . Here the parallel ceases. Japan fought China , as she is now fighting Russia , for the control of the Peninsula.The The War is not humanitarian in the sense that one power champions the cause of a weaker against a stronger , people. The pathos of China divestedof three of her richest provinces had little to do with the severance of diplomatic relations. The Japanese realized that their predominant interest in Korea must be unquestioned. The natives were incapable of governing themselves and the Islanders were feady to assume the responsibility.

Egypt will never be an English colony like Australia , for example, or South Africa. Japanese are already swarming in the "Land of the Morning Calm". In Cairo or Alexandria one does not find Englishmen in the street selling cigaretees and forcing his dark-skinned competitors from the market. The Britisher does not drive donkeys on the highways he is not a porter on the wharves , nor a labourer in the fields. Japanese activity in Korea , however, is everywhere evident. There are prosperous Japanese settlements in all the treaty ports , not communities such as one sees at the less important points along the China coast where a few Europeans living in state , are little lords in a foreign land . The Japanese are colonists . They have their Municipal Boards, their annual budgets , their Mayors , and their school systems. Their community is complete from the highest to the lowest , from the banker and merchant to the coolie in the street , with shops providing all the necessities for the everyday life of the settlers. It is not a case of the Occidental in the Orient , it is a gradual invasion of an Asiatic country by another and a stronger Asiatic race. What the English have done in Egypt , therefore , cannot be cited as an illustration of what the Japanese may possibly do in Korea. The better example would be the absorption by the English of the Dutch Republics in South Africa. Here the Commercial Race was confronted by the Pastora and the former won the day.

The task confronting Mr. Stevens and his colleague is a difficult one-unique. The whole administrative system must not only be purged and cauterized to effectually perform the work for which it was drigianally intended , but developed to cope with conditions that are absolutly new Imperial and Ministerial functions must be clearly defined; an expensive military establishment reduced and a superfluous officials , a crowd of useless advisors , dismissed and an increase made in the salaries of the men who remain in office. The finances of the country must be put on a working basis to meet the needs of a growing commerce. More difficult will be the adjustment of the relations between the colonists and the natives . Heretofore the Japanese have been subject to the jurisdiction of their Consular courts . They have not had the right to hold land in their own names outside the trety ports. This has been the source of much dissatisfaction , and with the opening of the railroads and the subsequent sttling of the Japanese al along the lines steps will be taken to make such prorietorship possible Japanese
The Consular Body in Korea has recommended that all Japanese communiti with a population of three hundred or aver be granted the right to police
have their own courts and schools as in Japanese towns of the same size. There will be countless disputes and a system of mixed courts w ill probably have to be devised to meet the diffigulties arising between the two peoples.

During the War the whole Peninsula practically has been under military control . The local Government seems to have been unable

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to keep the peace. At Kunsan where ~~th~~ some Japanese were assaulted by the natives , Japanese soldiers were sent to restore order. A still more interesting example was the trial , condemnation and execution of three Koreans who had tampered with the Seoul-Fusan railroad , which is not even a military line . Besides There have been also numerous instances of the arrest and sometimes the execution of Koreans accused of being Russian spies. If such cases are to be regarded as precedents the days of the native administration are indeed past.

It is hardly fair , however , to base an~~xxxxxxxx~~ estimate of possibilities for the future on the incidents cited. Korea is in the Transition period . The old order is changin g and the new regime is not yet established . There will be much grumbling , much criticism and doubtless some resistanceas the Japanese take over control. There i is little danger that the Islanders will endeavour to reserve for themselves all the commercial advantages which Korea will soon have to offer. The manifesto issued by the Progressist Party ~~xxxxxx~~ contends that" the " Economical interests shall be opened to international competition in order that the Powers may share them equally with this country". The developement of Korea's natural resources will have to be undertaken largely by Foreign capital . The Japanese cannot furnish money cheap enough to make any profit on their investment. As long as no attempt is made to confuse the political with the commercial , as Russia has done with her Chinese Bankthere should be no interference tather encpuragemnet from the Japanese.

The Koreans are doomed to take second place but their lot should be improved by the change. The old corruption and extortion will cease. Th People will pay their taxes regularly and do their work unmolested . Instead of being downtrodden they will be industrious and prosperous

as they are on the sugar plantations of Hawaii . Yangbans and sorcerers all the pageantry of the comic-opera Court will disappear , for they cannot live in an atmosphere ~~xxx~~ untainted with intrigue and shorn of on simple salaries shorn of all the time-honoured "squeeze". Gradually but certainly Korea will become a part of Japan and the "Hermit Kingdom will be commercially annexed by the Island Empire.

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Sent Reuters.

II

TOGO AND PORTA

TOGO AND PORT ARTHUR'S FALL.

THE NEW YEAR IN TOKYO.

Jan 6th

In one triumphant week Togo and Kamimura , heroes of Japan's victories on the high seas , have returned to Tokyo to close the records of the old year , Port Arthur's fall has gladdened the dawning of the new. The Capital has cheered itself hoarse and paraded for seven days on end . The opening days of the year always the gayest in the Japanese Calendar have been celebrated as they have never been beforein the history of Dai Nippon.

No Errant Knight fighting in a righteous cause was ever voucha safed greater evidences of Divine favour than those granted the Japanese in the year just past. A twelfthmonth ago the country was waiting anxiously for the diplomatic ebb to swing back in the full tide of war . Now the people have celebrated the surrender of the Muscovite fortress,-a fittingclimax to an unbroken series of victories, the Yalu , Nanshan , Tellisu , Liaoyang , the Shaho. The Russian Fleet has been scattered along the China coast , it's shattered remnants lie awash in the fortress locked harbor of Port Arthur , or are under repairs at Vladivostock. At home a people united in the face of danger have been blessed with the greatest rice crop in years, enriched by newly discovered gold mines .

Togo and Kamimura arrived on the last day of December but one. Their homecoming had been assured by the destruction of the Sevastopol and the whole Nation waited anxiously to do them honour. A great cheer greeted the Kobe train as it pulled into Shimbashi station . Along the concrete platform the crowd was surging , those on then tracks edge pushing and backing against the mass that seemed bent on sending

them sprawling on the oil-stained gravel below. They were democratic , these men that jostled , elbowed , battled to reach the train and catch a first glimpse of the returning Admirals . The Elder Statesmen , the Cabinet Ministers , Marshal Yamagata , military , naval, officers civil officials were gathered under the corrugated iron roof. Shopkeepers , gentry , schoolboys , stood side by side with the Great Men of the land. The young Fushimi , Imperial Prince , formerly a battery commander on the Mikasa, forced his way through the motley gathering and was unnoticed. On his return , wounded , after the battle of the 10th. of August , these same people had lowered their eyes , bowing as he passed. Today their thoughts were of Togo , and Togo only.

Down the platform came the little Admiral simple in plain blue uniform . Embarrassed by the ovation tendered him , shrinking from the outstretched hands of his admirers, he smiled with gratification as thundering "Banzais" echoed through the station drowning the whirr of escaping steam. He was the Nation's Heroe , the Man of the Hour . He returned to his Emperor with a brave record , with clean hands. His work had been accomplished but the strain of the last seven months had left it's mark. Accompanied by his Chief of Staff Rear- Admiral Shimamura , Togo pushed his way through the station to the waiting carriage ,- the carriage bearing the Imperial Crysanthemum that had been sent by the Mikado , to convey his honoured officers to the Palace. Kamimura followed sharing the cheers. All Tokyo had turned out to greet them . The station square was packed with people. Overhead floated the great banner of the Municipality , long halyards stretching out in all directions gay with the whole World's ensigns. Mounted Gendarmes cleared a narrow way for the carriages . "Banzai " shouted the crowd , arms raised , hats in air , "Banzai", Banzai".

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The cry swept along the narrow street , was taken up from the balconies on either side , by the sampan folk in the canal below., a welcome to their Admirals.

Erhlungshan , then Sungshushan had fallen . All Japan offered a New Year's prayer for the surrender of the great fortress itself. From early morning on the first the streets were full of officers and officia nobles and gentlemen , in full uniform or frock coat , making their roun of New Years calls . In the Palace the Emperor and Empress recieved the Elder Statesmen , the Ministers , Princes , Marquises and Counts,and all of the Shokonin grade, and at two o'clock the Foreign Diplomats were granted audience . Everywhere , on every side the season's compliments were followed by the query,"When will Port Arthur fall?". The same question had been asked for six months , but today there was a fresh insistence a new ring of hope in the reply, "I do not know , but soon, I think , soon." December's progress promised much , the New Year should bring good news.

The Second of January is called Hatsuni , the day of Reopening the Shops . All through the night of the 31st. the accountants toil at their books , balancing the old years records. Bill collectors scurry hither and thither for everything must be settled before the dawn of another year. On the First the doors should be closed to let the weary merchants rest after their night's labors; but with the Second all is bustle once more. Luggage vans trundle through the streets , brave with tall flags , the horses gay with red and gilt trappings , their collars bound with brilliant cloth , streamers falling from their withers ; tinkling bells , huge blue , red-lettered cloths protecting their rounded bellies from the spatterings of the watered roadways. The Imperial reception still still goes on . Peers and officials of a lower grade are recieved . Thos

who have not won decorations of a certain class may not see the Emperor but are only priveleged to leave their cards . The streets are gay - gayer almost than the day before.

At half past nine it was known that had offered terms of surrender. By ten o'clock the "Gogai" men were dashing through the streets crying the glorious news , the tidings for which the whole country had waited , not for seven months alone , but for the ten years since Russia and Germany and France had robbed them of the fruits of their victory over China. The arches er ected in midsummer had withered, the poles which were to have born the huge banners telling the story of Port Arthur's doom had long been gaunt and bare . Flags and lanterns and strings of twisted rice straw had been brought out in honour of the New Year They would do as well. There was a triumphant clang ing of the newsboy's bell , a challenging note in his hoarse voice "Gogai" he cried , "Riujin Kanraku. Gogai-i". "Extra. Port Arthur's fallen. Extra-a" . Gold laced officials stopped their rickshas ; shopkeepers rushed into the streets glanced at the paper , went wild with delight ."Banzai , " they screamed "Banzai". Skylarking students ran forward to buy g the precious bit of print. Passing soldiers swelled the little groups that were forming everywhere. . Port Arthur had fallen . "Banzai". Through the flag bedeck streets of the Capital , teeming with holiday crowds , the news was passed along thrilling the whole city . Brass bands were brayin processions forming on all sides. Cheering , laughing , waving flags,beating drums, tootling horns, lighting fireworks , the people gave thanks for the enemy that had been delivered into their hands.

That night the streets were dancing with lanterns , the great commercial Houseswere brilliantly outlined with electricity, the trams clanged down the Ginza , a blaze of red and white light , incandes cent clusters hanging from their trolleys.

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Through the third and fourth and fifth of the month the merrymaking went on . Each detail of the capitulation recieved with a fresh outburst of joy. Torchlight processions thronged the streets, singing the harsh war-songs. On the sixth it was over ,. The Municipality held an organized celebration in Hibya Park , where there were fireworks and speechmaking.

All Japan was jubilant over the capture of the Fortress , yet the cheering , the night marching , the screeching bands gave outlet enough to the popular joy. There was no unreasoning bluster , no bombastic Press comment on the victory. The Nation held it's thanksgiving , the Diet in special session expressed it's gratitude to Nogi and the men whom he commandedThat was all . Even the New Years Review was omitted The troops were too busy , training , preparing for the future. Raw recruits and grizzled reservists filled the barracks and were billeted throughout the Capital. They had no time for Parades when they might at any time be called to the serious business of war. At the Emperor's luncheon there wasno mention made of the War - no note of triumph in the Mikado's or the Premier's speech, no reference to the glorious achievements of Japanese arms. His Majesty welcomed his guests , he did not thank his soldiers.All realize that the struggle is not yet over , that Togo and Oyama may have to fight many battles before can end. The New Year is full of promise . they do not boast -the Japanese , but they face the future unafraid.

Jan 10

GENERAL NOGI, THE VICTOR OF PORT ARTHUR.

General Nogi has asked to remain with his troopes in the field. The Emperor of Japan would have been delighted to do him honour ; the Nation was prepared to give him an ovation that would have eclipsed , even the gayest of the past few months . He was the Victor of Port Arthur , the man who had wrested from the Russians the great fortress, concrete symbol of Her Oriental Power , the greatest monument of Her Empire in the East. Even to the thinking Japanese , able to appreciate the full significance of the series of land -victories , of the destruction of the Russian Fleet, even to him , the fall of Port Arthur meant more than all the rest . It was a metter of sentiment ,,of National Pride. To the People , it was the one great object of the War. As Alsace-Lorraine would be foremost in the minds of the Frenchman , no matter how or why he might fight the Teuton on battlefields of the future , so did the Japanese regard Port Arthur as the goal. Nogi, the General who had commanded the besieging army would have been greetdd as no Japanese had ever been before. The dearly won prize of a former war , the fruit of their victory had been stolen from them. Now it was theirs again , and Nogi , the silent General ,had taken it from the Arch-thief. The Nation had paid the price for its grimt treasure, sacrificed the blood of it's bravest sons . They had gladly laid down their lives , braving death , that the Sun-Flag might again fly over Golden Hill and the Tiger's Tail. The Nation was triumphant in it's sorrow. Thousands mourned the loss of brothers , sons, husbands

yet did not complain.

Nogi was to them the individual expression of their victory, of it's glory and it's sacrifice. He had led their armies to success;he

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He was the ONE man they could honour and in feteing express their gratitude to the soldiers he had commanded. He had lost his sons. Their sorrow too, was his.

Ever a silent man Nogi's life has been in conformity with his rugged ideals , simple , frugal , hardy. He has always said that a soldier could not hope for the for the wealth and luxury that fell to the lot of other men ; that his life should be devoted to preparing himself for the time when he should try his strength in actual battle ; that to command others one should first be able to rule oneself. The Japanese respect him as a type of the old-time Samurai; the gruff, sturdy soldier , the man who scorned the softer things in life and lived only that he might fight well , and die with his honour untarnished.

Shoten his eldest son fell at Nanshan. The tidings of his first-born's death reached Nogi on the day the Emperor had made him full General , and entrusted him with the command of the Army that was to besiege Port Arthur. When the news of his loss was brought to him, the father bowed then straightened -proudly. " I am glad he died so splendidly ", he said. "It was the greatest honour he could have. It were better to postpone , for a while , the funeral rites. There may yet be two more., Hoten, his brother, and myself."

In capturing 203 meter Hill , Nogi lost his second son. His direct line ended with this lad. The General had , before leaving home , arranged that , in case he himself and his two sons should be killed, a nephew was to succeed to the title, but he ,too , had fallen in action. " We are all gone except myself" said the General. " My old groom and my favorite horse have both been killed."

An over-anxious Press at home had been crying out against the delay in the operations around Port Arthur. Nogi's plan of campaign had been questioned , his freedommof action hampered by zealous

superiors . Fate seemed against him yet he went bravely on . Ten years before he had been in front of that same fortress . In twentyfour hours it had fallen in to the hands of the Japanese . Now it had taken seven months and the end was not yet. As the siege had dragged on it was said in Tokyo that General Nogi would commit "Hari-Kari" Ijichi , his Chief of Staff was anxious to end the seemingly hopeless waiting. It may have been gossip only , but the rumours were persistent, and the ways of the Samurai are strange . Ever considerate of those about him , Nogi forced his officers to make themselves as comfortable as possible during the wearing days that preceded Stoessel's surrender. He was cheerful always , inspiring his men, tireless, for he seemed to need no rest. In the early morning hours , when he thought that all were asleep , his aides saw him bowed, his head in his hands, evidently weeping. His sons , the greatest pride of the Japanese father, were gone For him the future was joyless.

Then came the capture of Keekwanshan, followed by successes all along the line. The fortress was tottering to it's fall. Day after day the Japanese assaulted , battered , mined, There was no rest, no mercy. Desperate though the Russians were they could not stand before the more desperate Japanese attack, and they called for quarter.

Through the rush of work that followed , while congratulations were showering in from every side, Nogi was ,as always , cheerful, but silent , quiet , unchanging. The Emperor and the Nation waited to welcome him, but he wished to remain in the field. Honours meant little to him now . The General had done his duty. The man had lost his sons. Hereafter he would be the General only, he would live with his men. They were his children. Their life was his.

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Reuter

THE NAVAL ACTION OF AUGUST TWELFTH.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT. Jan 20

The Navy Department has recently published a more complete version of Admiral Togo's report concerning the action fought off Port Arthur on the tenth of August last . The additional information only furnishes further evidence of the incompetence that has characterized the handling of Russia's splendid Fleet from the every beginning . When with six battleships and their heavy cruisers they should have had at least even chances against the Japanese , they persistently tried to avoid battle and to make good their escape . A year ago , blind to the warning that the rupture of Diplomatic relations should have given them they were driven whimpering into their fortress guarded harbour. They sought the same refuge after the fight on the 23rd. of June , to emerge for the last time on the IOth. of August . With the exception of the Sevastopol , the battleships that went into Port Arthur during the night and early morning following Togo's victory , never passed the Tiger's tail to foght again. Like rats in a hole they succumbed to the land fire of the Japanese , to the shells rained down upon them from the cordon of besieging artillery that was drawing ever closer about the doomed stronghold. Admiral Togo's report tells the story of the fight which, when it should have been one of the greatest in History , was little better than a route , a half-hearted resistance followed by a panic-stricken retreat.

"All the squadrons belonging to Our Fleet " reports Admiral Togo "with the exception of those vessels engaged in special service , in coaling or taking in water were in position on the IOth. of August, ready for any emergency. Early in the morning the Enemy commenced dragging for mines. By eight o'clock all the war-ships of His Fleet , with the exception of the Bayan and the gunboats were drawn up in

battle line under the guns of the Mantzuying Fort. The main squadron , with the Novik and a cluster of mine-clearing vessels in the lead, steamed slowly westward , then veered to the south to avoid their own mine-fields.

Our picket -boats had signalled that the Russians were evidently intending to make a sortie . Acting on this information Our main squadron proceeded in a south-westerly direction , reaching a point south of Encounter Rock at about noon . At that time the Enemy's Fleet was sighted about ten miles to the north-west. Six battleships with the Flag-ship Czarevitch in the lead were followed by three cruisers , the latter in single column. The Novik and eight destroyers were off to the left and a hospital ship came steaming far behind. At one P.M. Our main squadron , hoping to lure the Enemy out into the open sea , changed their course eight points to the South east south But the Enemy seemed bent only on escape , making off in a southeasterly direction . Again we were forced to turn , this time 90 dggrees to the left , Our squadron in single column with the order of the vessels reversed.

Gradually heading to the left we pressed the Enemy's advance, opening a long distance fire to which they replied . It was now I:I5. Again theEnemy altered His course to the south , evidently trying to make for Our rear. At I:30 , acting simultaneously ,we therefore changed Our course I6 points , in order to form the head of a T against the Enemy's line . We concentrated Our fire on His leading vessels at a range of from 6,000 to 8,000 meters . Once more the Russians turned to the left , their ships overlapping one another.

Our main squadron steamed steadily northward continuing the attack There was great confusion among the Russian cruisers . They took

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refuge behind the battle line forming two columns , irregular and disordered. The Enemy persistently avoided battle , steaming south-east and Our main squadron wheeling to the right attempted to intercept them But the movement was effected too late and was not successful so that we were compelled to proceed parallel with the Enemy , Our van abreast of the center of the Enemy's line .

The Russians gradually changed their course to the left and we were obliged to suspend Our fire at 3:30 owing to the increasing distance between the fleets .

Our B squadron now took up it's position far in the rear , to cut off the Enemy's retreat and prevent His scattering . C squadron being five miles to the right and not taking part in the first engagement. In this formation we persued the Enemy for two hours , Our superior speed giving us the advantage . By 5:23 we had reduced the distance to 7,000 meters and reopened battle . We were now 45 miles north of Shantung Promontory . Our Fleet gradually approached the Enemy's column . Our shells took increasing effect and the Russian fire slackened . At 6:30 one of Our 12inch shells struck the conning tower of the Czarevitch . The steering gear of the Flag-ship had evidently been damaged for she wheeled suddenly to the left , breaking through the Russian line and throwing her fellows into the greateset confusion. One vessel turned to the right , another to the left , the whole Fleet was huddled together. Our main squadron then swung to the north enveloping the Enemy . A cruiser from B squadron attached herself to Our rear and at from 5,000 to 3,200 meters we poured in a telling fire on the now demoralized Russians . The confusion became greater,each vessel trying to ma ke good her escape to the west. At this time a portion of D squadron , lately arrived on the scene , with another warship took a position to the north and sent in a crushing fire

from the flank. Our main squadron now altered it's course 4 points to the left and in echelon formation advanced to the attack. The Enemy was scattered , C squadron persued the Askold and Novik which were attempting to escape to the south east and inflicted some damage but were unable to come to close quarters owing to the superior speed of the Russians.

Unfortunatly night fell before the engagement was over so that we could not complete Our work of annihilation . After sunset the Destroyer and Torpedo flotillas took,up the fight and all the squadrons turned to their appointed courses . Up to this time the smaller craft had held aloof , but toward evening they gradually came into closer toudh with the Enemy. . The main force of the Russians was now in full retreat toward Port Arthur with the torpedo-craft giving chase. They separately attacked such vessels as they could find between Encounter Rock and the scene of the final engagement , but owing to the darkness it was impossible to tell the results of their efforts.

In order to thwart the Enemy's escape to the south under cover of darkness the main , with B and C squadrons steamed down the Yellow Sea taking prearranged courses. Before dawn of the following day they turned , retracing their courses and proceeding ina line of search extending from east to west. At 5:30 C squadron sighted the Askold making south . They persued her for four hours but were unable to overtake her. B squadron gave chase to two destroyers near the coast of Korea but the Enemy fled into the shallows of Hwanghaido and were lost to sight. The main squadron also persued a Russian destroyer but did not succeed in catching her.

During the whole fight the Enemy's battleships were the principal object of the main squadron's attack so that , judging from the nature of Our projectiles , I have no doubt that the damage inflicted was considerable . Their casualities must also have beenheavy., but those

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of the cruisers may have been comparatively slight. Our Fleet sustained little damage considering the length of the engagement and ~~xxxthexxfoxx~~ our vessels are therefore action or fit for navigation ~~xxxxxtixnxx~~. Our casualitie are 193 Officers and men for the squadrons and 23 Officers and men for the Destroyer and Torpedo flotillas.

I have the honour to atate that this humble success achieved by the Combined Fleet during the above engagement was due solely to the Illustrious Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and that the martial spirit among my men is running high and warlike operations being continued in every direction."

One feature of this action has been much commented upon . Why di d not the Japanese flotillas overtake and destroy or at least cripple the ~~Russianx~~ vessels as they made their way back to Port Arthur? The matter has never been explained . It has been said , however ,that Admiral Togo was far from satisfied with their performance ; that their record was only cleared by the brilliant daring of the heroic Yezoe and his fellows in the series of attacks on the Sevastopol.

The sequel to the battle is not pleasant . The Czarevitch , disarmed in Tsingtau was battered but not hopelessly injured. She could easily have continued to fight. One of her funnels was taken down later to save the face of her Officers, who had failed to do their duty. It is ~~xxix~~ commonntalk along the China coast that the Russians interned at Kiaochow are regarded and treated by many as cravens- men who had thrown away a battle and a splendid fighting ship to save their own skins. Shanghai too , has suffered at the hands of the Russian sailors. The Nôvik lies in Khorsakoff harbour , the Diana at Saigon, the rest of the Fleet riddled and mangled in Port Arthur. It is a shameful story - a story of lost opportunity.

Sent Reuter's Feb 21

SEVEN MONTHS A PRISONER.

A JAPANESE WARRANT OFFICERS EXPERIENCES IN PORT ARTHUR.

Engineer Matsugoro Manda , First Class Warrant Officer , stood before a little gathering at the Tokyo Naval Club. There were a few old folk , some younger men and women , a knot of Naval & officers. His arm-stump was in a sling . Instead og the sea-beaten brown , his face was pale. He seemed apologetic as he told his story ; he should have perished with the sons and husbands and brothers of the people about him. It was to his shame he felt that he came to bring them news of their dead. The old men and women , childless; the widows , their hair clipped , sign that they would never marry again, mourned the los s of those who had been sacrificed in the third attempt to block the harbour of Port Arthur.

Since the third of May , this man had been in the beleaguredcity, in the hands of the enemy. He had seen the last of their beloved ones in the shot-lashed harbour mouth.Wounded and unconcious he had been washed ashore on the Tigers Tail . The Russians had tended him through long days in the Hospital . He had been barred within their prisons ~~x~~. With sixteen others he he had resolved never to ask a favor , to accept all that were offered inpreparation for escape and final fight if the chance came . He showed them the rouble notes that the Russian Officers had given , left on the floor when the Japaness had refused them. He ~~x~~ brought them back as souvenirs for they had never been used ~~xxxxxx~~ by the prisoners to make themselves more com fottable.

IN THE HARBOUR MOUTH.

Manda had been in the Engine room during the perilous journey throughx the storm , up into the glare of the searchlights. Staggering under the heavy fire from the shore batteries the "Otaru Maru" had forded her way into the harbour -mouth.

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"The steamer came to a sudden stop" ,said Manda. "It was 3:45 and black as could be save for the searchlights. The signal came for us to go on deck. Engineer Lieutenant Iwase and five of us. I stopped to find my overcoat and then went up the comapanionway. There was a man lying there , a bluejacket named Kageyama. He had been struck in the leg and said that he'd dressed the wound himself but could'nt move So I carried him on deck . It was quite easy. Up there there were eighteen of us altogether , waiting . Then we touched the fuse. It went off very well . We could see the glare of the fire from where we stood. Once there had been five boats . Now there were three of them x swinging loosefrom the davits. No.5 was smashed / all gone . Only No. I seemed of any use. To reach it we had to cross the deck and get up the ladder to starboard. The ship was head in toward the Tigers Tail . The Gilyak was off to the right pouring in a heavy fire. Five x or six men scurried across and reached the foot of the ladder , when a shell struck the boat and she fell into the water with a splash.

"Make for No. 3" shouted the Commander. With the aid of another man I got Kageyama across. The steamer was sinking rapidly and the boat was now afloat where before she had been hanging straight up and down, almost. We had all managed to get in when someone saidthat Commander Nomura and two men were missing. We called our numbers . We were three short. By this time the Otaru" was awash .Only her bridge and the masts and funnel were above water.Sweeping waves, lashedby the wind seemed trying to drive us over into the floating wreckage. With x our oars we kept ourselves clear , pushing and straining. It was impossible to return to the ship. We shouted again and again but our voices were lost in the roar of the wind and the battle sounds. The pounding waves , the thunder of the fortress overhead , the shrieking shells the spatter of the rifle fire alomst deafened us.

Our boat was battered by shell fire , water gushed in through the ragged holes . A sailor tried to plug the largest with a piece of blanket but it was of no use, for the cloth went through. Just then we saw No. I boat near us , driving along in the rain and I jumped overboard and swam across , only to find that her side was smashed in so I turned back . Then I saw another man in the water. It was Lieutenant Kasahara , second in command. I told him that No. I was no good, and struck out for our own boat. It was not far , but how hard it was! I had always been a strong swimmer but somehow I could'nt seem to reach the boat. At last they gave me an oar and then I pulled myself in.

We all rowed hard ,,hoping to find another boat , a little one , from one of the other steamers. It was slow work. So cold , and our legs were freezing in the water that washed inside . We were numbed we tried to rub ourselves, but could not . We had no strength.

While we were clo e to the sunken steamer the enemy's fire was not very bad. The machine guns were spalttering about us , and sometimes a rifle shot plumped into the boat. But as we pulled away the air seemed full. Bullets whistled, shells came screaming toward us the water about us was white and foaming like a mountain torrent. I was struck first on my left wrist, then in my right side. The fire was coming from all directions. The waves were wilder. The boat was tossed about , driving , pounded, water-logged though it was . At last we went over. I was pitched headlong into the water. My head struck a piece of timber. After that I only remember that I tried to swim. From all sides great beams came washing toward me . I pushed them off. I was numbed. Still they came. Black , glistening, dripping, nail-knobbed, slappingthrough the waves. From all sides ;everywhere.

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MOVED ABOUT ON A STRETCHER.

I was on a table , cloth covered. Around me were many Russians . My heart died within me . I was a prisoner . I tried to rise but could not, my body seemed paralysed. The Russians held me . I closed my eyes. They asked me if I could speak French. I kept silence. ~~Engl~~ English? I was till dumb. Then ~~it seemed that~~ I thought that a Japanese sailor would be shamed if he knew no foreign tongue. So I spoke in English. Then they asked me many questions. Did I feel pain?Where? Generally I did not answer. My soul was too full. It was a disgr ace to have been taken prisoner. After a little I felt cold and they gave me vodkaand moved me toward the window. The hills were dark against the gray sky. It was dawn.

I raised my head. Beside me ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ was another Japanese . I recognized him and he me. We swore not to tell any of the secrets of t the Navy. Then I was taken from the roomon a stretcher. My head was covered with a white cloth. They took me from Laohuwei, between the warships in the harbour. Then we landed and went up a flight of steps into another sickroom. Here there were ten beds. In one of themlay a man whose head was wrapped in bandages. The Russians were much concerned about himfor a nurse and a doctor were constantly nearby. It was very very cold again and I was shivering. The nurse saw this and gave me liquors and some medicine. Then they took me out again.

My body was covered with a blanket. They blindfolded me again and and carried me throughthe city. In spite of the four guards who were with me , I often loosened the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ cloth and looked about me. I passed the railway station, for I heard the rumble of the trains. The we went up a hill and down agian , into the New City, to the Red Cross Hospital. Here there was a roomwith four beds. There was one man there and later they brought two more. They were survivors of the "Sagami Maru"

Again I urged my companions to keep the naval secrets above all things. This they promised .Them I fell asleep. I woke again and was afraid tha in my fever I might become deliricus, so I made the others promise to wake me if I began to talk in my sleep.

IN THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

The next day a Russian interpreter came to see me. He had been at the Oriental Language School in Vladivostock. He asked me if I could eat well and if I wanted anything . I told him that a,ll I wnted was death. Then he tried to domfort me,,and asked whence I had come , by what steamer and whether I had seen any fleet on the way. From Nagasaki I told him, I had come on a boat whose name I did'nt know, nor was there a sign of a warship on the way. He kept up his questionsand annoyed me for I was nervous. Then I groaned loudly thinking to discour him, and at last he went away. I could not move from my bed , but two of the others could walk and they went to the window to look out over the harbor. They said that the Russian warships were inside and could not get out. and at this we were greatly pleased.

The Russians were good to us in the Hospitals , better than they treated us did their own wounded. For breakfast we had white bread and tea , ~~xxx~~ with sugar; for lunch ,bread and soup and meat, and at night bread,and some meat and vegetables. Each day they gave me milk and five or six eggs, and sometimes fine wines. The volunteer nurses brought us sweets and cigarettesand flowers. They changed the bandages every day and my clothes three times a week, and there were baths , yes, all the time.

One day a doctor asked me if I would mind an operation. I said no but that I would t ake no chloroform. They knifed my hand , but the wound would not heal so they had to cut it off at the wrist.

On the 27th. of May the wounded soldiers began to straggle in. I h heard the doctors and nurses talking among themselves. They looked sad and worried . "Kinju", I heard them say . "Kinju".

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By and by the Japanese who were in the ward with me were taken away and then I could no longer learn about the ships in the harbour. But when I was able to walk they let me go out into the garden, and from one end of it I could see the fleet. I could also see the masts of the blocking steamers in the entrance. One day the "Retvisan", which I thought had been put out of action , steamed over toward the West Harbour . Then on the 23rd. of June, the whole fleet went out. For some time I had expected this, for the masts of the blocking steamers had been gradually disappearing. . On a quiet night I had often heard muffled explosions . The windows would rattle and I knew that they were clearing the way. The next day the Russians told me that they had finished a Japanese torpedo -boat and that they themselves had lost two. The first was not true , the second was.

BEHIND THE PRISON BARS.

On July 24th. I asked for permission to leave the Hospital. The doctor tried to persuade me to stay where I was but I told him that my wound had healed. So they ordered me to the Prison, north of the Marine Corps Depot.

Here I found nine men from the "Asahi's " despatch -boat. "Hanyei Maru", and sixteen survivors from the different blocking ships. At first there had been nineteen, but one officer had died on an hospital-ship and another, the man whom I had seen with the bandaged head, was also gone. The third was Lieutenant Iwase who was still in hospital. He had struck his head against the boom.

In prison we heard a great deal about what was going on outside. The "Asahi's " correspondent could read Russian and translated articles from the "Novi Krai". The Warder and the other prisoners ,too, were anxious to gossip. Sometimes they came begging for bread and cigarettes giving us information in exchange. They would tell us that they were glaziers or or shoemakers or carpent ers and ask if they could find

work in Japan .

On the 7th. of August the first Japanese shell fell into the city. All day long they came crashing down here and there. One struck near the prison door killing two men. Once as I was looking from the window a shell fell into the street and killed five Russian officers who were walking there. From that day on the indirect fire was continuou sometimes stronger , sometimes weaker. People kept indoors, though the streets were never wholly deserted. General Stoessel had issued instructions for these in the who were outdoors to fall flat on their faces whenever they heard a shell overhead. In coming down from a high anglethey would glance upward and seldom wound anyone stretched out on the ground. The bombardment day in , day out, maddened the Russians. No place was safe it seemed except our prison and thesoldiers all said that our men outside knew where we were and spared the building.

On the IOth. of August Lieutenant Iwase joined us but he had to return to the hospital on the 23rd. and we had no more news about him. On October I9th. we could see a splendid funeral procession passing along. The Warder told us that there were two Admirals ,many officers , a guard of honour , ah military band. They said that it was the grandest that they had ever seen in Port Arthur. Later they told us that it was the funeral of Lieutenant Iwase, and we were glad to think that he had been so honoured.

SHOTTED BIRTHDAY SALUTES.

Our Emperor's Birthday, the 3rd. of November was also a Russian Holiday. Stoessel held a meeting at the Civil Governor's Office . He there made a speech , saying that the Japanese had declared that they would take Port Arthur by the Emperor's Birthday. This was the day; who held possession of the fortress he asked. As he was speakingthe

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heavy guns sounded off their salute of IOI guns. The shells xxxxxxx burst all about the building and the meeting was suddenly ended xxxxxx.

Always the Japanese batteries came nearer; their firing was more accurate. I asked a Russian where our men were. "If you talk loud enough , they may hear you," he said. "They're making tunnels everywhere They may be underneath us now," and he shook his head.

At first the Russians gave us plenty of food and clothing , but later on we were not so well off. They did their best I think , but their own stock was running short. Only once a week could they give us meat, and that was horse flesh. There was brown breadtoo, but our clothing had almost all of it been saved from the Japanese blocking steamers.

THE WHITE FLAGS.

On New Year's Day General Stoessel gave us beer and white bread and cigarettes. That afternoon wesaw many messengers bearing Flags of truce, passing along the hillside. We all wondered what it meant. Even in this age we could not believe that the Armies would exchange New Year's Greetings. Next morning we were further bewildered , for we saw a large party of Russian officers going xxxxxxxxxxxxxx out under a white flag. We wondered what it all might mean, and talked of nothing else all day. That night a Warder told us that the Japanese doctors would come to visit us very soon. Then we knew that Port Arthur had surrendered . We shouted for joy.

In the street too, the soldiers were laughing and smiling over the news. That night , however when they heard that their offiwers were some of them to go on parole, while they were to be sent as prisoners to Japan, they thretened to riot. They were drunk and shouting in the barracks and many of them were brought to our prison.

We wondered how our officers and men would treat us. We were ashamed that we had not died as the others had done. While Lieutenant Iwase was with us we had resolved to keep ourselves in the best

Iwase was with us we had resolved to keep ourselves in the best possibl condition . We planned to wait until we heard our troops coming in . Then we were to dash out and kill as many as we could , then take our own lives. But even this we could not do, so we waited anxiously for them to come.

On the 3rd. a number of officers and physicians visited us. They thanked us for our services and seemed sorry for what we had suffered. This was more than we expected, and we congratulated them all on the capture of the Fortress, and told them that we were afraid that by being taken prisoner we had become dishonoured. BUt theyreplied kindly and promised to send for us soon. So we came back to Japan. It is not good to have been taken prisoner. We should have been killed on the 3rd. of May.

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Feb 2 Sent Reuter

THE LOOKOUT.

"You will hold two officers in readiness to take the lookout when Junior Lieutenant Nakagawa is killed." The Naval Commander telephoned the order never expecting to see his young aide again. Nakagawa had gone up 203 Meter Hill with the two battalions that had first managed to secure a hold on the southwest slope. He had taken with him his telescope and a telephone, to watch and report the movements of the Russian Fleet, and to mark the effects of the Japanese heavy guns. Lying under the crest of the hill , he was only twenty yards from the Russian trenches. He must make every move with the greatest care for their aim was deadly at that short range and the whole ridge was crumbling away under the constant battering of their fire. Nakagawa xx took his post and peered over . He could see the gray ships anchored under the shelter of Pehyusahn; the whole twon stretching xxxxxxxxxx to the eastward . Down he bobbed to telephone the news. Again he looked . This time the Russians caught sight of him and he dropped back on the ground, half blinded by the dust cloud from the pounding bullets . Then his telescope was smashed . "It was very difficult", he said as he told the story: they always say that it is very difficult. He wanted another telescope . "Send me up a coward glass", he shouted , " I want a coward telescope."

Down below they wondered what he meant. "Who ever heard of a coward tlescope ?" AT last they understood . They sent him a refracting instrument. That was better and his reports were more definite than they could possibly have been before. He could look over for a few minutes at a time. The military men who were clinging to the hill-shoulder tried to bluff him . They wanted to use his glass. He was only a Junior Lieutenant in a crowd of Captains . He must let

a crowd of Captains. He must let them have a look. Then up over the wire would come the call . "What the devil are you doing ? Why hav'nt you sent a report for the last half hour?" So Nakanaga would take the glasses again, refusing to let the others take them for more than an instant at a time.

The great shells began to burst over the Russian battleships. The work of destruction was well under way. About him the battle raged day an night. Assault after assault was driven back only to be followed by another still more desperate. Nakanaga stuck to his post and sent in his reports. When the Army at last won the hill-top he went with them and lived in a burrow, keeping the wire busy with all manner of information. He told of the end of the fleet , of the damages the bombardment was doing in the city; he suggested where the fire could best be concentrated.

When it was all over he was still there. Dirty and unkempt, his hair towseled , his uniform soiled and torn , his face and hands unwashed,-for it was hard to find water way up on that hill-crest- his feet cased in old gray Chinese slippers. Nakanaga had weathered the storm, seen death all about him,-death in it's most awful forms. His relief was never needed, he stayed at his post from first to last. and as he told his story , he blushed , and lowered his eyes before the Captain who had asked him to tell his tale.

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Graphic Feb. 24

THE EBB OF WAR.

The sweepings of Port Arthur have been dumped on the China Coast. Shanghai and Chefoo are full of Russian refugees, the scourings of an Empire, picturesque, fantastic, a motley crew, dirty and bedragled. The Bund is their promenade. They watch the River's busy life with great sheeps eyes, wondering. These are simple folk, laborers, railway hands, and with them a horde of swarthy rogues, the hangers on of the Russian camp. A noisy huddle gathers each morning in front of the Russian Consulate and the Offices of General Dessino and the ex-Minister Pavloff, it overflows into the roadway and is buffeted by the coolies and cursed in broad Chinese by the barrow men as they trundle past. The Russians come down from the Camp where some seven hundred of them have been quartered in the barracks used by the French troops during the International Occupation of Shanghai. They have been herded within the circling walls, men men and women in separate bungalows, with a few families living together in a corner. Others have been sent to the Shanghai light Horse Riding School. The cheap Hotels and the Hongkew Boarding Houses are crowded. Each day they send their flood through the city to squander the money they may have saved during the months of the siege, to gamble or to wander aimless to and fro.

The Government pays for their living. It's Agents have contracted for their food, and the fuel wherewith to warm them. The Municipal Council offered to look after all, to provide accomodation if the Authorities would pay the cost price of food and fuel. This they refused. When they themselves made the contracts the squeeze was worth while. May a Boarding house keeper has realized rrasonable profits only, after reciepting an

exorbitant bill.

The Russian vulture is a double headed bird. Officials charged with caring for, rob their countrymen, instead, and the shorn lambs fleece oneanother. The Russian Chinese Bank reaps a rich harvest on exchange; dollars to roubles, roubles to dollars back and forth. The keen eyed Greeks who slouch with the rest, fur capped, coat lined with filthy sheepskin, win their living in the Broadway drink shops, far down in Hongkew, where the roulette play draws the Russians silver and cheap drink poisons their fuddled brains.

The Chinaman always ready and anxious to fleece an easy victim robs the guileless peasant at every turn, finding a profitable revenge for the murder of one of their countrymen by a sailor from the "Askold". Shops large and small display signs in Russian, clamoring the praises of their wares. Dowdy women in plush and feathers rattle up and down the main streets making extravagant purchases. Along the Bund ricksha after ricksha passes laden with sightseers or revelers, sprawling and sodden. May a coolie drags his quarry far into the country he and his fellows rob the luckless foriegner and leave him stranded to make his way back to the Settlement as best he may. Mothers pull their little children with them as they wander, leave them for an instant to make some purchase and lose them in the shifting crowd. No one seems to care for the refugees. Their well to do countrymen make no effort to form a relief society. Unheeded they fall an ready prey to the waiting Shanghai harpies.

Shanghai has seen Russian millionaires in the making. Throughout the summer and Autumn blockade running brought in handsome profits for both parties, the shippers and the officials. Vessels were purchased to carry

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supplies into Port Arthurm and Vladivostock and shipping xxxx vessel owners found themselves well rid of many an antiquated x craft. The goose has laid another golden egg for more steamers must be chartered to send the refugees back to Russia.

The Russians do not seem to be ashamed, many of them are not even interested in the war. One or two sailors have told unpleasant truths; a soldier now and then cursed Stoessel and his cowardice. That is all. The Greeks however are worried about Moukden for when it falls they can no longer run their cargoes into the Russian lines via Hsinmintun, and the buisness has been a profitable one. Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky on his way to face a Court Martial for taking the Russian Fleet back to Port Arthur after the fight of the IOth. of August spent his time between Nagasaki and Shanghai looking at the pictures in the "Graphic", laughing, talking smoking the day long.

At the Astor House in Shanghai, in the Hotel des Colonies, officers on parole turn night into day and spill champagne as of yore. The Wardroom Mess of the "Askold" went to a dance on the night after their arrival, battered and bloody in Shanghai. "War", they say, is but a silly thing at best; To live, one must have wine and women and song, to be gay. Some one will pay. Somebody has paid. The thousands of prisoners in Japanhave helped to do so, the waifs in Shanghai are wiping out the debt. It The story of the refugees but adds another sordid page to the History of the a Destiny Unfullfilled.

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last ap. Feb. 25 (1.)

A graduate of Annapolis, Lieutenant Commander Takasaki of the Japanese Navy was killed at Huoshilingtzu near Port Arthur on the 26th. of August last. The funeral was held in Tokyo some months later when several other officers xhs of the Naval Brigade were buried with full honours. Bluejackets, led by the Naval Band dragged the gun carriages through the streets, gun carriages that bore the ashes of the men who had died for their country. Admirals and generals followed on foot, mourning the lost. Shinto priests in snowy robes performed the rites over the new graves.

Among the mourners was Baron Takasaki, the adopted father. A little gray man, he has for years been the Chief of the Bureau of Poetry, the judge in the anual competition, in which the bar bards of the nation send in their verses on a certain xixaxxsubjx theme which the Court has announced. On one of the carriages xa rested the sword and the decorations of his son.

Young Takasaki had studied at the Academy from I889 to I895. Admiral Cooper who was Superintendent during his term as a cadet speaks highly of the Japanese and says that he was ax a good student and a man of promise. He was an athlete as well for it is said that he effectively stopped one or two attempts at hazing by his timel y use of "Jujitsu", at whichhe was expert. On his return to Japan he was appointed to the Imperial Navy with thr ra nk of Sub-lieutenant. At the outbreak of the present war he was xax i in command of a gun division on board the "Kasuga"., but after the fight of the IOth. of August he volunteered for service with the Naval Brigade which was to assist the Army in the land operatbons Working under a heavy Russian fire, twenty big guns were with great difficulty mounted near Tuchengtzu and Huoshilingtzu not far distant. In the week before his death, Takasaki's Battery was x

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hit four times , and a nunmber of men killed , but he himself esca ped uninjured . His fire it was that started the great blaze in Itzushan fort , a fire that burned for over two hours and dest royed much property . On the 26th of August Takasaki with his two I2 centimeter guns was bombarding the line between the Chair Forts and Erhlungshan . At about half past eleven a Russian shell crash into the gun near which he was standing and exploded killing Takasaki and three of his men and wounding many others . After x cremation his remains were brought to Japan and there buried . It was to Takasaki and men who had died as he had done that Admiral Togo addressed his strange words in early January .

Feb 25th

Reuter (1)

THE WASTE OF WAR.

TWO THOUSAND RUSSIAN REFUGEES FLOCK TO SHANGHAI.

Shanghai isoverrun with Russians . From Port Arthur two thousand and over have folcked to Shanghaixxx the Chinese port from via Nagasaki and Chefoo . Officers on parole with their soldier and sailor servants ; civil officials , merchants , refugees of all sorts ; Grek camp followers with their women, Buriats , Circassians Siberians ; men from every province of the Czars wide realms

They throng the streets , dirty , unkempt, uncared for . Long lines of rickshas roll up and down the Bund bearing booted burdens lolling in their seats , cigarettes and cigars dawdled in their drunken lips . Women , their heads kerchiefed , their dresses sagging inxthsixxx through the roadway's slush and mud, drag shivering children here and there aimlessly. All day long the crowds are blocking the sidewalks in front of the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Russian Consulate. From early morning till long after sunset the strange procession shuffles to and fro without guidance, unheeded No one seems to know or care what becomes of the waifs from the north. From Port Arthur some of them have gone to Chefoo by steamer many of them have made the trip in junks., their one desire to leave the stricken fortress. The transport of the Japanese refugees at the begining of the war was a different story. Everything was done quickly , quietly , economically. Within a month after the struggle began all save the Siberian residents were safe in their own country. There was no shifting for themselves , no waste on the way.

Below Shanghai lie the steamers chartered by the Government to carry the refugees back to Russia, the "Munchen", the "Prinsesse Marie" and the "Andalusia". Brick stoves heve been built on their decks., and the boats are filthy, as filthy almost , as the passengers themselves. On the Bund the Russians are everywhere in evidence. They stand watching the passing river craft. They slouch in ditty

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Skin lined coats , astrakhan caps and rusty top boots. Now and then there is an officer , sunken cheeked , talking in a whisper gasping almost , limping as he leans on his rough stick . More s often they are healthy enough in smeared gray overcoats , or in the wealthier men in shining uniforms . They crush by four in a x carruage , smoking talking gesticulating .

The refugees have been distributed among the Hotels , in the Light Horse Riding School . The boarding houses in Hongkew , the settlement that stretches down river from the left bank of Soochow creek are crowded . Some seven hundred are quartered at the French Camp , used during the post-Boxer period to house the Shanghai garrison . The women have separate quarters . The men are packed into the barrack buildings and only a few allowed to live with their families . From a common kitchen , meat vegetabke s and soup are distributed and at meal time the mess pots and kettles are filled and carried to the stuffy quarters . Fifteen m men live in a room twentyfive by sixteen . A stove in the center , dirty cots and dirtier bedding along both sides of the room a rough table and benches in the open space between . In the corner were barrels full of refuse . The air was foul .. It reek dd af with the smell of food / with rank tobacco , with the stench of refu se and of unwashed humanity. In the yards quite near the main buildings were the latrines , open and what was worse unheeded.

Officers recieve 1600 roubles for their travelling w expen ses and the incidentals on the way. The common folk are under the supervision of the Consul , of General Dessino and the China Eastern Railway Company which has sent a special man to look aft er it's employees. When the crowds began to arrive the Municipal

Council offered tofurnish all accomodation gratis if the Russian Consul would pay for the food and fuel . This the authorities re refused for , as they admitted , there was no money in it , if handled in that way.

Money making seems to be the one object of the majority of the Russian officials in Shanghai, the Consul General , being the exception to the rule. The elfare of the people entrusted to their care is of secondary importance. Sending blockade runners to Vladivostock , renting godowns for the refugees, chartering steamers to carry them back to Russia have all bee n so much grist for the Agency's mill. A Hongkew boarding house proprietor announcing his price at $2. 50 a day was told to raise it to $3. 50 and turn over the other dollar to the man who made the contract. The same scheme has been folowed in the purchase of coal toheat the buildings in the French Camp, the Light Horse Sc hool and the godowns.

The Director's of the Russo -Chinese Bank instead of helpin g their countrymen , are like the others fleecing them . Even allow ing for the Bank's profit , 100 roubles should purchase 103 dollars The Bank makes it an even transaction. They sell , on the other h hand , 100 roubles for 108m dollars Mex. , making a profit of al almost fie per cent. In may cases the mou iks have been given dollars . This is a kind of money which they do not understand , and they promptly change the Mexican silver back to roubles , and are charged a second exchange when they discover that Russian mon ey is not popular in Shanghai.

Few of them are able to speak any language save their own , and as a result they have been swindled on every side . Ricksha coolies have taken their fares far cut into the country and set u upon and robbed them . May of the Chinese shops particularly those kept by the Ningpo men , since the murder of one of their fellows

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by a sailor from the "Askold", have refused to honour the Russian notes. The Bank and the Consulate have therefore, been beset by clamoring men and women who want dollars for roubles. Their pockets filled they make for the first shop in sight. Mothers have lost their children as they wandered aimlessly to and fro, going into a booth, to come out again and discover that the little ones were gone. Everywhere there is confusion. But it is always "Nitchevo", no one cares. The Russian consul at Chefoo struck the keynote when, as the tale goes, he refused to transmit Port Arthur messages to St. Petersburg. "Damn", he said. "Now I must go to lunch with Madame So and So. Then it is tennis and tea, and tonight I must give a dinner. I cannot translate the cipher until tomorrow. My assistant he does'nt know how and besides he must go with me. Nitchevo. Tomocrw it will do as well.

Few of the Russians seem to care about the War at all. Defeat has not left it's ugly mark upon them. The Anglo-Saxon may argue on the Eastern Question with his Continental neighbor, but Muscovite patriotism sings small on the China Coast. Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky made the trip from Nagasaki to Shanghai on the English mail steamer "Empress of India". He was quite cheerful even though he was going home to face a Court of Inquiry. He is rich and his cousin is at the head of the Russo-Chinese Bank. He could laugh at the criticism heaped upon him. He spent his time over the "Graphic" and the "Illustrated London News", looking at the pictures of the seige of Port Arthur. His sunken Fleet did not seem to trouble him in the slightest. He was a kindly old gentleman with a fondness for good food and promotion. He was not vicious nor was he a sailor. The Russian indifference is rwal it is not stoicism in the face of defeat.

Nagasaki still marvels at the amount of money the Russians squandered on curios. They spent over 30,000 yen in tortoise shell and embroidereis. Essen, the commander of the "Sevastopol" went home via America that he might stop in Yokohama to buy bronze and lacquer. "We did'nt want to make war on these people "he said. "They're so nice. Their women are so pretty. I want to buy curios and see the geisha." He went on shore to spend hundreds of dollars in the enemy'scountry. In Osaka, where some 20,000 prisoners are quaertered, one hears strange tales of the rolls of gold which each soldier carries in his belt. Five rouble peices stuck together in a cylinder, from which the Russian slices a coin as one would cut a sausage.

In Shanghai the refugees with money given them by the Government, or saved during the months that Port Arthur was beseiged, are spending right and left. They take small note of their fellows who have none. In all the great shops Russian signs are posted. Silks, perfumery, wines, cigars, gaudy clothing sweet meats, curios, anything, everything. There are dinners and late suppers. The esstwhile Chefoo Butcher has bought him a a fine brick house on the Bubbling Well Road.? He drives about in a showy victoria behind a pair of blacks that cost him 4000 taels, his coachman and groom clad in squirrel skin capes The town still echoes with the tales of the roaring debauch by which the Naval Officers on parole celebrated their return to "Civilization". Even the peasant folk at the French Camp are having their fling. Men and boys spend the live long day wobbling about on rented bicycles for the amusement of the crowd.

The Hotel bars are thronged with the more prosperous. They are fine looking fellows some of the men. Others are pale and

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dissipated , pudgy and bloated . . The women are clad in plush , with few exceptions gaudy. They all shrug their shoulders these Rusians . While there is money in it let the War go on . After us the deluge. It may be that these are the worst of their class, both naval , military and civilians . It is well for Russia if such be the case . They are the feet of clay . Shanghai is the back water of the war tide and here it is that with broadened vision one understands more fully than before the series of victories with which Japan has startled the World .

Sent Reuters Feb 4

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COOLIES FOR THE RAND.

Of the 36,000 Chinese coolies that have gone to the Rand 20,000 have been forwarded from Chingwantao , the the ice-free port north of Tientsin , for the control of which the Kaiping Mining Company is fighting the Chinese Government . The Coolie Camp is about half a mile from the Company's jetty and stretches along the beach , gray and uninviting , like a prison compound. From this grim yard with it's dingy buildings , the country bumpkin and the city waif from Chili , Shantung or Honan , is turned out, fresh and neat as the "Yellow Labor for the African Mines."

California , Australia , Peru , Cuba , have all drawn their men from the south , from Canton , Amoy , Swatow Shantung laborers have done most of the work for the Russian Railways but have rarely gone further afield. The export of the northern men on a three years contract should be attended with good results for they are bigger and stronger and less apt to go wrong, than their quicker brethren from the south.

Numbers of collectors are at work in the interior offering inducements to the farmer folk to try their fortunes abroad. It is said , too, that many troublesome characters have been advised by the local magistrates to make for South Africa lest they find themselves behind the prison bars. These recruits are brought in parties of ten or fifteen to Tientsin , and there turned over to the Coolie Contractors. The men are put through a preliminary physical examination in which a great many are rejected . For those who are up to the requirements the collectors recieve $ 5.00 a head , with their expenses to Tientsin. The coolies are then shipped north to the mining Companies' Station.

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On arrival at Chingwantao they are again examined by the Doctors representing the South African Mines. Those who pass are ticketed ~~xx~~ and turned into the camp enclosure while the men who have been found wanting are sent back to Tientsin at the Contractors' expense. The ~~coolie~~ coolie barracks stretch in a double line along the beach. Of the sixteen iron roofed buildings, ten will accomodate 640 men and the rest about four hundred. The interiors are halved down and ~~xixxxxxxxxxx~~ xixx either side of each section runs a double row of shelves. Every section holds forty men, ten above and ten below, on each side of the passage.

When the Camp was first opened, the men were allowed to go into the town nearby, many of them wearing the tickets which ~~xxxxx~~ proved that they had been accepted and that they were entitled to a $ 30.00 bonus before they sailed. After runing up bills of alls sorts, many of them ran away and as the Mining Companies refuse to be responsible for the coolies until they have passed their second examination, the Contractors lost heavily by this desertion. As a safeguard against ~~xhixx~~ such things in the future, the men while they are waiting ~~fix xxcx xxxxxxxx~~ for their ~~xxxxxxxx~~ steamers, are photographed in lots of twentyfive, and individual records kept that there may be no substitution before the final examination. This last test is practically the same as the first. The coolies are herded into a large rom and then stripped. They pass into the presence of the Examiner as naked as the day they were born, and when the ordeal is over and they have been accepted as sound they are hustled through a side door into a bath of Jade's Fluid in heavy solution. Each man is then given his new kit. Two suits of clothing, one for winter and one for summer wear, a tin cup, a platter and a bowl, with a towel and a pair of shoes. Smart in his fresh

raiment, the man moves on into the next room where he signs his ~~xx~~ contract for three years and is given his $ 30.00 and a copy of the regulations which he has agreed to observe. ~~After this~~ xxx He then transacts his buisness with the native bankers, who stand ~~xx~~ behind a low counter on his left. Chinese Officials are stated on the other side of the room to see that all is in order. The Companies have ~~px~~ promised to pay their coolies $ 15.00 per month dating from the time of their arival at the mines. In most cases the men wish to have part of this sum paid to their ~~people~~ families in China, and it is to arrange the details of such payment that the bankers are brought in when. The Chinese Government and the Mining Companies have finished ~~their na~~ ~~negotiations and~~ the coolies are given a final chance to withdraw. ~~then~~ The representative of the Traansvaal Government asks them as they pass, whether or not they are leaving China of their own free will. " Certainly, " they generally reply. " Why do you suppose?" "The Cage " is the last room but one. It is long and low with cement flocrs. An iron railing runs down one side, with a stretch of about twenty feet between the bars and the wall. Behind this barrier are the friends and relatives and creditors. They have come to say "Goodbye.", and to collect from that $ 30.00 the amounts that are still outstanding. The whole place is in an uproar, shout and wailing, the clinking of dollars and the rattle of copper cash; farewells, blessings, curses. As soon as a hundred man have filtered through the offices behind, they are pushed on into the next chamber, then packed into flat cars that are waiting in the yard outside. The train runs down a sideing out along the jetty. Launches are in readiness and the coolie steamers are lying a few hundred yards across the water.

Sixteen of these craft, each ~~xxpxbix~~ built to carry two ~~xhx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

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thousand coolies are ready to run from Durban to the China Coast. O f all the men that have gone to the Rand only seventytwo have returned so far . Their passage back was paid by the Company as the men pleaded sickness as the reason for their desire to return to China . They were given £ IO each and left for their homes quite satisfied . It seems more than probable from the satisfaction which most of the coolies fee express with the new conditions that they will not be at all anxious to ~~ext~~ leave even at the end of the three years as provided by the agreement . As long as the Chinaman knows that his body will be taken home in case he dies abroad , he is generally content to keep at his work until the day comes when he feels he can retire from active work to a life of ease in his own village .

Reuter — Jan. 27

In Niuchiatun the Japanese are awaiting another attack. The ~~Ru~~ Russians ~~a~~ have come down f rom the north again , disregarding the neutrality of the Liaohsi. They slightly damaged the Railroad between Haicheng and Tash ihchiao ~~xx~~ and have been hovering near Niuchiatun , threatening the great depot whose storehouses ~~spr~~ ead over acres , whose corrugated iron sides are flanked by tall piles of grain sacks and boxes of provisions . This Commisariat station is one of the most important points within the Japanes e lines , trains are puffing in and out , hundreds of carts are rolling in from the country round about and trundling on again with supplies for the north. The troops have been in the trenches , ready , but the Cossacks have passed them by . This time the Japanse are prepared ; last month they would have been taken unawares.

Russophiles have winked knowingly . "Wait for the cavalry " ~~x~~ they have said. " Wait until the Russians are ready to swoop down on the Japanese communications. Then there will be a change. " Thg hailed Mistchenko's ride with delight . "At last" they said . But like the ill fated expedition against Anju in Korea , when sixty Japanese held off three hundred Russians , the long expected raid when it did come was a failure, even though all the odds were on the ~~Russ~~ ~~Muscovite~~ ~~xx~~ side of the Muscovite.

In January when Mistchenko and his Cossacks made their foray , the Newchwang garrison was very small . Three miles up river at the depot which was the Russian's main objective , there were only some six hundred men , most of them transport colies. Between them they had about a hundred rifles al told. The majority were armed with pointed sticks , with swords and small revolvers. Had the Russians but known , their prize was ~~tox~~ ~~bx~~ ~~xx~~ ~~fox~~ ~~x~~ ~~xx~~ ~~xx~~ ~~xx

preferred to wait instead , to watch a troop tr ain rushed in from Tashihchiao, and when the Japanese were ready and on the alert , to choose for the assault , the one place in the line where they would be subjected to a converging fire.

The Japanes scouts came scampering in with the news of the Russian advance on the night of the IIth. of January. It was known that old Newchwang had been burned but no one had expected the ~~xx~~ raiders to come farther scuth. Reinforcements were sent for at once, an d the little garrison prepared to defend itself as best it ~~xxxx~~ might. By ten in the morning the Cossacks had arrived at Kaokan , four miles north of Niuchiatun. Here they waited for their guns, two field batteries and a couple of mortars . A small party moved south east and pulled out a few sleepers along the Railway. There were two telegraph lines , one in service and the other useless. The Russians tore down the latter wires. They then occupied three small vilages , a mile or so distant , to the north east , the east and the south east of the Japanese position. Here they waited again throwing an a occasional shell into the enemy's camp. Engineers were sent out to repair the tracks . The Russians made only half hearted efforts to prevent it . In mid afternoon the troop train steamed through. The Cossacks fired a few volleys but did not use their artillery and the Japanese were able to hold them off until they gained the Camp. At five o'clock the bombardment began. Mistchenko attempted to shell the godowns , and succeeded in throwing most of his missiles into the river. Only a few of the corrugated iron plates were smashed , and the damage done was very slight .

The ~~xxxxxxx~~ Camp was protected by a sweeping trench , ~~xx~~

which circles like the outer rim of a crescent , with the river as it's inner curve. Near the center of the line there is an angle ~~x~~ some two hundred yards across it's throat . Just ouside was a small storehouse , and this , the Japanese claim they set on fire. The defenders then left the trenches and were preparing to rush the the villages and drive the Russians out into the open. While tehy ~~x~~ were making ready a spy came back with the news that the enemy ~~x~~ were ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ advanced against the north west section of the defenses and were easily driven off. Then they turned , running ~~xxx~~ along the the lines under a flanking fire to join a second body moving west from their protecting mud huts. They met and with a loud yell rushed straight into the fatal angle . They never reached the trenches even so hot was the fire poured in upon them from either ~~xxxxx~~ side. The attack withered away and the wounded were dragged back by their uninjured comrades. . Then another division of about five hundred came on to the charge. Mounted officers waved their sabres , and the Cossacks and Siberian Infantrymen dashed forward . It was useless . They could not face the fusillade from the earthworks . One officer brought his horse to the trench and riddled with bullets , pitched headlong into the embankment. Sixty dead were left on the field, scattered along the line at a distance of sixty to eighty ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ yards . Each man carried a champagne bottle full of kerosene with which to fire the godowns. It was very Russian. Under cover of the night the defeated raiders retired to the northwest , recrossing the Liao in the morning . The Chinese say that one gun went through the ice , with all it's gun ~~x~~ team and that a high Russian officer was lost at the same time . The raid was over . The Japanese state ~~xxxx~~ that they lost seventeen men killed and wounded . The Russian dead were buried in the little ~~xxxxx~~

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Greek Church cemetary a few hundred yards from m where they fell. They were at rest beside their comrades who had died , fever strick or under the cholera blight during the days of the Russian occupation . Six months before the men who had assaulted the Japane position had been quartered in the buildings they were trying tc very destroy.

The morning's delay , the miserable marksmanship / the misdirected attack cost the Russian's a victory. In the whole strete of defenses , only a single ditch , eight or nine feet wide , which either a man or a horse could have cleared in a jump , protected the vast accumulation of stores. The whole city of Newchwang was at their mercy . Barricad es had been hurriedly thrown up here and ther the Japanese residents were armed with swords a d boathooksto resist as best they might an attack which was bound to have been successful had it ever been delivered . Yet Mistchenko retired with his wounded , beaten . What might have been a brilli ant coup , xxx resulted in a dismal failure.

Last Chapter
made 1st (1)

THE NEUTRALITY OF "NO MAN'S LAND"

The neutrality of the Liachsi , never more than a fiction , has been finally and definitely ceased to exist even in name . The Japanese have occupied Hsinmintun . The whole question of China's neutrality xxx attitude has been a farce from the very beginning of the War . It has been a diplomatic shuttle cock , tossed this way and that in bandied notes by the Chancelleries of Europe and America . The Peking Authorities have made a show of enforcing neutrality and assumed many unnecessary responsibilities in their misdirected efforts to appear strictly impartial . They have failed , and many of them have been well paid for their failure . The resignation with which the submitted to the violation of the the principles they had set forth would have been pitiful had it been less venal . On papaer the Tientsin -Shanhaikuan - Yingkow - Hsinmintun Railroad is under the contolr of the Chinese Government and on paper the line may not be utilized for the carriage of contraband of war . In practice the road has carried everything that was franked by the requisite amount placed in the proper place and the Cantonese station masters and their underlings , relations of the Directors , have been reaping a large harvest by allowing the forbidden goods to pass unquestioned . One man on a nominal salary of $I20 has been clearing $ 20,000 a month which he has shared with superiors and inferiorsxx subordinates alike . This is easily explained . A 20 ton car for which the nominal charge is about $ 60 costs the shipper nearly three times that sum . The Likin Officials m make a certain percentage and the rest goes into the private pockets of the Railway employees.

The Chinese Government made the mistake at the beginning of the War of anouncing thatb it would not allow contraband of any description to be transported on the road . Had it been possible to carry all freight and the veto placed on guns and munitions of war only the position of the Directors would have been less embarrassing and their action less criticized . A greater proportion of the profits, however would have gone to the bondholders and not to the men who

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winked at a traffic that had been declared illigitimate.

Early in I904 the Russians deprived China of all power of enforcing her neutralitym outside the Wall. They ordered Yuan's fm foreign drilled braves back to Shanhaikuan and stationed thert own patrols along the railway line. First by force and bribery and later by the latter means alone they have bann contrived to carrxxtxxx ship thousands of tons of supplies over the Chinese lines and reserve their own railroad for forwarding reinforcements and munitions of war. Before Newchwang fell, the Russians by land and sea were pouring foodstuffs into the Liao port. This activity cut short by the Japanese occupation of the city, the Hsinmintun line became their great railway artery. Flour, coal, wheat, barley, were all crewded north for Kowropatkin's army. The supplies were booked to Shanhaikuan, then to Chinchow, and thence to Koupantzu and Hsinmintun. "Huchaos" or railroad passes were easilym obtainable from the Tientsin Officials. The large shipments of flour and wheat were generally made in the name of Chinese erchants but their destination was an open secret. The nephew of one of the Cantonese Directors opened a coal buisness in Hsinmintun, was permitted to send I5o tons over the line daily and promptly sold it to the Russians at a handsome profit.

Under the direction of an Australian agent the Russians shipped several million rounds of small arm ammunition in specie boxes consigned to the Russo-Chinese Bank in Shanghai from it's Moukden Branch. Shells were hidden in bean sacks and all loaded aboard the "Fuping", Russian owned, at Chingwantao.

Besides the goods which have been brought in on Government contract, the Russians have been drawing nearly all their very necessary luxuries fromx, without which the Muscovite seems to be helpless, from Tientsin and Shanghai.

When the Japanese raided Hsinmintun on the Ist. of March, there was a howl of protest from the Greeks and Jews, Poles and Italians who had been engaged in shipping all manner of things into the Russian lines. Condensed milk, sugar, preserves, liquors of all sorts,

good, bad, and indifferent. Roederer and Shanghai made brandy and strangely enough great quantities of Japanese beer, cigarettes and sweetmeats. Telegrams were flashed to the Legations and Consulates at Peking and Tientsin, demanding protection. The trade was at it's heighth. Every siding along the line from Tientin to Shanhaikuan and Shanhaikuan north was jammed with cars booked for Hsinmintun. At Chingwantao great piles of boxes waited shipment. Long trains of carts had been stretching out across the valley of the Liao, laden with Jamaica rum, brandy, gin, jams, biscuit. The whole trafic was suddenly stopped. Shipments were deferred and orders cancelled by wire. Thousands of dollars were lost in that afternoon, and only the enormouds profits of former trips saved the merchants from bankruptcy. A German Baron who had been making large contracts with the Russians telegrphed his legation that he had been arrested by the Japanese and kept in hiding behind his bales and boxes until he thought it safe to venture out and make a break for it in his special car. A Pole complained loudly about the violation of neutrality. He had brought a cargo of scented soaps, preserved pineapples, champagne and "Three Star", for the "Chinese Trade". He showed his papers in proff of his statement. They probably cost him a hundred dollars or more in Tientsin. Three days later the Japanese examined the Hsinmintun yards and seized various consignments of foodstuffs. The merchants were not permitted to take their goods on to the Russians or to return with them to Tientsin. Everything was at a standstill, Moukden was gasping it's last and the Traders golden days were over. The Japanese had bided their time and at last taken a step which would have been justifiable months before. Earlier action, however, might have precipitated a struggle all along the line from Hsinmintun to Koupantzu. This would have been unnecessary. They preferred to wait until the Russians were so engaged that they could not take any retaliatdry measures against Japanese agression on the Railroad. It had become a military necessity to have another carrier to supply the extreme left and

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the Hsinmintun line could fullfill the desired function. The Directors objected at first but the Japanese could quote the priveleges granted the Russians as a precedent. Even before the y seized it's northern terminus the Japanese had been making use of the line. Cabbages from Sukochong, a town inside the Wall, Formosan rice, wheat, pork chickens had been sent to Yingkow, for forwarding to the armies at the front. Horses, too, consigned to an English merchant were intended for the same destination. The Railway authorities, however for some reason, presumably lack of sufficient squeeze, refused to allow the carriage of lime, coal or lumber to the Japanese at the Liao port. The Russians had been more successful.

But if the were less astute in their dealings with the Railway Directors, the Japanese outmanouvered the Russians in their handling and officering the Hunghutzu., as the Chinese levies have been called. The whole west Liao region was teeming with them. The country outside the Wall has been a veritable"No Manss Land". At Shanhaikuan, the border station, the International Forces watch the Railway. Here Japanese and Russian stroll the station platform side by side, secret service men and soldiers. Frenchmen, Italians, Sikhs, Germans greet the trains as they come in at night and peer in the windows as they start in the early morning, while the Chinese Railway are there, avowedly, to stop all contraband. As far as Koupantzu the line has been common property. Up to this point the sugar and milk and liquors for Hsinmintun passed over the same track with the cabbages for the Japanese at Yingkow. Levantine campfollowers in the dining car, break bread at the same table with the little men in strange hats who are selling supplies to their countrymen with Marquis Oyama. At every station three or four mysterious Japanese in Chinese fur caps and Manchu boots, run along the side of the train, glancing in and making note of the passengers, or invading the first and second class cars for a nearer view.

Among the traders neutrality has been the tpoic of the hour, Russias note, Japan's note, the reply of China the seizure of

Hsinmintun. They all admit that there has been no such thing since the very beginning of the War. There have been too many violations by both sides.? Not long after the struggle commenced a Russian patrol at Koupantzu raided the train and dragging a Chinaman from the third class carriage, shot him as a spy. In midsummer a band of Hunghutzu attempting to seize two Russian interpreters en route for Chinchow were led by Japanese secret service men. The raiders were badly battered by the foreign Railway staff and the Japanese Minister at Peking complained to the Board of Directors and one man was transferred as a result.

Russian Officers used the line constantly. They went to Tientsin on buisness, to communicate with their Consul or the Military Agent.? Men who carried their paroles from Port Arthur came north fromm Shanghai to regain the Russian lines claiming to be on their way home to Siberia. Few of them went beyond Moukden and Tiehling. Bands of Cossacks roamed the country., buying cattle in Mongolia, purchasing stock of all sorts from the Chinese farmers,. crossing and recrossing the Liao at will to and from their depot on the eastern bank. The Bandits frequently waylaid and anihilated these detached parties. Their favorite hunting ground was the Moukden trail with it's trundling procession of provision carts. The droves of cattle, contracted for by "Red" Carney, a Texas "Bad Man", fell an easy prey to these knights of the road. Russian and Japanese spies in Chinese cloths were everywhere and foreign residents of Newchwang were warned not to venture too far afield on their shooting espeditions lest theyrun afoul of these make believe Chinamen.

Such has been the neutrality of the West Liao country, a neutrality guaranteed by the Great Powers of the World. It is impossible, perhaps, to blame either belligerent for taking advantage of the opportunities the Railroad afforded. It has been a case of military necessity., and Japan long ago beginning made the declaration that the agreement to observe the neutrality of China should be binding only so long as that neutrality

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was respected by both belligerents. It h as been respected by ~~xx~~ neither.

It has been disregarde by both sides. There has however, been a difference. Russia after her actions in Shanghai and Chefoo, when by her armed interference she had prevented China from enforcing, and by her palmgreasing tempted China to break ~~h~~r pledges regarding the Liaohsi, as a last peice of effrontery addressed a circular note to the Powers in which she accused the Peking Covernment of a nonobservance of neutrality and a partiality toward Japan. Since the 9th of Februar y 1904, the Liaohsi ha~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ overrun first by one belligerent and then by both. It has been in the theatre of War from the beginning and no more neutral than Korea who as an Independent State protested her neutrality before diplomatic relations were broken ~~war xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

(1)

" This is very funny , very funny . What you call a good story . Yes " ? said Baron von Hoven . " You interview the Russian Censor on the Chinese train , you who come from the Japanese lines . "

The Baron was clad in a skin overcoat , the fur inside . It was very dirty . He had a woolen hood drawn over his ears , rolled under his double chin . Once upon a time it had been white, but that was long ago . It was the connecting link between his sheepskin collar and the battered old felt hat which he had pulled down over his eyes .

In the smoky car, making their way from Koupantzu to Hsinmintun, were Russians and Poles and Jews and Greeks . One or two women were returning to Tiehling . They were typical of the Russian Camp , it's life, wine and women - debauch .

There were many things that the Baron wanted to know . He pelted questions and his squeaky sentences were punctuated with keen flashes from his restless little eyes . His heavy mouth twitched under his straw-colored moustache, his hairy chin wagged . One could see that the Baron had been eating eggs for breakfast. How many men had the Japanese ? Not so many ? Oh, as for the Russians , they were very strong , very strong . The battle of Moukden would turn the tide of war . He had been to Tientsin to see Colonel Ogorodnikoff the Russian Agent and the Consul , who played poker . Now he would go back . It was so convenient this Chinese Railway , so handy to run from Hsinmintun to Moukden .

He was a small man and bustled about the car , talking in his wierd high pitched tones to everyone , asking questions in Chinese and English , French and German . He fluttered back . " You with the Japanese " he said , "You see nothing at all . With us it is quite different , we are more kind , much . If he is a good boy, the correspondent he have a Censor go with him . Private for him alone . Here is M. Nodeau the Frenchman , I go to Tientsin with him . They are so nice fellows . the correspondents but not kind to me . I wish to sell news . Ordinary kinds one dollar . To make an auction some times . Here is a lovely news , one hundred to begin ! How much am I offered ? But they will not buy . No one . There is no competition .

We are so good. Some correspondents even have decorations from the Czar . One man saved me . I have found for him a cross . I have the habit to be captured . I was once caught by the Chunchus' , once by the Railway for sending contraband . I escaped . This man

save me by condensed milk , when I was so hungry . I got for him the decoration . Why is it that you wish them ?

"For me it is very hard . I am kindhearted , so kind . The Generals tell to me . This cannot do , nor this , nor this . The correspondents then come to swear , they shake their fist . WHY? What for ? they ask . It is very hard , between them , correspondents and Generals .

" For the Strikes and Father Gopon I do not know . We here, we are on the exterior , we cannot care for the insides . But for the troubles . I think not so much . Why do you think them serious ? You have beautiful troubles , you in England and America . We are here for fight, we care not for Police .

"We Russians we fight for the White Man , for Christianity , against the Yellow Devils . That is all . You say we fight for territory , for power , to rob , you do not understand . "

The Baron prepared his evening meal . Over the rough car-stove a kettle was singing . One of the officers with him opened a Russian soup tin . He was a Lieutenant . Two others made up the party . They were from Port Arthur and were going home to Siberia . This they said and laughed . Then they talked of Moukden and Japonski . Taking a tin plate the Baron mixed some soup stock with a little hot water .

"It is very good ", he said . " Eat ! Eat with the Russian Censor in the Chinese train . You who come from Japan, eat the food of the Russian soldier . It is an experience . A story . " He took the tin with bits of meat and grain still clinging to it , poured in some cocoa and stirred the mess . Then he smacked his lips .

" You say this country is no good ? What for do you think we fight ? For the white men ? Ah ' yes so I said . But it is very rich . We , too , are white and we must have our reward for blood and money . This, you who are white , will not give us . You for whom we struggle, will not pay . It is the Yellow man who must .

" But we did not want war . Suppose you do not like a- a - nigger . You do not want to hit him . It is too much trouble . But someone pushes him to you . Behind you also is a push . You must hit or yourself be struck . So we hit . England push the Yellow Nigger . Behind us is Germany always to make us go forward . We cannot help , nor can the nigger .

Straight Paper

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" We shall win in the end . Before all has been nothing . We may go back to Harbin , Baikal , but we will come again , for Our Destiny .

" For me while War lasts I am happy. It is good . Pay . Everything . But now I am afraid peace after the next battle , for we will crush the monkies .

" I am an Angel of Peace . The dove flag is on my bureau . The newspapers make war . They want news . I stop the news . They cry for Peace . What good is War unless you can read about it . Blood . Death . Battle . All this I stop . No news, no War . I am who am the Censor, am the blessed , the Peacemaker . * (Is it not So?."

Willard Straight.

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(1)

Interview in Moscow

" This is very funny , very funny . What you call a good story . Yes " ? said Baron von Hoven . " You interview the Russian Censor on the Chinese train , you who come from the Japanese lines . "

The Baron was clad in a skin overcoat , the fur inside . It was very dirty . He had a woolen hood drawn over his ears , rolled under his double chin . Once upon a time it had been white, but that was long ago . It was the connecting link between his sheepskin collar and the battered old felt hat which he had pulled down over his eyes .

In the smoky car making their way from Ko pantzu to Hsinmintun, were Russians and Poles and Jews and Greeks . One or two women were returning to Tiehling . They were typical of the Russian camp , it's life, wine and women - debauch .

There were many things that the Baron wanted to know . He pelted questions and his squeaky sentences were punctuated with keen flashes from his restless little eyes . His heavy mouth twitched under his moustache his hairy chin wagged . The Baron had been eating eggs for breakfast. How many men had the Japanese ? Not so many . Oh, as for the Russians , they were very strong , very strong . The battle of Moukden would turn the tide of war . He had been to Tientsin to see Colonel Ogorodnikoff, the Russian Agent and the Consul who played poker . Now he would go back . It was so convenient this Chinese Railway , so handy to run from Hsinmintun to Moukden .

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The Willard Straight Fund

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THE FIGHT AT LAOPIEN.

(1.)

The first news of the Battle of Lao pien was brought in by the Marquis de Gerrant ,. He had escaped from his Russian captors when they commended their retreat and come back across the Liao Valley in a rickshaw . How he had managed to find such a conveyance in such a place , he himself cannot tell . His two grimy coolies trundled him throught the sandy river plain/ buffeted by a heavy dust storm , without food , practically , or drink , and finally broguht him to Hsinmintun , very excited , but none the worse for wea The Marquis had been a War Correspondent , and had left Hsinmintun on the 2nd. of March en rou te for Moukden. He was anxious to go home via Siberia. His carters managed to carry him to within two or three miles of Laopien , where he was stopped by the Russians and detained held , togeth er with a num ber of traders who were trying to rush a last consignment into Moukd en before the Japanese put an end to their traffic. When de Gerrant arrived in Hsinmintun he was bursting with his story . His eyes sparkled. " Once ", he said ., "I sought zay vair good zeze Russians , but now - no-no,no- more , it is finish avec ".

A whole division had been sent out from Moukden to hold the line of communication with Hsinmintun. The Japanese had occupied the town and the Japanese were going to do their best to retake it. The 3rd. of March dawned fair and dangerously warm. In the North China winter , a warm morning

By midafternoon the traders began to arrive. . They had followed the Marquis in his hasty retreat , but their carts had been slower than his rickshaw. they were grimy , yellow with dust , wild eyed. A heavy jowled Jew , his dirty black beard gray under the dust coat over his unshaven chin , with great round glaring eyes , his chapped lips browned with the sandy wind gasped his tale to the crowd (Hotel). The whole mongrel crew of campfollowers had rushed to greet him. A moment before they had been playing poker in the low mud wiled chamber , that served as bed-room , dining room , bar,smoking , reading , card room combined. Now they were all excitement , they forgot their

(2)

cards strewn on the table , they thought no more of their cargoes that lay waitin g in the frieght yards , they listened to the story of the fight. There was a roaring flood of Levantine blasphemy , howls for vengeance on the cowardly Russians. At last the man broke into English for the benifit of those who could not undrstand his own strange tongue.

" Za' Roosians , za' canna' fight . Cowarts. Cowarts. I haf lose eight tousand dollars . Za' run like sheeps . Za' no efen vate for za' Zhaps come. Whoo-oo , Phist , za' go. "

Three adventuresses had tried to reach Tiehling , their gold en haven . They had been turned back. The Cossacks had robbed one of their escorts ., taken all his dollars and his rings . The women did not cry. They were stolid. The men cursed the robbers cursed Kouropatkin , cursed the Russian Army , cursed the Czar.

A whole division had been sent out from Moukden to hold the line of communication with Hsinmintun. The Japanese had occupied the town and the Russians were going to do their best to ratake it. The 3rd. of March danwed fair and dangerously warm. In Manchuria a warm winter morning , calm , windless , means a dust storm before the sun id noon high. Orders had been received during the night recalling the column. The line south of Moukden was hard pressed and every available man was needed for the defense. At eight o' clock the Russians struck camp to return. By ten their advance had come into collision with Japanese scouts ., who were scouring the country across the Muscovite line of march. The column kept on , however , and began to fire upon the enemy who were appearing in increasing numbers to the East. The Marquis and the traders had been carried along with the troops ., but as the acion developed , and the Russians began to deploy , the noncombatants managed td locate themselves in a small village behind the fireing line. The Japanese were constantly receiving reinforcemants , but were seemingly content with carrying on the fight at long range forthe Russians were in greatly superior force ., and had by this time ceased to advance. . More than that they had thrown up rough works and were entrenched along low ridges , well covered

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by willow scrub and thick underbrush. . The Japanese , however , brought ~~it~~ their artillery into action and played havoc with the the men among the sandhills .

A party of C ossacks , two hundred strong , was driven panic-stricken into the main body , by a Japanese machine gun ambushed in a clump of willows . This occured at about five O'clock and seemed to be the signal for a general stampede . The whole line seemed crazed with fear . The Frenchman laughed scornfully as he told of the confusion .

The Russian right was crumpled back / leaving the Greek and Jewish campfollowers and the Marquis to their fate . They had had only a few Chinese mud huts to protect them from the fire of both sides . Several of the carters were killed but the foreigners escaped uninjured .

The wind had been rising since ten in the morning and by three in the afternoon , it was blowing a gale . Rolling clouds of grit swept across the bare , brown valley , choking , blinding , smothering . The Japanese had been ~~advancing into~~ fighting against the ~~mind~~ wind , and prepared though they are for the Manchurian duststorms with glasses and mufflers , they were greatly handicapped by the yellow haze , through which they had to fire at an almost invisible enemy . Their scouts had ridden around the Russian position , but they were ~~x~~ not strong enough to envelope them . It was not necessary .

Once the Russian right gave way , the Japanese rushed to the attack . the Muscovites did not even wait to receive the charge . They fled . The wounded were abandoned ; the dead left on the field. There was a mad break toward Tiehling . The Japanese , followed , keeping up a running fight . Nogi was swinging round in his great turning movement . It was fatal for the Russians . But the Greeks who came back to tell the story of the fight had played their part in the didaster . They had furnished Tiehling and Moukden with , wine and women and song , and were partly responsible for the defeat , a defeat which was their own undoing .

Ist Reuter March 14.

(15)

THE RETREAT FROM MOUKDEN.

" I went with the retreat to Tiehling " , said the trader . " I saw it all . I don't want any more . I knew that the retreat was coming . I've seen 'em before . I saw the Boers clear out of Pretoria, I know the signs . The Russian Officers jeered when I suggested such a thing , but I knew . They were packing their stores , getting their papers together in the various offices . Trunks , boxes , valises of all sorts , were ready to be sent off at a moments notice . They tried to keep up their bluff until the very last . Cherchoff the head of the Gendarmerie was a bad one . We had to get our passports passes from him . We left our passports in his office and he gave us a permit to stay a week , ten days , two weeks as the case might be until we sold our milk or brandy , whatever it was . Sometimes we had to pay , sometimes not . If Cherchoff sized us up as easy it went badly with us , otherwise we got off with only a small squeeze . Just the day before the evacuation commenced Cherchoff charged two Greeks $500 apiece for a two eeks permit and then cleared out at midnight leaving the men without their passes .

There was another fellow in the Commissary Office who gave a diner one night . "We have been successful ," he boasted in his after-dinner speech . "The Japanese are in retreat . Maybe they will make a stand at Liao yang , maybe not . I do not think they will . I say they are demoralized . Long live the Czar .' You see you said we should retreat . Look at me . I was frightened too. I sent my things to the station. Today I have brought them all back . See' " , and he pointed to his hall way full of trunks and boxes . He was very drunk but he left that night for the north . It was for that , that he had packed his boxes .

All during the weeks fighting , from the time the Russians first heard the Japanese guns to the west of Moukden , their preparations for flight had been going on . Commissary trains trundled north . Files of men moved slowly out of the city , gun teams dragged the cannon away one after the other .

"

The Hearst Straight Tap...

006312

" In Moukden everybody was drunk. Officers from the front went to the restaurants and drank themselves stupid. Chinese servants threw their masters into their carts , like so much wood , andstarted them on their journey north. Officers and men , senseless with vodka were piled in the waiting trains. When the news came that the Railway had been cut the retreat began in good earnest. The Russian Army was working northm in five columns., the great mass of infantry in the center , the men struggling along as best they could. The advance was under fairly good control , but the men were more and more demoralized toward the rear.

" We went with them for we still had some godds in Tiehling , Champagne and brandy and sugar and preserved fruits. The Russians went to the east of the Railway , through a hilly country. On either side of the center column came the Commissary wagons ladeb with all sorts of supplies. Outside again were the lines of guns and ammunition wagons. The Hospital trains were mixed hopelessly with the hurrying panic stricken infatry. On the flaks the cavalry was scouring the country watching for the Japanese.

" They were way off to the west and shelled us as we went along. If theu had been a little quicker they could have cut off the whole army. Why they did'nt do it I cant understand. It only needed a sudden dash to throw the Russians into hopeless confusuion. It was very bad as it was. There was little order. The men threw away their boots , their heavy overcoats , their mess kettles. Thex roadside was littered with discarded equipment. As the columns fled across the open they spread out in their hurry. The men behind trying to overtake t those ahead of them. When they had to pass through a valley the crowd crushed together fighting it'sway through the defile ,streaming through the back alleys of the little mud villages , straggling along the hillsides ,. The strong men helped their wounded comrades struggling under their burdens. Many dropped from fatigue. There was no room for them in the hospital trains. Their comrades had no litters on which to carry them. They were left in the deserted Chinese houses. Most of the countryfolk had fled / a few farmers stood gaping , watching us go by.

" As we went farther north it was more and more evry man for himself. The commissary wagons had bee throwing away cases of soup tins great bags of bread , provisions of all sorts , that they might make greater haste. They lightened their loads to save the carts. They had no time to stop and supply the men. The men would not waste time in going to look for supplies. They nibbled at the remains of what had been issued some days before or went without anything at all. , trudging on hopelessly , doggedly.

"The artillery men abandoned gun after gun. The ice was already weakening in the smaller streams and the heavy carriages crashed throough as they slid and bumped across. No one thought of trying to drag them out again. The gunteams were hurried on and hitchedup somewhere else or siezed by the men who had been riding on the caisson. They rode off leaving everything to the enemy. Sometimes two on a horse. Sometimes the rider would give his mount to a couple of wounded and lead the beast himself. Many field pieceswere rolled into the gullies , others tumbled through holes in the ice.

At Tiehling therewere only a few Russians , the fringe of the retreat. Most of the Army passed to the east. Some regiments came hurrying through. It had been a great place before. Music , women , lots of drink , many traders. Now it was all upside down. The women had all gone long before. The Greeks and Poles who remained were in fear of their lives. The retreating soldiers looted all the shops ans sold the stuff to their comrades. "Roederer" at a rouble a bottle, "Hennessy" , gin rum , everything cheap as water. The Cossacks had smashed all the boxes they could lay their hands on and were selling by the roadside. What they could not dispose of they threw into the street. They left pools of good liquor muddying the dust and went to join their commands / all ready to leave at a moments notice. They set fire to the storehouses , great piles of provisions , thousands of tons of hay and fodder. The ruffians among them robbed right and left , and no one had time or inclination to prevent them.

" Only once did I see any evidence of authority. A party of Cossacks in a side street found a Chinese beggar whom they though was a Japanese spy. They set upon him and yanked off his pigtail. Then they tried to carry him away. The man cluthced the spokes of a passing cart. He refused to let go his grip ? The Russians tore his

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We had started in the afternoon , with a cart . Everywhere about us were men jostling , pulling , pushing int their hurry . May did'nt seem to care at all . They were quite content to be leaving Moukden to it's fate . They never had liked the place , why should they fight for it ? Others were stupid , dazed , deafened by the roar of battle : grimy with powder smoke , yellow with dust . They had been fighting they did'nt know how long . Their eyes were fixed and staring . Some cursed Kuropatkin . Among the officers there was grumbling . Why should they go back ? Why should they be ordered to retreat ? They wanted to fight , to fight till the end . But mostly they did'nt care , just slouched along the road .

"It was bitterly cold that night . Behind us was the glare of the burning stores and station . The sky was red , flaring . The noise of battle rolled off to the west , the south , we could see the searchlights flashing to the east . Japanese shells burst overhead or came crashing into our midst , lighting the plain with it's hurrying , dark figures . Stampeded gun-teams rushed frenzied into the heavy fields , through the willow bush , bounding over or grinding through the low mud walls , tearing the stockades of kaoliang about the farm houses .

"Dawn came chill and gray . Still we kept on . The winds blew down on us from the northwest . When the sun rose it was orange through the dust haze . As the day wore on , the wind came stronger and stronger buffeting us as we lowered our heads and tried to face the blast . It was blinding smothering ,choking , this yellow hurricane . Men fought for places behind the wagons that they might be a little sheltered . They stopped to rest in the lee of the low Chinese huts . Some of them dozed off as they stood there and sank to the ground never to wake again .

"Covered with dust , red eyed , we finally reached Tiehling . Our cart was gone . We had left it far behind . We had had no sleep hardly any food ,or drink, but still there was no rest .

clothes from his back in their efforts to drag him off . He would not let go . They drew their swords and hacked his hands off at the wrists. The man turned upon them kicking and biting , waving his arm stumps . He siezed a Cossacks hand in his teeth and bit his fingers off . Crazed with pain the Russian drew his sword with his left hand and stabbed the Japanese , a companion slashed at him from the other side and nearly severed his head from his body ? A third man finished the work half done and the body was dragged to the Company Headquarters . The Russian commander zstood the bloodstained soldiers in the yard and shot them down , for killing the Japanese .

" The town was in a turmoilWe could'nt get hold of my of our stores. It was quite hopeless . More troops were coming in , others were going north . They said the Japanese had cut the Railway between Kaiyuan and Tiehling , that they would be surrounded .

" We did'nt have any map . We could only speak a little Chinese but we decided to make for Fakumen , about twenty miles away . Outside the town we met many soldiers . To the west of Tiehling regiments were moving south again . To the eastwe could see lines of carts and long columns of men and guns wearily trudging north. All about us , however , guns and soldiers and horses were going down to meet the Japanese . The men seemedfairly fresh . They had'nt been in the retreat . They made no attempt to stop us and we did'nt wait . We made due west following watercourses , keeping cover as much as possible .

"Mistchenko was out on the Russian flank with six thousand cavalryy and a couple of batteries . Splendid men theywere too , Europeans , none of your Siberian skunks . He is lazy , Mistchenko , or he would have done something . He had his headquarters in a little village under a hill . All about him in the plain were the cavalry patrols ,everywhere? Sometimes ten , sometimes fiftyn sometimes a hundred men . The whole plain was alive with them .

"We managed to get through all right to Fakumen . There we saw the Japanese flags again , but there were only eight ~~xfx~~ regulars in the place . ~~fhs xxxtxxxxxxHunghutzux~~ The town was practically held by the Hunghutzu in Japanese pay. They held us up , but we told them

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we had no money . The women who went through from Tiehling had to pay one hundred roubles apiece but they let us off . They made a lot out of the town though , for they squeezed ten thousand taels out of the Military Mandarin and the merchant guilds . Some of the beggars shot at us , but it was all right as soon as we showed them the pass their Chief had given us .

" I don&t want any more . I'm going to open a shop in Tientsin now . No more of your war buisness in mine . All the champagne and brandy and everything else is gone , but thankHeaven I'm here myself . This is what brought me here too, this compass and the red ticket with the hentracks . These and luck . The War 's about over I think . Tose men that retreated from Moukden won't fight much more anyway .

Scott Reynolds

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may 10

RED BEARDED JUSTICE.

No one knows who tthey were , where they came from , these Russians in Chinese clothes . They had been captured and executed and now their headless bodies , half naked lay in the glare of the afternoon sun . Out from the rows mud huts the crowd had pushed , thronging the sandy roadbed . There was no pity . There was a little awe. The Chinaman callous though he may be , is not used to seeing white men , blood -spattered lying in the highway under the gaze of a staring crowd .

Some one said that they had been spies . Their garments proved it . One had been dressed throughout in Chinese clothes . The other had had a great sheepskin coat , Manchurian boots and trousers . But he had worn an astrakhan cap , with gold braid on the crown . His blouse had been of Cossack green , with three stripes around the sleeve. The Chinaman who knew the Russians said that he had been an officer.

This did not troubled the Hunghutzu Leader , when he beheaded him . He had had his orders . He had no regard for the neutrality of China . It was a farce anyway . The Russians had flocked over the whole countryside since the war began . Three Japanese Officers had been with his own band since the previous spring . They had said that the heads must go .

The Peking authorities had ordered the Chinese troops to stop the Hunghutzu outrages . The whole Band had paraded the streets , flaunting their banners in front of the Yamen . The Chinese merely shrugged their shoulders . The Police Magistrate told a German who had been robbed by his "Boy" , that he would have to go to the Japanese. The Hunghutzu Leaders had been quartered in the Inn with the Commander of the Japanese troops that had occupied the town .

Officially the Military Commander of Hsinmintun tried to blame the Japanese for allowing the Bandits to carry matters with a high hand . He claimed that they had siezed the town and were responsible . Privately he approved of the ir action . He had been a Bandit himself before he became an official -a doughty leader ,

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hence the Government's arrangement to emplcy and not to fight him. . The Viceroy had engaged the whole band , officers and rank and file , and like many others in China , they became licensed official and not outlawed private , robbers. The soldiers fraternized with their old comrades . Why should they stop a friend's sport for a mere trifle such as neutrality ? What did Colonel Chang or any of his men care for International Law? Let the Japanese and the ~~Pekingx~~Government Wai Wu Pu look after that.

Japanese flags with small red characters waved over the Chinese Irregulars that gathered on the outskirts of Hsinmintun ., where the Moukden Road stretches out from the scattered group of low curved roofed houses , and spreads into the broad sweep of interlacing cart tracks that twists across the Liao Valley to the Manchurian Capital .

The Bandits formed a huge circle in front of the little ~~temp~~ temple to Kuanti , the God of War , which guards the entrance to the town . As they waited, their ponies straggled back and forth led by small boys , who like their fellows were armed to the teeth.

With great pride the troopers produced the first Russian . They called him "Ta Pi Tzu" , "Big Nose." They laughed . Was he not foolish , in his Chinese clothes , he with his short hair and white skin ? He was young andfair . A question in English , in French , in Chinese met with no response . He grovelled to his captors . If They revelled in his abjection .

He had been with them for some time , looking after their horses . But he was becoming a nuisance . Besides they had received orders to kill him . The second felow would be there in a moment . He was a bad one . He had killed an old man and shot a young one . At least they thought that he was the one who had done it . There had been twentyfour at first , with a Chinese Interpreter . They had taken refuge in a small village a few miles from Hsinmintun , in the house of a ~~xxxxx~~ family named Ho , The Peaceful" . The bandits , so they said , had attacked at night . The "Big Noses " were foolish , they fought such a long time . It

was four hundred against twenty four . The Russians must have known that they could'nt win . But they fought on , all through the night and up to noon the ~~next~~ next day . Was it not foolhardy ? They were all killed . Of course they would have been anyway , but then as it was , the Hunghutzus lost two or three killed and several wounded and that was quite unnecessary .

There had been Ho's of four generations . Great Grandfather , Grandfather , Father and Son. Throughout the night they hid with their women and children under the kangs , while the bullets whistled over head , ripping through the papered windows. Early in the morning the boy decided to make a break for it . He was shot by the Russians . The Grandfather managed to reach him where he lay and carried him to the Missionary Hospital at Hsinmintun . The Great Grandfather was knocked over the head ; the Father was killed on hisown doorstep .

Of course they were not sure that this man had killed any of the Ho family . But he might have done so . He was the only ~~one~~ survivor of twentythree . One man had escaped so he was out of reach . They thought that this man must be the murderer. They had no idea whom or what he was or where he came from . They could'nt ask him for they had beheaded the Interpreter . What should they do? ~~There~~ There had been some papers but they had burned them allexcept a few in a blue envelope . The Japanese Officer had asked for those This Russian might know too much . They would send him to the Foreign Hell after his fellows .They smiled in anticipation .

Their caps were dangling with squirrel tails . Their ear protectors of soft glossy fur were turned back over their felt headpieces . They had no regular uniform . The Executioner was dressed like a Chinese Officer . Others strutted about in claret coloured corduroy , or heavy quilted silk or cotton . , broad white bandoliers slung across their breasts . Mauser pistols were jammed into the loose flaps of their riding jackets . They carried Russian swords in their belts and Russian rifled haging over their shoulders or strapped across their backs . ~~They~~

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They wer a fine bronzed set of men. Square jawed, tall, alert splendid horsemen. But they were mercenaries, not patriots, ~~br~~ brigands not soldiers, wolves that hunted in pack, not war dogs in a fair fight. There were weatherbeaten, pock marked old men, ros cheeked striplings, comrades in arms.

Three hundred cavalry formed the circle. The Infantry came up with their trumpeters in advance, heralded by a trembling, throbbing drone, a wail that seemed demonaic, cruel. With banners flying the little column had marched down the main street of Hsinmintun, through the Horse Bazaar, with it's fuzzy Manchurian ponies and harness scarred mules. past the saddle shops, the skin merchants stalls, the bean market, the smoking street kitchens, the crowded tea houses. They ~~brag~~ brogght the second man. He walked with his hands behind him. The townsfolk had wondered open mouthed. they were accustomed to strange sights in Hsinmintun They had been scurried aside time and again when the Cossacks dashed through on their way to the station, yelling as they swept by. They had seen the bandits before. Their cousins and brothers were among them even now, but here was a white man marching to his death. There had been nothing like it since the Boxer days. It was very strange.

The Russian walked proudly. He took no heed of the sneering glances. He marched behind the Musicians who blared his doom to the gaping bystanders. His thoughts were far away -, far away in Little Russia, where the trees were green, not seared by dust blasts from Gobi; where there were no yellow devils all around to grin so fiendishly. It had not been his lot to fall in battle. He was in Chinese clothes, a spy. He would not even be shot by the Japanese soldiers, worthy enemies of his country. He was to fall under the sword, like a coolie, at the hands of a Chinaman. But they should have no chance to gloat, these Mongol dogs.

He was hustled out to the little group in the center of the great ring. The foot soldiers halted near the Temple gate. Many of them wore Russian caps, some had turbans, others werem bareheaded.

They made a pretence of discipline and tried to come to the present. Men in pairs carried jingals, cumbersome survivals of the days of Gordon and the Taipings.

The Russians were stripped to the waist, their arms knotted knotted behind their backs; their flesh seamed, creased under the singing cords. A thin long hilted sword was brought forward sheathed in red. It was Japanese. Short in the blade and slightly curved, no Chinese executioner had ever used such a weapon in the ordinary performance of his duties. The Headsman stood six feet four, broad, straight, powerful, as cruel as the sword he held. He ran his finger lovingly along the keen edge. The Russian knelt before him. There had been a moments struggle when the Chinese robbed him of his uniform coat. Now he waited calmly, unflinching, for the stroke.

The giant smiled. The trumpets were wailing, throbbing, in weird chorous. Red streamers dangled idly in the sunlight. ~~x~~ Overhead the banners floated.

The other victim watched the stroke. He whimpered, shuddered. The Guerilla Chief in his crimson cape, his russet surcoat, his dust glasses far back on his forehead was watching too. To him it was a matter of course. It gave him neither pleasure nor pain. He did not like the Russians, but that man, at least, had known how to die. He would admit that.

Still the fanfare, barbaric, insistent.

The condemned man snuffled. He was only a poor Cossack. He hed been their groom for three weeks. He understood stabling. Why must he die? Why could he not live with the horses he loved? He was afraid, desperate. He tried to shake himself free. The Headsman threw him on his knees.

The trumpeting ceased. The echoes died away.

The Executioner lifted a dripping blade that the crowd might see - and admire. He drew the sword across the trousers of the dead man, cleaning it, then laughed. He turned to a friend. "Ah" he said. "That is the way we fight, we soldiers." It was. Four hundred of them had killed twenty-two Russians, like rats in

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a hole . They had just beheaded the one captive they had taken the trouble to make .

The Headsman and his companions strolled away . The Hunghutzu Leader turned toward his horse . The bodies lay alone on the Moukden Trail . From Kuanti's Temple the shadows were edging out into the yellow sand , creeping toward the Things in the road . Two small boys dragging their rifles after them came across to look , then a few older men . A cur sidled furtively behind them . He was startled and rushed madly for the nearest opening in the crowd , histail between his legs .

A sharp call sent the whole band clattering into their gay saddles . The infantry shouldered their looted rifles and fell into line . The crowd in front melted away , surging back again into the roadway as a golden dust cloud rose in the sunlight over the bobbing heads of the vanishing column .

The people stared all that afternoon , cart loads of refugees hurrying from the battle-throttled country about Moukden trundled by , stopping an instant to wonder at the throng . Later two Japanese soldiers came , rosy , cubby little men ? They pushed the crowd aside and saw what lay there . One man stood guard while the other went to call his comrades . They scattered the Chinamen , then took the bodies and buried them It was their soldier's pride that made them do it . The crowd lingered on the edge of the field , the Japanese went on to their camp .

In the moonlight two dull blotches darkened the gray sands . There were two shallow graves in the kaoliang stubble beyond . The War God's Temple was at rest , satiated . There had been a Human Sacrifice .

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THE TRIANGLE.

MOUKDEN TIEHLING FUSHUN.

The Japanese Armies are resting after the Battle of Moukden , settling themselves comfortably in the stretch of territory between the Shaho and Tiehling which they so hardily won in the last great fight . There is every indication thatb there will be no general advance for some time , certainly not for the next two months and probably o till after the rainy season . In Moukden the Grand Headquarters are established in the Viceroys Yamen . The whole place has been altered to suit the requirements of the Military Offices . The soldiers quartered in the villages all about the city , for miles to the north and west and east are clearing out their towns , arranging little gardens , in the dirty Chinese compounds . Fatigue parties are at work building light bridges over every wandering stream . The whole countryside has been bared of trees for this purpose . The Armies , now all of them north of Moukden are fed almost entirely by cart transport . Lucky it is for the Japanese that they are campaigning in a country where they have found thousands of vehicles ready for hire . Judging from the number of Chinese carts they are employing and the high rates , eight to eight and a half yen per day , their own carrying arrangements would have failed had it not been for the material they found ready in the invaded territory .

South of the Shaho , shattered villages , scarred fileds alone tell the story of the fighting that has past on and beyond . Once across the slender railway bridges and the thunder of battle seems a recent thing . From this the highwater mark of 1904 the Japanese have swept far to the north .

At Dalny and Newchwang thousands of transport coolies are handling the boxes and crtaes , bales and parcels , that are coming in on the crowding transports . Along the railroad to the Hun almost , up the Liao , over the Hsinmintun line the supplies are hurried to the front . From Niuchiatunn , the old Russian settlement on the Liao just above Newchwang , to Tashihchiao , and from this point north railway guards are quartered in all the villagesEach bridge is carefully watched . The Japanese made

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ready after the Newchwang raid , should the Russians dash down again to tear up rails and destroy bridges . . Little parties of soldiers live in dufout shacks at the bridges heads . Interlaced wires flank the line and run down into the stream beds to tangle with branches and trunks of trees . . The defenses near the larger structures are more elaborate , trenches sometimes , embankments with wooden walls / mud padded ,, and around each little station house is a four foot wall .

At Tashihchiao , Haicheng , Anshantien , Liaoyang , Yentai there are strecthes of mat sheds running along the tracks , coverin g great stores of provisions , packages bound in red , white , or gree n rope as the grain is barley , rice or wheat . Here , too , thw wounded who are able to walk , take a brief rest as the train stops on it's way south .

Liaoyang is the great distributing station south of Moukden . The sidings are filled with laden cars , the sheds are overflowing with foodstuffs and ammunition ,, in cases , gray and white , or in little frames . Here , too , are , splendid hospitals , where aftrr the battle of Moukden , Russian sufferers as well as Japanese , a total of over sixty thousand , were housed on their way to Dalny .

At Shahopu the Armies had been facing each other throughout the long winter . The station itself half a mile from the river was forlorn with gaping windows . Nearby three captured Canet guns and a mortar orm two ; on the station platform stacks of Russian , piles of damaged Japanese rifles ready to be carried south . At the river itself , the railway bridge was the connecting links between the north and south banks of the stream . The lines were only two hundred feet apart , separated by a gully with a scanty flow , by the waiting tactics (patient strategy) of the Commanders . Behind the embankments were where the men had lived . The banks of the stream were thick with entanglements with stakes and the limbs of trees . Narrow paths ran down the steep slopes to the water's edge . During the winter a bucket held aloft would insure the bearer a safe passage to the stream , b but woe betide the man who showed his head above the trench line unheralded by the signal .

The Russian works were more elaborate the trenches deeper . To the east of the railroad was a little pine grove , a family burying ground . Under it's green shade were ditches screened with rough clodded walls . The ground was strewn with rags and bits of cartridge boxes . Japanese caps , brown caked with blood , bits of rifles , shells , broken ammunition cases , Russian felt boots many of them clipped off at the ankle lay scattered over the field . Soup tins with their double headed eagles , shaggy caps , white and black , with the red cross threaded across the dark cloth crown . To the east of the rail way embankment the fields were trampled , the Russians had hurried north under it,s cover . Many of them had not gone far . Amongst the kaoliang stalks were mounds of fresh earth , soldiers graves with thier rough crosses .

Between the river and the city Russian military roads run from east to west . Thier construction seems to have been a waste of time for the field s which they cross are level , and during the winter almost as hard , throughout the summer almost as impassible as the Manchurian cart tracks . Several lines of Decauville track had carried supplies to and from , and a broad gauge line ran to Fushun on the east . This the Japanese have altered and are now using for their own transport ?Seven trains a day reach Suchiatun , the great etappe station five miles south of the Hun . The railway bridge was badly damaged by the retreatin Russians and the Japanese Engineers have been forced to run a temporary structure on piles . This will be completed in the course of another two weeks and trains should be running into the Moukden station by the middle of May . Thousands of carts carry the supplies to the city and on up the valley of the liao and into the hills to the east . Army transport trains and trundling Chinese carts string along every road to the north .

On the south bank of the Hun are the defenses of the city a line of entrenchments with redoubts at intervals . Behind these ramparts (guarded by entanglements and pits and lines of stakes) the soldiers had lived . Now the road to the charred remains of the old pontoon bridge leads through a huddle of guttedhuts . The carts making for the city , carts from Haicheng , Liaoyang , from Suchiatun are forced to ford the stream . The water gurgles under the trucks , the mules spalsh and squeal

The Willard Straight Pape..

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Drivers curse and crack their whips , horsemen splatter through and pedestrians are forced to cross on shaky planks laid over the old Russian pontoons . Ten yards upstream the Japanese Engineers are busy with a new bridge , raised high above the water on bare piles . running the timber to the water's edge on captured Decauville track.

At Moukden station all is bustle and hurry . Building materials are arriving constantly from the south . Fresh roofs are spreading over the gutted brick shells . The spoils collected by the Second and Third Armies have been collected nearby , field gun s a mortar or two , 15,000 vehicles of various sorts , ammunition wagons , transport carts , droshkies , ambulances , field telegraph wagons , rickshas, pontoon carts . Saddles and harness are piled in the open stacks of brass powder cases and steel shells , case after case of ugly missiles for the 15 , 8 , and 7 centimeter guns . Great stretches of rifle ammunition , never tak en from the original cases are covered with canvas . Band instruments , battered and muddy form a yellow heap . The smoke still rises from the smouldering mounds of charred grain , reeking the air .

Outside the City walls a Japanese sentries stand guard . A Chinese flag floats on on side of the gteway , a Japanese on the other . Both flutter from bamboo poles resting in gray wheels torn from a gun carriage . The streets of the city are filled with soldiers and the ever pressing crowd of Chinese . On all sides are evidences of the Russian occupation . From the very shops that display the largest number of Japanese flags ,the Russians must have drawn most of their odds and ends in food and drink . Row on row of liquers , brandy , beer and spirits of all sorts in all the colours of the rainbow line the shop windows and fill their shelves . Russian fish , Russian biscuit , Russian cigarettes , Russian sweetmeats , are huddled with tins of condensed milk and California fruits . These things the Japanese are buying but at reduced rates .

Between Moukden and Tiehling there are more boots , more papers windswept across the countryside , more glistening soup tins . In the gullies and out of the way nooks Russian bodies lie unburied .

Fallen horses flayed by the eveready Chinaman torn and mangled by the half wild village dogs dot the roadside , the unplowed , lonely fields . Gorged crows rest in the year old furrows . Dogs , fat and sleek , sleep in the sunshine , heavy with human flesh .

The Russians made their strongest stand after the retreat began, on the Panhe , about seven miles southeast of Tiehling . They were driven from a splendid position by the fierce attacks , by the flanking assaults of the Japanese , and fled across country , over the rocky hills through narrow valleys to Tiehling . The trail is marked by a series of rifle pits , hurriedly thrown up to check the battle worn veterans of Kurokis Second Division . Tiehling itself is not particularly strong , notwithstanding the reports that have been circulated regarding its elaborate defenses . Across the broad valley of the Liao runs a broken trench line, keyed with redoubts , one to the east , three to the west of the Railroad . The hills which sweep south in a rolling line about a mile to the east of the walled town are well fortified . But for some reason they have been built with the idea of resisting an attack from the hill country to the south east rather than that of checking an advance along the main road from the south .

The city itself is small . A large railway settlement , scorched and forlorn lies to the west . As in Moukden great piles of grain are smouldering , timber and provisions smoking still . The larger Chinese compounds in the city itself had been used as for stacking the enormous quantity of supplies which the Russians had accumulated here . Japanese sentries stood guard over the heaps of ashes . Clustering outside the tumble down wall of the city were low mud walled/ buildings . They were gaudily papered , advertisements in Russian over the doorway . Here the women had been quattered , the Greeks and Jews had peddled their wares . On the thinly whitewashed walls , posters still told , in gaudy letters the joys and delights of the local cafes . One The Theatre with it's gilt harp over the door , stared through gaping windows , Chinese coolies rummaging about in the heaps of rubbage scattered over the floor .

Even though the Japanese forces have advanced some miles

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to the north , Tiehling seems far removed from the activity noticeable about Moukden . The eight span railway bridge just north of the city is still untouched and the one company of Engineers are working at a wooden crossing for the soldiers rather than at the steel structure that must help feed them . The gauge has not been changed , and it will be at least some weeks after the Moukden bridges is repaired before trains will run as far north as Tiehling .

It was on Tiehling that Linevitch retreated after his withdrawal from Pushun . His passage through a difficult country was made possible by the splendid military roads which the Russians had constructed during the winter The positions along the Hun were very strong . For miles the Russian trenches follow the line of the river cresting the hills which follow it's western flow . On the higher hlls two even three lines extended along t eir rocky slopes . Very valley opening into the river plain is defended , by flanking works or by a redoubt in the flat , or on a central mound . In the sandy valley trees and underbrush had been cut ,that the attackers might have little cover . Where the crest that shelters the Imperial Tombs skirts the river's edge , trees had been felled a d staked pits hollowed in the narrow strip of land between the water and the rocky pine covered bank that rolls back to the sanctuary . Bombproofs , redoubts , trenches are sheltred in that sacred grove . Yet with all these preparations little had been accomplished . Under cover of a sandstorm the First and Fourth Armies had crossed the river , and broken through the almost undefended line . Kuroki's Second Division had assaulted the strong line at Kapagai and after a feirce engagement driven the Russians north . The Headquarters at Pushun learned that theline had been pierced , five miles to the west at by the Second division , farther on by the Guards and Twelfth ,, and they were afraid that they would be surrounded . The retreat commenced at once and the Japanese started in hot persuit .

Within six days the whole traingle was in the hands of the Japanese , the country swept clean of it's former occupants and

Japanese officers and men snugly installed in the quarters the Russians had made habitable .

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Sent May 15. Reuter. G

Japanese & Manchurians

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(2.) These same men now bemoaning the departure of the Russians. When Kuropatkinn held his lines along the Hun ~~these the merchants of Moukden were~~ praying for the advent of the Japanese. Some of the official folk, the Cantonese employees of the Railroad or Telegraphs, those who readthe Tientsin or Shanghai vernacular papers are able to discourse on Neutrality or the international bearings of the War. But the average Chinaman is not a Patriot. He is a merchant. It means little to the Man in the Street, whether the blue cross or the Rising Sun is flaoting overhead if wages are high and trade is brisk. The prosperity and therefore the likes and dislikes of Manchuria are dependent upon the well being of the marchantile and agricultural, classes. The popularity of ann ARmy of Occupation varies wit the quantities of native produce it consumes and the trade it brings with it. Phisical ill treatment maybe condoned where salved by profitable commerce. The Chinaman has shown that he is oftentimes willing to pocket his pride if the pocket be well lined with the foreigner's gold.

In Mandhuria the most sacred of all things Chinese, the reverence for the family burying ground has been sacrificed to the l love of money. The country between Liacyang and Tiehling once tufted with little groves clustering about the family tombs, is bare and almost treeless. The wood has been burned for fuel or in bridge building. Russians and Japanese stripped the countryside. The Chinaman, however, did not waste time in bewailing their loss, but hurried at once to their own plots, and sometimes to their neighbors and choppeddown everything that they might make some small profit out of what otherwise would have been a dead loss.

In striking contrast to the excesses of 1900 following the Boxer Troubles, there have been few stories of outrages committed in Manchuria. The Russians were given an evil name in 1900 but their conduct during the past year has bee worthy of the soldiers of a great Power. Robbery and cruelty have been the exception rather than the rule. The retreat from Moukden was

disorderly. Chinamen were wounde by soldiers who fired wildly at anything and everything, acs if men crazed with fear, and not due to any wanton desire to kill. In the villages north of the capital, through which Kuropatkin's forces retreated, in which passing cavalry patrols and passing columns had ben constantly quartered since the War began the countrymen say that there has been little trouble, nor whatever from the larger bodies of troops, s an occasional, row with small parties. The women were generally hidden when the soldiers came, but even when they were not outrages were rare.

There was much corruption among the officers of the Russian Commissaroat. but the Chinese as a general rule suffered from in their dealings with the ir own countrymen who acted as Interpreters They complain of these Secreturies and hirelings rather of the Russians themselves. In many instances where soldiers or noncommissioned officers were buying direct from the Chinese, the la'ter them in their shemes to chea ttheir superiors.

While the Railroad was bringin in reinforcements and munitions of war, the Army was largely living on the country. The farmers were disposing of their exceptionally large harvests with great profit. their carts and draught animals were all in service, either carrying their own goods or supplementing the Russian Transport. Prices were high and wages three times the usual figure Merchants and coolies alike were rowing rich at the Czar's expense.

By virtue of this very corruption, the natives understood the Russo-Chinese, the Commissariat-Interpreter tactics. It was their own game and they were not the losers. Wine Shops and Bakeries, General stores, all made large sums. Russian Officers, and men when they had it, spent money like water.

The foreigners, Greeks, Poles, Jews, who wre in truding with the Russians soldiers, selling to the local dealers were all more or less at the mercy of the Chinese, their servantsand their customers. They made large sums at every venture, but the natives too, had thier profit. Everything was free and easy. Spendthrifts weeready for the plucki g, and shrewd men made their fortune.

There was little interfere nce with native affairs. The Viceroy

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did as he was told. Buildings were siezed and houses requisitiond when necessary, spies were executed as they were caught &. but local matters generally were allowed to drift along as before. The Russian soldier isx kindly and goodnatured and the Chinamen liked him. He might kick the Oriental one day, but he would overpay him the next. Moreover, he was easily flattered, and the Chinaaman can'ain much wi with a smooth tongue.

Yet the Chinaman looked anxiously for the Islanders. They came. Dragon flags were paired with the Raising Sun, ready since the prec preceding October, decking every shop front. Officials in their gay gayest robes greeted Marshal Oiama on his entry. There was a new Army of Occupation. A tight grip had been substituted for a heavy, though losse, though heavy hand.

The Japanese were determined that there should be no question xhxxxtxtkxxx who controlled the ctx city. The more slipshod methods of the Russians left much to chance. The Japanese believe in details not generalities. Eighteen Chinese Officials were thrown into prisc and no reason for their confinement given. Grand Headquarters were located in the Governor General's Yamen and that Official retired to his private residence with Japanese xx xxxxxxx sentries at the xxxxx gates? This was to protect him. In the eyes of the Chinese it meant a complete "loss of face".

TheChinese Imperial Telegraph Office, whose workings the Russians had merely supervised was seized by the newcomers. The Japanese authorities at Hsiomintun refused to allow the Chinese Imperial Mails to go through by the regular courier route to the capital. During the Russian occupation there had been an uninterupted service, even betwen the hostile lines, from Yingkow, for example, to Moukden, Tiehling or the north ?.

Proclamations were posted at the city gates &, on the Bell and Drum Towers, telling of the unbroken series of Japanese victories, statingthat Japan was fighting the battles of China and thatn the Chi Chineseshould realize this. and help them in every way possible. Pl

Placards announced that anyone assisting the Enemy would be beheaded. In Moukden as well as in the neighboring cities the Chine Chinese are closely watched by the special agents in the Japanese

In the smaller village a record is kept of the movements of each inhabitant as a safeguard against spies and xxxx it is difficult for the natives to do anything that is not reported at once to the Gendarmerie.

Throughout the whole region that has recently come under their control the Japanese are regulating prices. They have settled fixed the rates for cart hire, for meats, for provisions of all sorts. The new measures are effective, for the Chinamen will not acept anything less and these who paymore are liable to punishment.

In Moukden the Sanitary Engineers commenced work as soon as the first rush of reorganization was complete. Hundreds of carts dragged loads of accumulated filth outside the city walls. Conveniences were erected at intervals along the streets and street traffice regulated for the first time in the history of the ci city. Signs „Keept to the right were posted along the main thourogh fares, at all the gates. When they are to be quartered in a village the Japanese occupy four houses out of every five, crowding the Chinese into the remaining building. No rent is given. Steps are x at once taken to drain the place properly and sanitary arrangements mad which were never known or dreamed of, in the good old Russian days.

Moukden and Tiehling shopkeepers have had to lower theirmx prices for Japanese competitors have flocked in from Liaoyang. The newcomers can live as cheaply as the Chinamen themselves. They are no prey for the localmen as the Russian sutlers had been.

The Japanese Armies in the field do not require the great quantity of foodstuffs necessary to maintain a Russian force of equal size. A large proportion of the supplies are brought from Japan and those purchased locally are bargained for. There is little squeeze or bribery. These things displease the Chinamen.

Coolies are earning from sixty cents to a dollar a day. Small boys recieve from thirty to forty cents. Thousands of three mule carts are hired for eight or eight and a half yen. A fixed price is paid no more, no less. WSome of the carters resent the settled rate. Now and then the Russian did not pay, but many times he gave a substantial tip. The Japanese are not tipping. Being a gamester

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the Chinaman prefers his gambler's chance .

The simpler country folk are bewildered by the War . It fightens them , they do not understand what it is allabout . Japanese or Russians are about the same in their minds . During the roar of battle the farmers go into the fields to glean what little grain the storm of shell and rifle fire has left standing . They are killed but it xx seems to make little impression upon their fellows . In the village they watch the troops in a listless xxxxxx way . If they are told to do anything they hurry about their task with a resigned shake of the head . They cringe under xx ill treament and with a forced laugh will try to escape the rebuke that follows any mistake . Young men and boys loiter about the camps , dressed in cast off clothing doing dirty work for the soldiers and taking the kicks that come with their daily bread . They mimic the soldiers pidgin Chinese-Japanese a new language that xxxx now passes current throughout the country south of Moukden . Sometimes they run away when the firing begins to come back again when the fighting has moved on . They xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx passing foreigner who can understand when the War will be over . Why should these two peoples choose to fight in China and x disturb , them . They have never done any arm thatthey should suffer in this away , that their homes should be xxxxxxxxx destroyed .

Their is not much sympathy between the Japanese and their continental cousins . The Islanders regard thex Chinese with ill xxxxxx concealedxxxxxxxxxxxxxx contempt . It is natural that a victorious soldier should have little respect for those who xxxxxxx bend before any wind ,who have never had the curage to fight for their own homes . The Chinaman on the other hand if he feels anything except an unreasoning rese tents against the xxxxx War and everything and everybody xxx connected with the strife that has disturbed his life's routine ,isinclined to distrust the Japanese . is uneasy under their domination . Race prdjudice xxxxx is as much responsible for this discontent as is disappointment over the drop in prices . His attitude is selfish and at the same time xxxxxxxxxxxxx due to his national self conciet . It is human nature that a man should submit to one whom h

should submit to one of whom he xx has stood in awe for many years with a better bgrace than he will bow downn to a younger and smaller brother , xxxxxxx xxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx who , though feared , has been despised . The Japanese soldiers are xx smaller men than the northerners . They show a child like interest in the things which the hinaman ignores . The Chinaman may even feel ashamed of his own short comings when brought face to face with the achievements of the Japanese . The foreigner ,he has been used to regard with wonder , as invincible , as a militant superior . He is less willing to accord the same xxxx honor to the Japanese It is not gratifying to his own self-love . Before the Japanese came , when the Chinese were xxxx thought themselvesb hard ridden by the Russians , they expected that once freed from the Muscovite control they would enter upon a Utopian era of prosperity , unhampered by a single regulation , allowedn free hand by the Japanese and protected by them from the rapacity ofm their own officials . Instead , they have been forced to submit to more rules and regulations than ever before . They canot see the reason therefore and are bitter in consequence . Marshal Oyamas course , however has been justifiable . To act in any other way in a country that had been so long under the domination of the Russians would not have been safe , His policy has been one of preventucm . He has come as a Napoleon where the Chinese expected a Sir Thomas More .

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THE HUNGHUTZU ? MANCHURIAN BANDITS .

At present there are some five thousand Manchurian and Mongolian brigands flying the Japanèse flag . , a red sun on a white field , with the legend "Subsidiary Battalion " , Volunteers" in small red characters . The Russian and Japanese Governments have accused one another of employing Chinese and both have denied the charges . Accused of allowing their officers to command these roving bands , the Japanese published a flat contradiction , yet it is well known outside the Wall that Japanese military men have been with the Chinese almost since the War began .

The Hunghutzu are picturesque crowd , gay in claret coloured corduroy ,ornamented leather boots , with jaunty caps and rich jackets , they make a striking picture . They swagger , girt about with white bandoliers , armed with Russianxrifles originally issued to them by the Russians or with those captured by the Japanese . They carry Mauser pistols and long swords . Men of middle age , ypung men and mere boys of fifteen or sixteen years serve together . They are splendid horsemen , and occasionally , when they outnumber their opponents ,good fighters . They are robbers a and blackmalers rather than soldiers . They are not patriots "Hardy Ma "Hardy Manchurian Farmers fighting for their homes ." Love of country has little to do with their expeditions against the Russians nor is there any great sympathy between these men and the Japanese . The latter have helped supportthe bands and at times even assisted in the work of recruiting . They have winked at the high handed way in which the Robbers treat the natives and used them as spies , as guides and as guerillas to harass the Russian flanks . The bandits , on the other hand are anxious enough to please those who might at any time cut off their livelyhood and with their elaborate organization they have bean of great assistance to the Japanese secret service .

Before the War , these roving bands had levied taxes on the country people , on the merchants . The officials could not or would not stop their depradations . It is probable that they recieved hush money and wee content to let the matter rest . The Russians had not interfered with up to the outbreak of hostilities . They did

not care to do so afterwards , for theywere able to make use of the robbers and in return for their services did not attempt to interfere with their blackmailing schemes .

From May 1904 on , there were several Japanese officers with the irregulars in the hill country west of the Liao and along the Mongolian border . When the region south of Liaoyang fell into Oyama's hands ,the se officers still retained their commands but the organizations became more nearly selfsupporting . A land tax varying from fifteen cents to a dollar and a half per "tien . (Chinese acre) was imposed upon the farmers . The merchanta in the villages and small towns were called upon for monthly contributions They knew better than to refuse payment and the money raised in this way went far toward paying the rank and file . Mounted men recieve $ 15.00 ,footsoldiers $ 8.00 , per month . As they move from palce top place they quarter themselves on the villagers and demand food for t themselves and fodder for their horses . For these things they never p pay . Occasionally , as after the battle of Moukden , the Japanese turn over to them a large quantity of captured Russian stores . It costs them little to love .

The real object of their raids seems to be loot . Such annoyance as they may cause the Russians is more often than not , merely incidental . If they captured cattle on the way to Moukden , they brought in the herdand sold it to the Japanese . If they held up a supply train running over from Hsinmintun they handed their prize to the Japanese for a consideration . When they were in large force and happened to meet a party of Russians they killed as manyxa as they could and if there were any prisoners they were quickly beheaded

The Japanese who now occupy the whole region south of and Ghangtu are using the bandits constantly Kaiyuan and

But there is some confusion , for the Russians also have their native forces and it is difficult for the belligerents to distinguish which "Volunteers " are their own , and which belong to the enemy . While the battle of Moukden was in progress , when Nogi could spare only two hundred men to hold Hsinmintun , eight

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hundred Hunghutzu patrolled the streets and guarded the roads leading to the town. Nin Japanese and fifteen hundred bandits occupied Fakumen three days before it was announced in the official reports. The brigands mulcted the local guilds for ten thousand taels a d charged every foreigner travelling between Tiehling or Fakumen and Hsinmintun from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars for a safe conduct through the patrols which held the cart roads.

The Japanese have founf the bandits useful. They have harried the Russian flanks and kept the country folk in order. For service rendered the Army of Occupation has allowed them to live on the country as before. Their leaders some of them cashiered Manchurian officials / others disappointed military men, or minor officers who did not find legitimate soldiering sufficiently profitable have made brigandage pay them well. The Chinese farmer, as usual, meets the bill.

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July 23d. Sent Silber (1)

IN "NO MAN'S LAND."

In what Secretary Hay was once pleased to define as the "Neutarl Zone", in "No Man's Land", the country west of the Liao, there is a town called Hsinmintun. It is an ugly, windswept, straggling collection of mud walled houses, lacking even that gary bricked wall which makes the smaalee Chinese cities picturesque, that lends a bit of glamour, if you like, to the bustling, money gathering, but hopelessly proasaic towns of the valley of the Liao. The main line of railroad outside the Wall, used to run from Shanhaikuan to Newchwang andthe men who had conceived theoriginal scheme had planned another line that to go from north from Kaopantze, the junction, to Hsinmintun. and thence to Moukden. They wanted to handle the bean traffic and all the great carrying trade that which, since the beginning of things, had been rattling and bumping over the Manchurian roads in the heavy northern carts. There had been trouble in finishing the Hsinmintun line, The Russians objected and quibbled and interfered, and Hunghutzu the mounted bandits, made life not worth the living for the railway contractors. But shortly before the outbreak of the War, in the face of all these difficulties, theroad was finally completed.

Later the Russians found that they had builded better than they knew. When Newchwang fell into the hands of the Japanese and all the free and easy trafficing in "contraband" to and from the Liao port had ceased, the Hsinmintun line was invaluable. There were many rules and regulations to the

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contary , but that made little difference . The Russians have long been wont to gain their ends by bribery . Their officials thrived on it and in the eyes of the Chinamen , and the Chinamen owned the railroad , such methods put matters on a comprehensive and practical business basis .

Never was man so adept at the making and breaking ofrules as t the Chinaman . He will quote regulations and unearth precedents until he sees the breadth of the cheque that the wise man hides under the apples or oranges or box of cigars that do so much to soften the little rough places in life . Rules are his face " but he is the one who will suggest the most ingenio us way of breaking the one while saving the other . It is a question of letter and spirit and the Chinaman knows his alphabet .

There was a snarl of red tape about railway affairs . Red tape trips investigators . Certificates and "Huchaos " andpapers of all sorts had to be drwan up and duly filed before goods could be shipped . In Tientsin there was a "Huchao " market . "Huchaos " are passes that entitle the holderto ship three tons of cargo to his nationals or for Chinese consumption . Certificates had to be obtained at the foreign consulates , at $7.50 each , and when presen ted at the "Taotai's " off ice , with a suitable fee , official of course would secure a "Huchao" without which no consignment might leave Tientsin for the region of hostilities . With this papwr duly stamped and sealed the shipper consulted the Station Master . The "Huchaos "were made out for three ton s but the Statio Master was accomodating . Sometimes a fifteen ton car was to be had , and again a thirty ton truck . At the larger points alon g the line , these officials cleared anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000

dollars Mex. a month It was their duty to examine the Huchaos as th goods passed en route . The Railway Directors had been far sighted Their strict sense of responsibiltiy as neutrals had impelled them to prohibit the carriage of any contraband goods , not only guns and munitions of war , but of f oodstuffs and liquor , to either of the belligerents . That the regulations might be enforc they appointed men whom they could trust in all the imp ratnt posts . Th e Station Masters were hearly all of them cousins or nephews of the Directors . Th dividends were not unusually large notwithstanding the enotmous traffic over the line , but the Directors admitted that the War had not been as disastrous to their interests as they ah had feared .

The Siberian Railroad was congested and the Russians needed many things tha could be purchased in the nChinese markets . They had their military age nts at Tientsin and Shanhaikuan as well as at Shanghai . From February 1904 through July , but more particularly after the battle of Tashihchiao and the occupation of Newchwang by the Japanese , from August u through March of the following year they used Hsinmintun as a base . It was over the line from Tientsin to Sha nhaikuan , and Hsinmintun that they at attempted to send ammunition to Port Arthur , andit brought hem not only the necessities , but what was more importa nt , the luxuries that they might desire .

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Hsinmintun was the mart of "No Man's Land". From the fringe of bow-roofed mud huts that skirt the town, the Moukden trail stretches off to the eastward. To the tangle of tracks that enmesh the gray brick station, the railroad used to bring it's seven train loads daily, loads of liquor, of canned goods, and strange men. All through the summer, through autumn and winter the Japanese were biding their time. There were little men, blue gowned, living the life of the northern Chinamen watching. They knew where the traders stored their goods; they knew the Australian who had tried to send ammunition from Moukden to Port Arthur in specie boxes; how he had bribed the Railway Guards, how his men were spying far behind the Japanese Lines, at Haicheng and Liaoyang.

As Nogi swept round Kuropatkin's right, far to the west of the Russians he sent his cavalry to Hsinmintun. The town had been the headquarters of the "Contraband" trade. Thither the scent of War had drawn the harpies of the China Coast. Shanghai's "Broadway", the long street on the "Foreshore" where sailormen foregather, to drink and play, sent it's venturesome merchants hurrying north. From Tientsin and Peking, the Taku Road and the Russian Concession, the Glacis and the Hatamen Street, they came, Greeks and Jews, Poles and Italians and Austrians. They had followed the Allies to China in 1900, and with the troops, they had settled down as best they might with their rowdy bar rooms, their cafes, their tawdry musicians and the roulette. To them War meant prosperity. Their home was an

Army's wake. In Crete they sold their wares, in Greece, in South Africa, and when there were no troops on a foreign war, which was seldom, Port Said had given them it's red shelter. But now "Zemchetsky's Bar" and "Macia's Restaurant", all the beflagged dens were in the charge of underlings. The proprietors were out once more "on the long trail", to make their fortunes before Peace should dull the world.

From Tientsin to Hsinmintun the East and the West were jumbled. Occident and Orient and the halfway places beside, were crowding along the China Eastern Railway; scattered here and there to watch, or to profit by, the great conflict raging to the Eastward. British Tommies, Sikhs, Punjaubis; Germans in ill fitting gray; Italian sailor-men; French Colonial troops in tam o'shanter and long cape; Japanese and Cossack; passed to and from Shanhaikuan, the barrier city, where trains, north and south bound, must stop the night. Japanese merchants and secret service men in one corner, little men in strange hats and frock coats sat beside bewhiskered Greeks, watching Russian officers langhing and gambling in another, drinking from early morning until lunch time, from midday through the afternoon. Some of them had given their parole after Port Arthur but were making their way from Shanghai to Moukden via Hsinmintun. They were going home they said, across Siberia. It was cheaper and they had gambled all their travelling allowances in Shanghai. From Moukden Russian officials travelled to Tientsin to consult

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with their military agent, or with the Consul General, to buy up supplies or to have an extraordinary spree, for Tientsin in those days, was nearer than Harbin.

Sleek oily men with little parties of women under their care, went north. Others came back laden with dollars. Now and then they would fight in the train, trying to strangle one another, or draw their knives, shouting and screaming until their fellow passengers interfered.

The Hsinmintun Chamber of Commerce, the Hsinmintun Exchange the Hsinmintun Club, was Watt's Hotel. Mr Watt was Scotch and had an history. A single sentence betrayed the former fact, a disposition to listen, and any question by way of introduction would draw the latter from his ready lips.

"Ah'm a plat' layer by perfesshun", he used to say. He was everything by practice. He had worked on all the railroads from New York to Galveston, punched cows in Texas, mined in California, ranched in Montana. He had built bridges in Siam and been a railroad contractor in Burmah. When the French took Madagascar Mr Watt was there and was shortly afterwards deported, for having money, he refused to work when the French, needing his services tried to force him to do so. By way of South Africa he drifted to North China. From the Kaiping Mines he went into the "Contraband" trade and then opened the hotel. Mr Watt's path was not strewn with roses but there were many dollars by the wayside and he was quite happy. He hummed a Border

ditty as he dispensed champagne at $15 a bottle. His pockets were bulging with rouble notes, his strong box full of dollars Mex. Three "Boys" had already left him "To get married" for the Chinaman makes hay while the sun shines, and it was very bright in Hsinmintun.

The Hotel was a low flat roofed Chinese house, mud-walled with great papered windows. A shed or two were hinged loosely on the main building, a kitchen and an extra bed room. The door was covered with names. It was the "Continental", the "Astor House", the "International", or whatever else the fond memory of the guest might suggest. Mr Watt was not particular about the name as long as the dollar was forthcoming. Not that he was grasping. He was simple in his tastes and onjected to fractions. Moreover, he had once been badly handled by some Jewish patrons over a little matter of making change. Since that time everything, except the brandy which came in such small glasses that a thirsty man always had to take at least two, cost a dollar.

The Dining Room, which was Bar and Reading Room, and extra bed chamber as well, boasted three long tables. Between the longest, the one that commanded two dollars a night where the others only brought one - and the door grew the "Tree of Life". A sapling, rooted in the trampled earth, had thrust it's slender trunk through the ceiling, crowning the roof above with a tuft of spreading twigs. In the heavy heat of the room, the buds

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were early bursting and MR Watt swore that it's greenery brought luck to the house. When the Japanese came the young leaves had browned and withered. The golden days were no more.

In the choking room, reeking with tobacco, with fuming spirits, with frying, and kitchen steam, the Traders gathered at night. Men coming in by the seven o'clock train pushed their way through the shop full of chattering Chinese who guarded the entrance to the Hotel yrad. The Cantonese Station Master dropped in to eat of the foreigner's food, to drink of the western wine, which he dearly loved. Dusty, travel-stained folk arrived from Moukden. It was all a'babble in a dozen strange tongues, the gossip of the trail, prices in the Russian camp, what the Commissar was squeezing, whether the Hunghutsu were about. Moustached, unshaven, fur-capped men put their heads together over business telegrams which had to be sent in that strange language, English, growling and puzzling at their tasks. Knives and forks rattled, there was the clatter of dishes, the shouting of the "Boys" as they scrambled in and out among the crowded benches, "Bifstek", "Caffey lia", which is coffee twice, or "Roh", which is meat.

Women coming down from the front met recruits on their way to Tiehling, and were huddles with them into the "Pension des Demoiselles", from which they had ousted the sullen men folk. The beds were not mattressed with feathers or knobbed with brass. The room was sour sweltering, smothering around the stove, and

mud flaked down from the reeded ceiling. A layer of packing boxes were placed on the earthen floor, making a rough platform. On this were piled flour bags full of straw, "Rosemary", "Daisy Brand", "Beehive", that one might know the quality of the Hotel Bread by the trade marks on which one passed the night. The women usually quarelled. Jewesses, Roumanians, maids from the Levant, slattern, hard eyed, when they finished their shrill meal, disappeared, ignoring the men about them, emerging now and then to speak to their hovering escorts.

Parties of Russians often rode in from their outposts along the Moukden road. They were generally tipsy when they arrived. They were always drunk when they staggered away to their waiting ponies. Champagne popped lavishly in those golden days. Officers held high carnival, drinking with the chance comer. A party of four rode in one night, their Cossack orderlies behind them. On a twenty dollar bet they drew their sabres and shaved the wrists of a sportive Englishman. They raided the "Pension des Demoiselles" and pulled the women about by the hair, waving their swords and boasting. "We are Officers of the Great White Czar", they screamed. "We care for neither man nor devil. Today we fight, tomorrow we die."

One man only, had dared to remain in the room. He stood behind the bar serving champagne. They called for the bill. It was too large, and out came their ugly revolvers. Then they

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fought among themselves. The Cossacks rushed in to separate them, and took away their arms. Then they stood stolidly by while their Captain, and his Lieutenant, knocked their heads on the floor in drunken apology.

"Red" Carney, the "Texas Bad Man" was an honoured guest in the Hotel. For weeks at a time he lost himself in the Mongolina GrassLands to return with three or four hundred head of cattle for the Russian Commissariat. When he came back, he too, drank away the memory of the bare plains and the brown herdsmen, drank till through a whiskey haze, he was in "Long Jim's" again. Then he turned on the polyglot crowd, "Dagoes", and "Dutchmen", anathema in the eyes of the free born. He insulted them, threatened them revolver in hand, and Poles and Greeks slid away under his evil glare, cursing and cowering. He fired one night, smashing the arm of a German American, the one who held the bar when the Russians came . He did it, he said, because he hated the whole crew, no Dutchman should live. Others said that it was an heritage from the Mexican Border, quits at last in the Manchurian Village.

Carney disappeared the next day leaving his partner Parker penniless and stranded. When he had expected thousands, He shook his head. "It's all in the game", he said "Ten thousand today, a copper cash tomorrow." "He sold a box of cartridges and plunged into a poker game. He could always

find Russian money. He would be a secret service man as he had been a sailor, a torpedoe gunnery instructor, a Chinese Naval Officer, a courier, an auctioneer. He had been"on the beach" before. He was bankrupt and profanely cheerful, with a quip for the world and eager thirst at the sight of a chance acquaintance.

Under the reeking lamps there was always a poker game, sometimes for large stakes, sometimes for small. It was a long game, beginning when the tables were cleared and starting the last "Round of Jacks" at five in the morning to oblige those who wanted to leave for Tientsin at six. During the day it was first cards and then a meal. At night the cards went on, while the other tables covered with straw padding were worth much money. Even the bar was called into bed service, unless the poker players were too thirsty. It was a plank supported by six uprights, poles driven into the mud floor. Behind it were shelves. On these boards Mr. Watt's stock in trade was tumbled. "Black Head Rum", Martel and Hennessy Brandy, stood tall amidst boxes of Egyptian Cigarettes and cheap sugar. Devilled ham and sweet champagne, Bovril, Jam, "Three Castles" cigarettes, cigars and Huntley and Palmer's Ginger nuts with Japanese beer and tinned pineapples from Macao. The glasses were scattered anywhere, half empty, sticky, unwashed.

The dusty courtyard was a huddle of laden carts. Boxes and

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canvas wrapped packages roped to the wooden frames ready for the venture on the Moukden Trail. At rows of troughs, mules and donkies and ponies, munching, stamping, squealing the night long, to bray and whimny when put into the traces before sunrise. By four o'clock, the Hotel folk were astir. A Greek or two an Austrian, an Italian, rubbed their eyes, turned up their huge fur collars and made for the door. Then a screaming succession of Chinese oaths, a rattle of Levantine profanity and the carts trundled away out into the gray road. The sleeper on the largest table was wakened and told that if he wanted to sleep he could have the now vacant bar. The half dozen women leaving for Tientsin had their coffee and straggled away to the sleeping station, Chinese servants, drowsy and grumbling, dragging their luggage after them.

When Nogi's cavalrymen rode into Hsinmintun, muffled in their heavy khaki coats, staring weirdly through their dust glasses, they brought bankruptcy and a great terror. The Hotel was crowded. Every Inn yard was full of sutler's carts. Fortune, hitherto smiling so sweetly had played them an evil turn. The golden egged goose was no more.

The Japanese cavalry searched the freight yards, then questioned the merchants as to their nationality and the mongrel crowd perjured themselves for no one knew what might happen next.

This pleased Mr Watt. "Wal'", he said, as he surveyed his

guests. "It's the first time in months an' months. Thank God! ther's not a bluidy Grek', or Pole, or Jew in th' place. Na, Na, "he went on noticing the threatening faces about him. "Ye need'nt look sa' black. Just tell me, wair'nt ye all British or American when the Japs came in this afternoon ? What ? "

A Russian attack was expected that night. Perhaps the Japanese would come again. Cases of brandy, of Champagne were smashed open and the traders tried to float their sorrows. They found solace in drinking their own wares, in giving them away, for they believed that the Japanese would seize the lot on the morrow.

In a Chinese Inn a German Count, nobleman arms dealer and general merchant was hiding. His private car was at the station. His travelling cart, used later to carry Prince Leopold through Mongolia to the Russian lines, was ready for the trip to Moukden. He had many contracts but the way was closed. More than that he was sorely frightened, for he was quartered with two Russian agents. The Count was of a great family, He wired to Peking and messages were sent to Marshal Oyama to release the prisoner. He said that he was a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese, which he was not; that his life was in danger which it was, for he was badly scared. Later he made his way back to Tientsin locked in his car and never showing his head outside the door, until he was safe in Shanhaikuan.

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During the next few days telegrams were flashed to Tientsin and Shanghai cancelling all orders. The game was up. A few men more covetous than the rest, or more anxious to learn the fate of their partners in Moukden, decided to make a last attempt to go over the trail. Two days later they came scurrying back gray with dust, half starved, staring with the news of the Russian disaster, the fighting to the west of the Manchurian capital.

The Japanese had siezed all their goods. To a gaping crowd they told story of the battle in the dust storm, the blinding driving wind, the Japanese ever stronger and the final Russian rout. The etappes had all been captured, Parker and the others who had attempted to go through, were lost in the maelstrom about the doomed city.

Poker became a business rather than a pleasure. The fat Jew in the corner was poorer by eight thousand dollars, the Greek with blue glasses by thirteen. As he distributed the cigars that should have gone to the Russian regimental messes, he cursed and raised the game to a five dollar limit. Taku Road and Broadway would claim their own again. The Harvesting was over.

Across the valley of the Liao the refugees came flocking. Bumping cartloads of women and children and old men sitting stolidly on their household goods. The Inns were overflowing.

Every south bound train carried hundreds of country folk inside the Great Wall. Mud villages were emptied, gray farmsteads abandoned as the people fled from the battle area, from north and west, trickling through the meshes of Oyama's net.

The cavalry had gone on to the north when their infantry relief arrived. With the foot soldiers came the "Hunghutzus", the "Red Beards". "Auxiliary Battalions", according to the legend on their banner, the Sun-Flag of Japan. They rode through the country to the east of the Railway, cutting off little parties of Russian scouts as they came north. Japanese officers who had been hidden for months in the villages watching the Russian flank came to Hsinmintun.

The town was overrun with bronzed men armed to the teeth, gaily clad in claret coloured corduroy, strapped with white bandoliers. Saddle shops and Tea houses were noisy with them, the long main street choking with their dust. With Japanese flags flying and acting under Japanese orders they beheaded two Russians on the outshirts of the town. The Chinese Officials did not interfere, for the Japanese were in control.

The bandits charged $300 apiece for the safeconducts furnished foreigners coming down from Tiehling or Fakumen. The traders arrived bemoaning their losses, spluttering in

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broken English about violated neutrality.

"My bineabbles, my Rhoom, my condenzed milk. Gone all gone " wailed a fat Jew "And zey iss for ze Chinis', all for ze Chinis' . Ah What iss neutrality ?"

What was neutrality indeed ? The Japanese camp followers from Newchwang and Tientsin came running in as the others hurried south, scheming for Camel trains that should take their goods to the Russian lines via Kalgan and Mongolia. "The King is dead. Long live the King." The days of "No Man's Land"were over, but Hsinmintun did not lose it's camp followers. It became Japanese; and brandy and preserved fruits, gave way to Asahi Beer and Government cigarettes.

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Eleven illustrations

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The Passing of
~~IN~~ "NO MAN'S LAND ."

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Never was man so adept at the making and breaking of rules as the Chinaman . He will quote regulations and unearth precedents until he sees the breadth of the cheque that the wise man hides under the apples or oranges or box of cigars that do so much to soften the little rough places in life . Rules are his "face ", but he is the one who will suggest the most ingenious way of breaking it the one while saving the other . It is a question of letter and spirit, and the Chinaman knows his alphabet .

The Siberian Railroad was congested and the Russians needed many things that could be purchased in the Chinese markets . They had their military agents at Tientsin and Shanhaikuan as well as at Shanghai . From February 1904 through July , but more particularly after the battle of Tashihchiao and the occupation of Newchwang by the Japanese , from August until the following March they used Hsinmintun as a base . It was over the line from Tientsin to Shanhaikuan , and Hsinmintun line that they attempted to send ammunition to Port Arthur , and it brought them the same road not only the necessities , but what was more important , the luxuries that they might desire .

There was a snarl of red tape about railway affairs . Red tape trips investigators . Certificates and "Huchaos " and papers of all sorts had to be drawn up and duly filed before goods could be shipped . In Tientsin there was a "Huchao " market . "Huchaos " are passes that entitle the holder to ship three tons of cargo to his "nationals" or for Chinese consumption . Certificates had to be obtained at the foreign consulates , at $7.50 each , and when presented at the "Taotai's" office , with a suitable fee , official of course , would secure a "Huchao" without which no consignment might leave Tientsin for the region of hostilities . With this paper duly stamped and sealed the shipper could consult the Station Master . The "Huchaos "were made out for three tons but the Station Master usually was accomodating . Sometimes a fifteen ton car was to be had , and again a thirty ton truck . At the larger points along the line , these officials cleared anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 dollars Mex. a month.It was their duty to examine the "Huchaos" as the goods passed en route . The Railway Directors had been far sighted. Their strict sense of responsibility as neutrals had impelled them to prohibit the carriage of any contraband goods , not only guns and munitions of war , but of foodstuffs and liquor , to either of the belligerents . That the regulations might be enforced they had appointed men whom they could trust in the important posts . The Station Masters were nearly all cousins or nephews of the Directors . The dividends were not unusually large notwithstanding the enormous traffic over the line , but the Directors admitted that the war had not been as disastrous to their interests as they had feared .

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Hsinmintun was the mart of "No Man's Land". From the fringe of bow-roofed mud huts that skirt the town, the Moukden trail stretches off to the eastward. To the tangle of tracks that enmesh the gray brick station, the railroad used to bring it's seven train loads daily, loads of liquor, of canned goods, and strange men. All through the summer, through autumn and winter the Japanese were biding their time. There were little men, blue gowned, living the life of the northern Chinamen, watching. They knew where the traders stored their goods; they knew the Australian who had tried to send ammunition from Moukden to Port Arthur in specie boxes; how he had bribed the Railway Guards, how his men were spying far behind the Japanese Lines, at Haicheng and Liaoyang.

As Nogi swept round Kuropatkin's right, far to the west of the Russians he sent his cavalry to Hsinmintun. The town had been the headquarters of the "Contraband" trade. Thither the scent of War had drawn the harpies of the China Coast. Shanghai's "Broadway", the long street on the "Foreshore" where sailormen foregather, to drink and play, sent it's venturesome merchants hurrying north. From Tientsin and Peking, the Taku Road and the Russian Concession, the Glacis and the Hatamen Street, they came, Greeks and Jews, Poles and Italians and Austrians. They had followed the Allies to China in 1900, and with the troops, they had settled down as best they might with their rowdy bar rooms, their cafés, their tawdry musicians and the roulette. To them War meant prosperity. Their home was an

Army's wake. In Crete they sold their wares, in Greece, in South Africa, and when there were no troops out for on a foreign war, which was seldom, Port Said had given them it's red shelter. But now "Zemchetsky's Bar" and "Macia's Restaurant", all the beflagged dens were in the charge of underlings. The proprietors were ~~out~~ once more "on the long trail", to make their fortunes before Peace should dull the world.

From Tientsin to Hsinmintun the East and the West were jumbled. Occident and Orient and the halfway places beside, were crowding along the Chinese Government ~~Eastern~~ Railway; scattered here and there to watch, or to profit by, the great conflict raging to the Eastward. British Tommies, Sikhs, Punjaubis; Germans in ill fitting gray; Italian sailor-men; French Colonial troops in tam o'shanter and long cape; Japanese and Cossacks passed to and from Shanhaikuan, the barrier city, (where they had been shunted high and dry since the tide flood of invasion that followed the Boxer Troubles) ~~where trains, north~~ and south bound, must stop the night. (Here trains north ~~bound trains north~~) Japanese merchants and secret service men in one corner, (in the bare cars) little men in strange hats and frock coats sat beside bewhiskered Greeks, watching Russian officers laughing and gambling in another, drinking from early morning until lunch time, from midday through the afternoon. Some of them had given their parole after Port Arthur but were making their way from Shanghai to Moukden via Hsinmintun. They were going home they said, across Siberia. It was cheaper and they had gambled all their travelling allowances in Shanghai. From Moukden Russian officials travelled to Tientsin to consult

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with their military agent, or with the Consul General, to buy up supplies, or to have an extraordinary spree, for Tientsin in those days, was nearer than Harbin.

Sleek, oily men with little parties of women under their care, went north. Others came back laden with dollars. Now and then they would fight in the train, trying to strangle one another, or draw their knives, shouting and screaming, until their fellow passengers interfered.

The Hsinmintun Chamber of Commerce, the Hsinmintun Exchange, the Hsinmintun Club, was Watt's Hotel. Mr. Watt was Scotch and had an history. A single sentence betrayed the former fact, a disposition to listen, and any question by way of introduction would draw the latter from his ready lips.

"Ah'm a plat' layer by perfesshun", he used to say. He was everything by practice. He had worked on all the railroads from New York to Galveston, punched cows in Texas, mined in California, ranched in Montana. He had built bridges in Siam and been a railroad contractor in Burmah. When the French took Madagascar Mr. Watt was there and was shortly afterwards deported, for having money, he refused to work when the French, needing his services, tried to force him to do so. By way of South Africa he drifted to North China. From the Kaiping Mines he went into the "Contraband" trade and then opened the hotel. Mr Watt's path was not strewn with roses but there were many dollars by the wayside and he was ~~quite~~ happy. He hummed a Border

ditty as he dispensed champagne at $15 a bottle. His pockets were bulging with rouble notes, his strong box full of dollars Mex." Three "Boys" had already left him "To get married", for the Chinaman makes hay while the sun shines, and it was very bright in Hsinmintun.

The Hotel was a low flat-roofed Chinese house, mud-walled, with great papered windows. A shed or two were hinged loosely on the main building, a kitchen and an extra bed room. The door was covered with names. It was the "Continental", the "Astor House", the "International", or whatever else the fond memory of the guest might suggest. Mr Watt was not particular about the name as long as the dollar was forthcoming. Not that he was grasping. He was simple in his tastes and objected to fractions. Moreover, he had once been badly handled by some Jewish patrons over a little matter of making change. Since that time everything, except the brandy which came in such small glasses that a thirsty man ~~always~~ had always to take at least two, cost a dollar.

The Dining Room, which was Bar and Reading Room, and extra bed chamber as well, boasted three long tables. Between the longest, the one that commanded two dollars a night where the others only brought one, and the door, grew the "Tree of Life". A sapling, rooted in the trampled earth, had thrust it's slender trunk through the ceiling, crowning the roof above with a tuft of spreading twigs. In the heavy heat of the room, the buds

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were early bursting and MR. Watt swore that it's greenery brought luck to the house. When the Japanese came the young leaves had browned and withered. The golden days were no more.

In the choking room, stole with tobacco, with fuming liquor with frying, and kitchen steam, the Traders, the Sutlers of the Russian army, Sellers of bad liquor and coarse food, gathered at night. Men coming in by the seven o'clock train pushed their way through the shop-full of chattering Chinese who guarded the entrance to the Hotel yard. The Cantonese Station Master dropped in to eat of the foreigner's food, to drink of the western wine, which he dearly loved. Dusty, travel-stained folk arrived from Moukden. It was all a'babble in a dozen strange tongues, the gossip of the trail, prices in the Russian camp, what the Commissar was squeezing, whether the Hunghutsu were about. Moustached, unshaven, fur-capped men put their heads together over business telegrams which had to be sent in that strange language, English, growling and puzzling at their tasks. Knives and forks rattled, there was the clatter of dishes, the shouting of the "Boys" as they scrambled in and out among the crowded benches, "Bifstek", "Caffey lia", which is coffee twice, or "Roh", which is meat.

Women coming down from the "front" met sister recruits on their way to Tiehling, and were huddled with them into the "Pension des Demoiselles", from which they had ousted the sullen men folk. The beds were not mattressed with feathers, or knobbed with brass. The room was sour, sweltering, smothering, around the stove, and a battered in the center and no windows,

Mud flaked down from the reeded ceiling (in cakes and lumps and fine dust), A layer of packing boxes were placed on the earthen floor, making a rough platform. On this were piled flour bags full of straw, "Rosemary", "Daisy Brand", "Beehive", that one might know the quality of the Hotel Bread by the trade marks on which one passed the night. The women usually quarelled. Jewesses, Roumanians, maids from the Levant, slattern, hard eyed, when they finished their shrill meal, disappeared, ignoring the men about them, emerging now and then to speak to their hovering escorts.

Parties of Russians often rode in from their outposts along the Moukden road. They were generally tipsy when they arrived. They were always drunk when they staggered away to their waiting ponies. Champagne popped lavishly in those golden days. Officers held high carnival, drinking with the chance comer. A party of four rode in one night, their Cossack orderlies behind them. On a twenty dollar bet they drew their sabres and shaved the wrists of a sportive Englishman. They raided the "Pension des Demoiselles" and pulled the women about by the hair, waving their swords and boasting. "We are Officers of the Great White Czar", they screamed. "We care for neither man nor devil. Today we fight, tomorrow we die."

One man only, had dared to remain in the room. He stood behind the bar serving champagne. They called for the bill. It was too large, and out came their ugly revolvers. Then they

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fought among themselves. The Cossacks rushed in to separate them, and took away their arms, ~~Then~~ they stood stolidly by while their Captain, and his Lieutenant, knocked their heads on the floor in drunken apology.

"Red" Carney, the "Texas Bad Man" was an honoured guest in the Hotel. For weeks at a time he lost himself in the Mongolina Grass Lands to return with three or four hundred head of cattle for the Russian Commissariat. When he came back, he too, drank away the memory of the bare plains and the brown herdsmen, drank till through a whiskey haze, he was in "Long Jim's" again. Then he turned on the polyglot crowd, "Dagoes", and "Dutchmen", anathema in the eyes of the free born. He insulted them, threatened them revolver in hand, and Poles and Greeks slid away under his evil glare, cursing and cowering. He fired one night, smashing the arm of a German-American, the one who held the bar when the Russians came. He did it, he said, because he hated the whole crew; no Dutchman should live. Others said that it was an heritage from the Mexican Border, quits at last in the Manchurian Village.

Carney disappeared the next day leaving his partner Parker, penniless and stranded, when he had expected thousands, He shook his head. "It's all in the game", he said. "Ten thousand today, a copper cash tomorrow." He sold a box of cartridges and plunged into a poker game. He could always

find Russian money. He would be a secret service man as he had been a sailor, a torpedo gunnery instructor, a Chinese Naval Officer, a courier, an auctioneer. He had been "on the beach" before. He was bankrupt and profanely cheerful, with a quip for the world and eager thirst at the sight of a chance acquaintance.

Under the reeking lamps there was always a poker game, sometimes for large stakes, sometimes for small. It was a long game, beginning when the tables were cleared and starting the last "Round of Jacks" at five in the morning to humour those who wanted to leave for Tientsin at six. During the day ~~it was first~~ cards and ~~then a meal~~ alternated. At night the cards went on, while the other tables, covered with straw padding, were worth much money. Even the bar was called into bed service, unless the poker players were too thirsty. It was a plank supported by six uprights,-poles driven into the mud floor. Behind it were shelves. On these boards Mr. Watt's stock in trade was tumbled. "Black Head Rum", Martel and Hennessy Brandy, stood tall amidst boxes of Egyptian Cigarettes and cheap sugar. Devilled ham and sweet champagne, Bovril, Jam, "Three Castles" cigarettes, cigars and Huntley and Palmer's "Ginger Nuts", with Japanese beer and tinned pineapples from Macao. The glasses were scattered anywhere, half empty, sticky, unwashed.

The dusty courtyard was a huddle of laden carts. Boxes and

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canvas wrapped packages roped to the wooden frames ready for the venture on the Moukden Trail. At rows of troughs, stood mules and donkies and ponies, munching, stamping, squealing the night long, to bray and whimny when put into the traces before sunrise. By four o'clock, the Hotel folk were astir. A Greek or two, an Austrian, an Italian, rubbed their eyes, turned up their huge fur collars and made for the door. Then a screaming succession of Chinese oaths, a rattle of Levantine profanity and the carts trundled away out into the gray road. The ~~sleeper~~ occupant on the largest table was wakened and told that if he wanted to sleep he could have the now vacant bar. The half dozen women leaving for Tientsin had their coffee and straggled away to the sleeping station, Chinese servants, drowsy and grumbling, dragging their luggage after them.

When Nogi's cavalrymen rode into Hsinmintun, muffled in their heavy khaki coats, staring weirdly through their dust glasses, they brought bankruptcy and a great terror. The Hotel was crowded. Every Inn yard was full of sutler's carts. Fortune, hitherto smiling so sweetly had played them an evil turn. The golden egged goose was no more.

The Japanese ~~cavalry~~ searched the freight yards, then busy questioned the merchants as to their nationality, and the mongrel crowd perjured themselves for no one knew what might happen next.

This pleased Mr Watt. "Wal'", he said, as he surveyed his

guests, that morning "It's the first time in months an' months! Thank God! ther's not a bluidy Grek', or Pole, or Jew in th' place. Na, Na," he went on noticing the threatening faces about him. "Ye need'nt a look sa' black. Just tell me, wair'nt ye all British or American when the Japs came in this afternoon ? What ? "

A Russian attack was expected that night. Perhaps the Japanese would come again. Cases of brandy, of Champagne were smashed open and the traders tried to float their sorrows. They found solace in drinking their own wares, in giving them away, for they believed that the ~~Japanese would seize the lot~~ lot would be seized on the morrow.

In a Chinese Inn a German Count, nobleman, arms dealer, and general merchant was hiding. His private car was at the station. His travelling cart, used later to carry Prince Leopold of Prussia through Mongolia to the Russian lines, was ready for the trip to Moukden. He had many contracts but the way was closed. More than that he was sorely frightened, for he was quartered with two Russian agents. The Count was of a great family. He wired to Peking and messages were sent to Marshal Oyama to release the prisoner. He said that he was a ~~prisoner~~ Captive in the hands of the Japanese, which he was not; that his life was in danger which it was; for he was badly scared. Later he made his way back to ~~Tientsin~~ locked in his car, and never showing his head outside the door, until he was safe in Shanhaikuan.

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During the next few days telegrams were flashed to Tientsin and Shanghai cancelling all orders. The game was up. A few men more covetous than the rest, or more anxious to learn the fate of their partners in Moukden, decided to make a last attempt to go over the trail. Two days later they came scurrying back gray with dust, half starved, staring with the news of the Russian disaster, the fighting to the west of the Manchurian capital.

The Japanese had siezed all their goods. To a gaping crowd they told story of the battle in the dust storm, the ~~blinding~~ yellow, driving wind, the Japanese ever stronger and the final Russian rout. The "etappes" had all been captured, Parker and the others who had attempted to go through, were lost in the maelstrom about the doomed city.

Poker became a business rather than a pleasure. The fat Jew in the corner was poorer by eight thousand dollars, the Greek with blue glasses by thirteen. As he distributed the cigars that should have gone to the Russian regimental messes, he cursed and raised the game to a five dollar limit. Taku Road and Broadway would claim their own again. The Harvesting was over.

Across the valley of the Liao the refugees came flocking. Bumping cartloads of women and children and old men sitting stolidly on their household goods. The Inns were overflowing.

Every south bound train carried hundreds of country folk inside the Great Wall. Mud villages were emptied, gray farmsteads abandoned as the people fled from the battle area, from north and west, trickling through the meshes of Oyama's net.

The cavalry had gone on ~~to the north~~ when their infantry relief arrived. With the foot soldiers came the "Hunghutzus", the "Red Beards". "Auxiliary Battalions", according to the legend on their banner, the Sun-Flag of Japan. They rode through the country to the east of the Railway, cutting off little parties of Russian scouts as they came ~~north~~. Japanese officers who had been hidden for months in the villages watching the Russian flank ~~came to~~ appeared in Hsinmintun.

The town was overrun with the "Bandits" bronzed men armed to the teeth, gaily clad in claret coloured corduroy, strapped with white bandoliers. Saddle shops and Tea houses were noisy with them, the long main street choking with their dust. With Japanese flags flying and acting under Japanese orders, they beheaded two Russians on the outskirts of the town. The Chinese Officials did not interfere, for the Japanese were in control, and the Bandits were in their pay.

The bandits charged $300 apiece for the safeconducts furnished foreigners coming down from Tiehling or Fakumen. The traders arrived bemoaning their losses, spluttering in

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broken English about violated neutrality.

"My bineabbles, my Rhoom, my condenzed milk. Gone, all gone " wailed a fat Jew "And zey iss for ze Chinis', all for ze Chinis' . Ah! What iss neutrality ?"

What was neutrality indeed ? The Japanese camp followers from Newchwang and Tientsin came running in as the Tsar's predecessors hurried south, scheming for Camel trains that should take their goods to the Russian lines via Kalgan and Mongolia. "The King is dead. Long live the King." The days of "No Man's Land"were over, but Hsinmintun did not lose it's camp followers. It became Japanese; and brandy and preserved fruits, gave way to Asahi Beer and Government cigarettes.

Crowds of Cayce

trade.

Vodka Champagne

sake Asahi Beer.

Willard Straight.

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July 20d

Sent Nation

Ten years ago, when China fought Japan, the Cantonese had you asked him what he thought of the war, would probably have shrugged his shoulders, or inquired in turn, "What War ?" It was the Peking Government, not the Chinese Nation that was battling in Manchuria. Today we find the merchants in every treaty port threatening to boycott American goods, students refusing to attend American schools, house boys declining to serve American masters. China is waking. She may not fight with machine guns and automatic pistols but she is quite capable of waging a war of dollars. The Chinaman is a man of commerce and in a mercantile battle would be no mean antagonist. The Japanese victories have undoubtedly been responsible, in a measure for this sudden assertion of China's dignity. But the Japanese schools will have a greater effect than her battleships and her undefeated armies.

In January 1905 there were 2409 Chinese students in Tokyo. By the end of June that number had almost doubled. More than half of these are self supporting, the others have been sent either by the national or provincial governments or are the holders of scholarships founded by groups of officials and literati. The students are of all ages, from boys of thirteen , preparing to enter the Japanese middle schools, to men of forty and over who have already worn their official buttons and held office at home. There are Chinamen in practically all of the government, and in a large number of the private, institutions, while a few schools have especially established for their instruction. The greater proportion study Engineering, Law or Military Science. Medicine claims many and Railroading, Photography Weaving, Printing, Dying and Soap Manufacturing are less popular .

The Chinese Government allows each of it's students ¥ 25.00 per month. This sum is paid to the school authorities and they in turn meet all expenses, allowing the pupil a certain sum for incidentals. Japanese students of the same class are generally allowed ¥ I5.00 a month, for eight yen pays of a four mat room and the cheap food on which the student is expected to live .

All students are nominally placed in charge of a Superintendent of Education or in case there is none appointed under the Chinese Minister. A set of rules regulating the acts of students was prepared by Chan Chih Tung the Hankow Viceroy, and was signed by Mr. Uchida the Japanese Minister to China. The agreement never seems to have been regarded very seriously by the Japanese. It gives elaborate directions governing the entrance of the student into the Japanese schools, that he must attend only those institutions recommended by the Chinese Minister, and that the school shall admit him only upon presentation of a certificate issued by the Legation. Certain penalties are also provided for the non-observance of the above , but the Japanese authorities refused to interfere where pupils were accused of offenses purely political in nature. In ordinary matters of course, the students have the same status as other resident Chinamen.

Of among the articles there is one calculated to render the whole effective, which deals with the recently established system of " rewards ". For a very serious breach of the rules only would a student be punished by his provincial officials on his return to China. Obedience, however, brings laurel wreaths and pleasant places. Chan Chih Tung hopes to accomplish his ends by appealing to the ambitious rather than by penalizing the disaffected .

The Emperor has proclaimed that Japanese degrees are to be recognized as the aquivalent of the old Chinese Literary Grades. Men whose conduct has been examplary, and who have enterd the schools specified,

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will be given upon a re-examination which may be a farce, Chinese degrees as well. Five years study and a middle school diploma entitles the holder to the Kungsheng grade. A student, who after eight years secures a certificate from the Higher schools is awarded the Chujen. Three years further study and a University degree calls for a Chinshih. A Master's degree in addition claims the Hanlin while a Doctorate insures an appointment in the Government service, given only to Hanlins of standing.

In addition to the above it is provided in the new regulations that those who had completed their studies before the regulations were in force, shall, upon reexamination, be given the Chunjen degree, and that those who have not graduated in Japan but have been in the Government employ may be credited with their term of actual service.

For years Chinese students have been going abroad. The Government sent a number to America but later recalled them as it was feared that they would return to their own country too fully inpregnated with Western ideas. Many went to England others to Europe, most of them men from Canton and the Yangtze provinces. Chinese interest in the outside world was growing and the war with Japan opened the eyes of many a thinker. In 1896, Chinese first studied in Japan. In 1898 the authorities of Chekiang, Kwantung and Kiangsu sent a few of their fellow provincials to the Island Empire and they were followed the next year by others from the north. After the coup d' etat which brought Kag Yu Wei's brief power to an end, a number of young men went over at their own expense. They were anious to learn something of Japan's progress and of those modern ideas responsible for ther developement.

When the Boxer trouble broke out there were a number of Chinese students in Tokyo. They had not, at that time, any particular organization, save the association common to all Chinamen abroad. One of the Secretaries of Legation was notoriously a frequenter of Tea Houses and places of ill repute.

The students resented this and gathered one day at the resort where he was known to be. They drove him out and then complained to the Minister, stating that, while their country was in a parlous state, with foreign troops occupying her capital, it was not a suitable time for their officials to dissipating and making merry. This was the first occasion on which the students had taken united action. Tsai, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, was forced to reprimand his assistant and the incident was closed. The diplomat, however, cherished towards the students an ill will which he displayed two years later.

Up to 1900 the Central Government had taken little notice of the student movement. Each province was maintaining it's own group. In 1902, however, thera was further trouble between Tsai, the Minister, and the young men in the Tokyo schools. A number of them, self supporting, desired to enter the military academy. The Japanese authorities refused to receive them unless they were recommended by their Minister. The Peking officials were at that time much anoyed by the so called Reform Societies in South and West and were anxious that only Government nominees should study the art of war. Tsai, therefore, had been instructed to refuse all requests for permits. The applicants learning that the Minister's refusal was promted by the Home Government and not by any unwillingness on the part of the Japanese to admit them, went to the Legation en masse. Thirty men refused to leave the premises and for two days sat there without food waiting for their chief to relent. The police were finally called in and two of the ringleaders sent back to China, whereupon the whole body threatened to leave Japan. A Sup erintendent was appointed and the matter was finally smoothed over and the desire permits granted.

1902 was an eventful year for this little scholastic community. They managed successfully to protect against the placing of Formasan Chinamen in the Aborigines Village at the Osaka Exposition. On the Kuantung Viceroy Wang Chih Chun's recommending that French troops be called in to quell the febellion in his provinces,

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the students wired their Government demanding that the traitor be cashiered. The recent attempt on Wang's life in Shanghai was an outcome of this affair.

In the year following the number of students had increased and they seemed to take an even greater interest in their home politics. A Club was started with 274 charter members where topics of the day were discussed. The Supao case was considered in mass meeting and subscriptions were raised to assist in paying expenses of defence in the Shanghai Courts. Shen Chen the reform journalist, who was beaten to death by the orders of the Empress Dowager, was worshipped by many here. Owing to the failure of the Japanese to include the dragon flag in the decorations, the Chinese students refused to attend the graduating exercises at the Military Academy even after the mistake had been rectified. When Russia, in April 1903 ignored her evacuation agreement, the so-called "Chinese Student's Army" was organized. About three hundred men drilled regularly for three months until the Japanese authorities requested them to change their names and cease their exercises. When the 8th. of October found Russia still in Newchwang the men in Tokyo telegraphed Yuan Shih Kai the Viceroy of Chihli crying for war and volunteering for the struggle.

The Club is now the center of Chinese Student life in Tokyo. Each member, and there are now some 4500, pays an nominal fee of twenty sen a month. The Legation contributes 1200 yen annually and different Chinese officials passing through are entered in the Benefactor's list for different sums. All provinces have their subsidiary organizations which holds frequent meetings to consider various questions of interest. They elect their own leaders who represent them in the club councils. Besides a Library, well stocked with books of reference there are reading, dining and reception rooms, open daily from seven in the morning till ten at night.

The students are well organized, and take good care of their countrymen.

Their agents in Tientsin and Shanghai are always ready to look after men who have just arrived from the interior, to help buy their tickets and to furnish information regarding their voyage. From these points the travellers are sent with letters of introduction to other agencies in Nagasaki or Kobe, then by train and steamer to Tokyo where the Club takes charge of them until they are safely lodged and established in new surroundings.

Since the days of Kng Yu Wei, the idea of China for the Chinese has been growing. The students in Japan are imbued with the new spirit and in the past year or two the number of men who are prepared to actively voice their ideas has vastly increased. So far there have been 411 graduates from Japanese institutions, 142 have studied in the Military Schools, 184 have made themselves ready to teach their countrymen.

Their sentiments are expressed in their publications most of which are issued sub-rosa. Four magazines, printed in Tokyo, are circulated through-out China. Provincial journals, published by students from Chekiang, Human Hupeh and Kiangsu, stands for as many different means to the same end. Hunanese are the most rabid and unreasoning in their denunciation of the Manchus. The Chinese, they say, are worse than the Indians, for they recognize the English only, as their masters, while the Chinese bow down before the Manchus who in turn are helpless in the hands of the Foreigners. Hupeh and Chekiang are working upon more or less similiar lines. They desire a Council a Parliament to regulate expenditure and to check official corruption. They talk of public opinion, and claim that thexemkx people only need representation to work out their salvation and bring the nation to the fulfillment of it's destiny. Kiangsu, on the other hand blames this same "people" and preaches education as their one hope. Lian Chi Chao, an exile at his desk in Yokohama writes stinging Editorials against the Manchus in the pages of the "New People's Review", while Kang Yu Wen, another

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patriot with a price on his head, leads the " Pao Hung Hui " a Society whose object it is to support the Emperor against Dowager.

All political discissions are forbidden in the Middle Kingdom, except in Shanghai, where the Chinese authorities have found it impossible to bridle the native press. The revolutionary, however, have been spread broad cast by newsdealers, usually Japanese, who have opened shops and, presuming on extra-territorial rights, sold their wares in defiance of the local officials.

Everywhere in China newspapers are being more widely read . The people are beginning to understand. Those who cannot read hear the news bandied about in the Tea Houses, for the Chinaman is a great talker and in a land where rumour is eggerly credited fact must find a ready welcome. The Chinaman is primarily a practical person. He is a business man and if it can be brought home to him that he adopt of certain measures above will bring prosperity, if he can be made to realize that any partition of China would be predjudicial to his own interests, he will be the last man to stand idly by and see the bread taken from his mouth.

It is well known that the Chinamen flourish nowhere as they do under an alien flag, safe from the rapacity of their own officials. This the student will grant you, and tell you that his first duty id to become an official himself and insure his countrymen at home the same freedom they enjoy. abroad.

It is a mistake to say, as many have said, that the Chinaman is not patriotic . His sense of responsibility has possible been undeveloped, but he has a good foundation upon which to build. No man is more ardently attached to his village and his family than he, it would be a step and not a difficult one that would raise his local pride to the dignity of national sentiment. The whole body politic is loosely bound by an elaborate net work of village and district ties.

China is an association of provinces rather than united Empire. It is the student's ambition to make the aggregation a unite.

The men who return from Tokyo will have greater influence with their countrymen than those who have been educated in the West. During their school days they have lived more after the fashion of their own land. They have constantly associated with their nationals, discussing with them their home problems in the broader light of the new leaning, the mastery of which is their day's work. Instead of being lost in the mist of a civilization entirely different, and influenced by a race wholly alien, they are in constant touch with a life which is a developement of their own, remodeled and modernized.

The student desirous of inaugurating reforms at home has constantly before him as an example the realization very schems he cherishes as his own ideas.

Western Technique and Oriental tradition,he will comprehend more easily what has been accomplished and obsorb more thouroughly the spirit that made it the accomplishment possible in Japan, than in Europa or America, where the confusion is greater and the distraction more dangerous.

The saner and older men among the students know full well the material with which and upon which they must work, and the sentiments to which they must appeal. They do not cry for the expulsion of the Manchus, unless it be found that the present dynasty is unfitted for it's responsibilities. The Machu and the Chinaman they say are practically the same,the former has been absorbed by the latter people. They do not demand a Parliment although three of the great Viceroys, Yuan Shih Kai, of Chili, the Metropolitan Province, Chan Chih Tung at Hankow and Chou Fu at Nanking have memorialized the throne concerning the establishment of a Constitutional Government. They know that the time is not yet ripe, that recognition of the rights of the individual is not as essential to the happiness of the Asiatic as it is to the Anglo-Saxon. The great mass of the people are content to till their fields and let politics

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take care of themselves if they be left to their own devices and not troubled by official interference.

The latter day idea is rather to build railroads, not as heretofore with foreign but with Chinese capital. There must be a common tongue, the Pekingese must be able to converse with the man from Amoy or Fuchau in words and not by written characters alone.

The students hope to make the people realize that they are part of a great nation not merely members of the thousands of cities and small communities throughtout the Empire. When China understands that what affect the north must also affect the south, that commercial disorder in one province must have have a ruinous effect in another, that the peril of one is the peril of all, then will she present a solid front to the world. The Chinaman must be educated. He must be convinced that official corruption and the lackof united effort will be fatal not only to his neighbor but to himself. His patriotism must in the begining be prompted by self interest.

China is waking. The change will be gradual. The students from Tokyo will be the leaders in the Renaissance and it is for that purpose they are training themselves today in the schoolrooms of Japan.

The Japanese in Korea.

For a year and a half the Japanese have held Korea . Within three months after the battle of Chemulpo , the Russians had been driven across the Yalu and though there have been threatened invasions from the north east, General Hasegawa has prevented any considerable advance from the Russian lines along the Tumen . Since their power has been practically unquestioned, the Islanders have completed one railroad , entirely constructed another and projected a third . They have placed their advisers in ~~practically~~ almost all the departments of the Korean Government . Through the influence of these men the salaries of a large number of metropolitan and provincial officials have been doubled , and a scheme of financial reform inaugurated . Japanese Banks have floated two loans on behalf of the Korean Government . Korean Posts and Telegraphs have been placed in the hands of the Japanese , and Japanese police and gendarmerie are stationed throughout the country to enforce their proclaimed martial law , with it's death penalty for practically all offenses .

Not like England in Egypt .

"Japan in Korea " and England in Egypt " have been considered the synonimous . Dr. Morrison the well known correspondent of the London Times was pleased ~~to telegrph~~ in April last to compare Japan's progress in the Peninsula to Lord Cromer's great work along the Nile . There ~~are certainly~~ may be points of similiarity in the two cases , but the issues at stake , the real ends in view are by no means the same . England ~~may maintain~~ has virtually established a Protectorate . She may not take the next step, and assume absolute control . The status of

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Egypt is well defined by international agreement . Japan in Korea , however , is unhampered by external obligations . She is free to follow her own devices , and may observe or ignore her agreements with the Koreans themselves , as she sees fit . England is interested in the maintainance of , and possible ultimate native administration , of the Egyptian Government . To this end she ~~encourages the progress of~~ is Educating the Egyptians themselves . Here the parallel ceases .

Egypt will never be an English Colony like Australia , for example , or South Africa . Japanese are already swarming in the Land of the Morning Calm . In Cairo or Alexandria one does not find Englishmen in the streets selling cigarettes and forcing ~~his~~ their dark skinned competitors from the ~~field~~ market . The Britisher does not drive donkeys on the highways , he is not a porter on the wharves , nor a laborer in the fields . Japanese activity in Korea , ~~however~~ , is everywhere evident . There are prosperous Japanese settlements in all the treaty ports . The Islanders are colonists . They have their Municipal Boards , their annual budgets , their schools . Their communities are complete from the banker to the coolie in the street . ~~They have already~~ In Fusan , Chemulpo , Chinnampo , Seoul , the Korean sampan men , the Korean rickshaw coolies are being supplanted by Japanese. ~~have been shut out~~ . It is not a case of the Occidental in the Orient , it is a gradual invasion of an Asiatic country by another an stronger Asiatic people .

Acting under pressure from Tokyo , the Korean Government in May 1904 declared that all treaties and agreements with the Russian Government were null and void . In August they entered into an agreement with Japan , which ~~provided for the appointment of advisers~~ stipulated that advisors should be appointed both for the Finance Department and the Foreign

Office , and at the same time bound themselves to consult Japan upon all questions ~~in~~ of internal reform or international importande .

After six months in power Mr. Megata the Financial ~~Ad~~ Adviser has taken the first step toward establishing a uniform currency . New nickel coins , subsidiary to the yen , are exchanged for the old issues at the rate of one for two . There have been ~~many difficulties~~ much trouble already . The new coins are practically the same size as the old , ~~and moreover , the counterfeits are so much~~ and it is ~~It is~~ almost impossible to distinguish between the ~~good and bad nickels already in circulation~~ genuine and counterfeits . Some of the counterfeits are of better metal and ~~sup~~ a workmanship superior to those minted officially . The Inspectors , most of them Japanese have the right to reject arbitrarily any coins which they consider bad and the people must bear the loss . The Korean Government alone , is responsible for the present financial difficulties . Nickels have been coined indiscriminately , the minting rights farmed out to minor officials who paid ~~certain~~ hush money to the ~~magistrates~~ police and a per centage on their profits to the Emperor himself . Rioting is almost certain to follow any wholesale refusal of spurious coins. The country people hold the ~~largest~~ greater part of the bad money. ~~and~~ In many cases they have received it from their own officials , and they can least afford to lose by the ~~ex~~ exchange.

In the Foreign Office Mr. Stevens has succeeded in getting rid of a number of wholly useless foreign employees ,

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enginaers for mines that had never been worked ,experts for Imperial potteries that never existed . With them were dismissed a Frenchman who had directed the Korean Post Office , and a Dane who had been at the head of the Telegraphs . Both had done good work . The Japanese , however , were to assume control of the Korean Communications . To this the Cabinet agreed officially , but acting under private instructions the Postal and Telegraph employees refused to serve under the new regime, even at twice the salary . The Emperor had threatened all who did so with the loss of their official rank .

~~Allow Russian Suspects to remain .~~

Allow Russian Suspects to Remain.

A year ago it was stated that the Japanese intended to limit the powers of the Emperor and to thouroughly reform the administration A corrupt official class was to be deprived of it's influence and the lot of a downtrodden people was to be

Notwithstanding the avowed intention of the Japanese to place clean men in power , officials of doubtful character are still at the head of affairs . These same men are known to have been in the employ of the Russians before the outbreak of the War , and a number of them fled the capital on the appearance of the Japanese troops . Many have been befriended by certain Japanese officials and are used by them . The latter seem to prefer to gain their ends by intrigue rather than by straight forward means . The policy instead of being open and frank has been indirect and occasionally open to suspicion, and their good faith has been questioned because of the tools they have stoop to use .

The officials have been handled tenderly and the condition of the people instead of being better is worse than before for they must now submit, not only to the rapacity of their own officials , but to the exactions of lawless Japanese as well .

~~Forced grant Privelege Coastwise Trade .~~

~~It was, a desire to limit the area easily reached by this class of person that~~

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I. The Koreans used their desire to limit the area easily accessible to for these undesirable immigrants as their principle argument

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Forced to grant Coastwise Trading priveleges .

I. The Koreans used their desire to limit the area easily accessible for these undesirable immigrants, as their principle argument against granting the Japanese the right to trade with unopened ports and to navigate the interior waters of the peninsula . Foreign owned vessels are forbidden under Korean law , to enter rivers etc or to trade with non-treaty ports . The Japanese have for years , by subterfuge , by false sales and "fake" charters engaged in this forbidden traffic . The Koreans at first refused to legalize the trade . After many stormy sessions and the repeated resignation of its cabinet ministers the cabinet finally yielded . The Emperor promptly forced them, members thereof to resign and for some days it was expected that certain Ministers would be arrested and executed for high treason .

5

Emperor fights against Fate .

Disliking the Japanese , realizing that their domination means the end of his power as an absolute monarch , the Emperor has been fighting against Fate.

No II Where the Japanese would fight and the Chinaman resist with his impassive obstinacy , the Korean will beg an issue by duplicity and double dealing . They are the cleverest intriguers in the East . The Emperor has for ten years been playing one Power against another . He has flirted alternately with Russian and Japanese . Within three weeks after the murder of the Queen , when he had taken refuge in the Russian Legation , he was in correspondence with the Japanese , from whom , as the murderers of his consort he was ostensibly trying to escape . During the past year . while fawning before the Islanders , sending his representatives to congratulate the Mikado on his victories on land and sea , he has been in constant touch with the Russian agents in Shanghai .

. Recently in direct violation of the August agreement Japan , he attempted to send representatives to the Peace Conference . By secret messengers " he had inquired sought the advice of the foreign legations and been assured that it would be a great mistake . He was not That did not discourage him . Without formulating any definite plan , he wished to do something , to follow China's example and appear to take a some stand in the matter . His Vanity requires a sop. As is usually the case in Korea , he appointed two young men to act as his envoys . It was suggested that they would There was a vague scheme to start a newspaper campaign in America and appeal to the people of the United States for their sympathy with Korea's hard lot ..The men selected were without standing in their own country. Both had been in American colleges and were wholly incapable of doing anything had had any diplomatic training anywhere . The Japanese did not allow them to leave the country .

In return for 3,000,000 yen , the delivery of certain political refugees residing in Japan into his hands , and a promise on the part of the concessionaires to act as his spies, the Emperor granted four Japanese certain monopolies in Korea . The scheme was discovered on the arrest of a certain Korean official . His Majesty promptly disavowed all connection with and knowledge of the enterprize and punished the official concerned for stealing his private seal and affixing it to the contract .

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In Seoul itself his policy has been to set one Japanese aginst the other , the Military versus the Legation , the officials iin Korea versus their superiors in Japan .

II Dissatisfied with his treatment at the hands of Mr. Hayashi and the Japanese ministers General Hassegawa the Emperor sent a letter to Marquis Ito begging him to return as Supreme Adviser. This also was discovered by the Japanese and the Imperial responsibility disowned and the official punished for doing as he had been ordered to do by his Sovereign .

Such incidents are common . Yet the Emperor , even though the country is wholly dominated by the Japanese, is allowed to plot and counterplot . A closer supervision of his actions with the least possible personal restraint would bring the refractory monarch to his senses . He should be made to face the situation squarely . But the Japanese seem unwilling to take the neccessary measures for

~~Elder Statesmen Revere Imperial Person .~~

no The Mikado and the Elder Staesmen seem to have a strange reverence , not possibly , for the man , but for the Imperial office . In the eyes of the younger men each evidence of the Korean monarchs incapacity and duplicity serve as but another nail in his own coffin . Some day it will be said , and with justice , that the Emperor's rule the state of affairs is intolerable can no longer be tolerated , and that there must be a change . It will be claimed that he had his chance and failed to avail himself thereof . The ultimate result will be good government , but it will be by Japanese and not by Koreans under Japanese tutelage .

Unrestricted immigration from Japan .

Japanese who leave their country are subject to rigid regulations . Papers and certificates must be secured from the local magistrates . To this law there is one exception . Anyone may go to Korea . The restrictions were removed shortly before the outbreak of the War . Since that time the riff raff of the Island Empire has flocked to the Peninsula . They have swarmed along the Railroad , located themseleves in all the large t owns and wander freely throughout the country . They are lawless and brutal . Foreigners as well as Koreans have been assaulted and no satisfaction was obtainable , the men disappeared and could not be brought into court justice .

(7)

Taking advantage of the corruption of the native courts and acting with the Korean officials , the Japanese have cheated and robbed the people . They have stolen deeds and forged sales of property . A Japanese coolie demands a night's rest in Koreans house . The Korean refuses . The Japanese insists . At last the Korean yields . The Japanese goes away , returns and swears that the Korean has stolen his watch and several hundred yen . He never possessed either , but he goes to his own court or to a Korean court and eventually secures the house in compensation for his timely loss .

The Japanese Military Authorities have siezed large tracts of land on the plea of military necessity . For this they pay a certain sum to the Korean officials for distribution among the landowners . These men are never paid , and they claim naturally enough that the Japanese officers are aiding their own officials in the robbery and are sharing in the profits thereof . This is probably unture , but the effect upon public sentiment is the same .

Foreigners anti-Japanese .

Foreigners , missionaries and business men alike , are becoming strongly anti - Japanese . The feeling is not due to any sudden outburst of race hatred . It is not because of any treatment such as the correspondents received during the first months of the war . Their change of sentiment is based primarily on distrust . They grant that the Islanders have done a great deal for the country . They are grateful for the improved communications , for the promises of financial reform , but they are afraid of the future developments for the future .

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The Missionaries welcomed the Japanese domination . At last , they thought , the people , whom they taught and with whom they worked , would be treated fairly and allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labor , , ~~offi~~ official opression would cease and though Korea for ~~h~~ the Koreans would still be ~~far off~~ a phrase merely, the lot of the masses would be improved .

II The commercial men while dreading Japanese competition were used to it and were moreover , hoping for a great improvement in trade conditions , with an established ~~and reformed~~ efficient administration , currency reform and the assurance of the open door . They have lost much of their original confidence

Such was the attitude of the foreigners a year ago . Today ~~there is a lack of confidence distrust and unrest~~

II The Japanese authorities admit that their countrymen are in many cases a public nuisance . They say that they themselves ~~themselves~~ are having a great deal of trouble with the same class of people . "It is a transition period " the officials say , "Wait ."~~xxxxxx~~ ~~Their explanations would be quite satisfactory save for one thing~~ . It may be true that it is impossible for the Japanese Police and Gendarmes to properly keep the peace even though they are stationed in many of the localities where the outrages ~~Yet the~~ the slightest violation of martial law by a Korean is instantly punished have occurred , ~~but~~ the authorities while they may not encourage the immigration of these men , certainly take no steps to ~~stop~~ prevent their coming . With the thorough police system of Japan as ~~thourough as it is~~ , no man can leave the country ~~practically~~ practically , without the knowledge ~~of the~~ and permission of ~~their~~ his ~~police~~ local magistrate . It may be impossible for the Japanese to , bring criminals to justice in Korea , and it may be that evidence is generallly of such an unreliable character that any ~~punishment~~ serious punishment for assault might result in an injustice ~~to some one~~ , but the steady inflow of criminals is inexcusable, ~~except on one ground~~ (though it may be explained) . The Japanese could put a stop to these abuses if they wished to do so . They could limit travel in the

interior ~~as they have done in Manchuria~~ , they could supervise immigration as they have done in Manchuris wherever and whenever they ~~wished~~ deemed it necessary .

Japanese Refuse to respect existing concessions .

The Japanese have secured from time to time certain rights and concessions in direct violation of already existing contracts . There has been little evidence of a desire on the part of their officials to give justice ~~to th~~ to the foreigner . For example ~~where~~ an American firm has held the telephone rights and the contract ~~fr~~ for constructing the water works for the city ~~of Seoul~~ Seoul . The Japanese ~~in Seoul~~ have no distinct concession , even though they do live apart from the rest of the foreign community . They have, however, established a telephone syestem , claiming that ~~bi~~ it is a private line and are ~~projec~~ projecting water works , justifying their action ~~by~~ the same ~~excuse~~ grounds .

insert → Nothing probably was more significant ~~of the attitude the Japanese~~ ware to assume toward the than the changing of the station placards ~~a o~~ along the Chemulpo Railroad . All through Japan , even in the most remote districts parts , the inscriptions are written in English letters, in Chinese and the Japanese "kana" characters . For years the stations between Seoul and Chemulpo were known by their Korean names and the signs bore an English transliteration of the same . This has now been changed . No English ~~names~~ appear in the boards and the small timetables issued by the railroad , which ~~do give~~ are printed in in English ~~have the~~ give the Japanese and not the Korean pronunciation . of the station names .

The Kamin (Korean official) was encouraged to advertise the auction sale of land in the Chinnampo foreign concession , when the part was held by the Japanese and no foreigners admitted on for "strategical reasons." ~~Koreans~~ A large number of Japanese merchants were allowed to follow the army as colonists, for most of them settled in Korea, and they bought most of the land at a very low figure.

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a Lost opportunity .

In the meantime the Japanese ar losing a great opportunity , an opportunity so evident that it's neglaect seems ~~almost~~ intentional . The Koreans have no great love for their officials . They have been dow n trodden and robbed . In China at least there is a chance for the clever man / there is no well defined aristocracy . In Korea there is an official class , who for centuries have ruled with an iron hand . Had the Japanese insisted that the people receive fair treatment in their own courts , be subject only to just taxation and put a sudden stop to all licensed ~~opression~~ "squeeze" the Korean people would have welcomed them as their benfactors , as would the patriotic men of higher rank . There would have been some evidence that Japan had rea lly come to free them and give them a chance , were truly, as they claimed , the saviours of the land .

Instead of this the Japanese have truckled with corrupt officials and allowed them to remain inpower . The hordes of immigrants have maltreated the country folk and combined with their o n officials to rob them . The Emperor has been permitted to show himself, as usual, wholly untrustworthy . A change in the Cabinet would have little effedt on the populace yet that has not ~~been attempted~~ on the ground that it was too soon " . Japan is still at war and has no time to consider those things . That ~~is certainly~~ a reaaona-ble excuse , ~~In the country coolies are permitted to do more or less as they please and~~ Some day there will be bloodshed , for the Koreans, though peaceful enough up to a certain point are dangerous when aroused . Continued intrigues at court and popular uprisings , will be sufficient excuse for the Japanese to take over the Government on the one hand, and to send their officials and troops ~~throughout the~~ to assume absolute control in the country ~~on the other~~ . ~~She~~ will be able to dictate ~~than~~ , w where at present under agreement she is only empowered to ~~advise~~ suggest .

II

Japan fought Russia not for her existence , but for her destiny , which, strangely enough was not considered a sufficient excuse for Russian aggression in Manchuria . ~~The humanitarian~~ This war is not humanitarian in the sense that one power champions the cause of a weaker against a stronger, people . The pathos of China divested of three of her richest provinces had little to do with the severance of diplomatic relations . The Japanese realized that ther predominant interests in Korea must be unquestioned . They Japna fought ~~Russia not for the Korea~~ not for the Koreans . ~~She is~~ They are interested in the soil not in the tillers thereof, in the land and not in the landowners . The question of the freedom and ~~pppp~~ prosperity of the Korean trouble will not be permitted to interfere with or to hamper, the commercial expansion of Japan .

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The Japanese in Korea

For a year and a half the Japanese have held Korea . Within three months after the battle of Chemulpo , the Russians had been driven across the Yalu and though there have been threatened invasions from the north east General Hasegawa has prevented any considerable advance from the Russian lines along the Tumen . Since their power has been practically unquestioned the Islanders have completed one railroad , entirely constructed another and projected a third . They have placed their advisers in practicall all the departments of the Korean Government . Through the influe ofthese men the salaries of a large number of metropolitan and provincial officials have been doubled , and a scheme of financial reform inaugurated . Japanese Banks have floated two loans on behalf of the Korean Government . Korean Posts and Telegraphs have been placed in the J hands of the Japanese , and Japanese police and gendarmerie are stationed throughout the country to enforce their proclaimed martial law , with it's death penalty for practically all offenses .

Not like England in Egypt .

"Japan in Korea " and England in Egypt " have been considere synonimous . Dr. Morrison the well known correspondent of the London Times was pleased to telegrph in April last to compare Japan's progress in the Peninsula to Lord Cromer'sgreat work alon the Nile % There are certainly points of similiarity in the two cases , but the issues at stake , the real ends in view are by no means the same . England may maintian a Protectorate % She may no take the next step. and assume absolute control . The status of

Egypt is well defined by international agreement . Japan in Korea , however , is unhampered by external obligations . She is free to follow her own devices , and may obserev or ignore her agreements with the Koreans themselves , as she sees fit . England is interested in the maintainance of , and possible ultimate native administration , of the Egyptian Government . To this end she encourages the progress of the Egyptians themselves . Here the parallel ceases .

Egypt will never be an English Colony like Australia , for example , or South Africa % Japanese are already swarming in the Land of the Morning Calm . In Cairo or Alexandria one does not find Englishmen in the streets selling cigarettes and forcing his dark skinned competitors from the field market . The Britisher does not drive donkeys on the highways , he is not a porter on the wharves , nor a laborer in the fields . Japanese activity in Korea , however , is everywhere evident . There are presperous Japanese settlements in all the treaty ports . The Islanders are colonists . They have their Municipal Boards , their annual budgets , their schools . Their communities are complete from the banker to,the coolie in the street . They have already In Fusan , Chemulpo , Chinnampo , Seoul , the Korean sampan man , the Korean rickshaw coolie has been shut out . It is not a case of the Occidental in the Orient , it is a gradual invasion of an Asiatic country by another an stronger Asiatic people . That the English have done in Egypt , therefore , should not be cited as an illustration of what the Japanese intend to do in Korea .

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Cleverest Intriguers in the East .

Where the Japanese would fight and the Chinaman resist with his ~~maxx~~ impassive obstinacy , the Korean will beg an issue by duplicity and double dealing . They are the cleverest intriguers in the East . The Emperor has for ten years been playing one Power against another . He has flirted alternately with Russian and Japanese . Within three weeks after the murder of the Queen , when he had taken refuge in the Russian Legation , he was in correspondence with the Japanese , from whom , as the murderers of his consort he was ostensibly trying to escape . During the past year . while fawning before the Japanese , sending his representatives to congratulate the Mikado on his victories on land ans e sea , he has been in constant tough with the Russian agents in Shnaghia . In Seoul itself his policy has been to set one Japanese aginst the other , military versus the Legation , the officials in Korea versus their superiors in Japan . Marquis Ito was sent by the Mikado in March I904 set the Emperor at eane withn regard to the Japanese occupation of his realm . The Korean ruler was flattered by this attention he thought that at last he had found a man whom he could use . Since that time he has frequently requested that Marquis Ito be sent to Korea as Supreme Adviser .

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The Koreans used their desire to limit the area easily acc sible for these same undesirable immigrants as their principle argument aga nst granting the Japanese the right to trade with unopened ports and to navigate interior waters of the peninsula . Foreign owned vess vessels are forbidden under Korean law , to enter the imterior waters or to trade with non-treaty ports . The Japanese have for years , by subterfuge , by false sales and fake charters engaged in this forbi forbidden traffic . The Koreans have refused to legalize the trade . After many stormy sessions and the repeated resignatiom of cabinet ministers the cabinet finally yielded %. The Emperor promptly forced them to resign and for some days it was expected that certa in Ministers would be arrested and executed for high treason .

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Emperor fights against Fate .

Dislikeing the Japanese , realizing that their domination means the end of his power as an absolute monarch , the Emperor has been fighting against Fate . Recently in direct violation of his agreement with Japan , he attempted to send representatives to the Peace C Conference . By secret messengers " he had inquired sought the advice of the foreign legations and been assured that it would be a great mistake . That did not discpurage him % . Without formulating any definite plan , he wished to do something , to follow China's example and appear to take a reaally serious stand in the matter . As is usuallly the case in Korea , he appointed two young men to be his envoys % There was a vague scheme to start a newspaper campaign in America and arouse the people of the United States to an active sympathy with Korea's hard lot ..The men selected were without standin in their own country and were wholly incapable of doing anything anywhere . The Japanese never allowed them to leave the country .

In return for 3,000,000 yen , the delivery of certain political refugees into his hands , and a promise on the part of the concessionaires to act as his spies the Emperor granted cfour Japanese certain monopolies in Korea % The scheme was discovered after the arre arrest of a certain Korean official . His Majesty promptly disavowed al connection and knowledge of such an enterprize and punished the offic concerned for stealing his seal and affixing it t the contract . Dissatisfied with his treatment at the hands of Mr. Hayashi and General Hassegawa the Emperor sent a letter to Marquis Ito begging him to return . This also as discovered by the Jpanese and the Imperial responsibility disowned and the official punished for doing ashe had been ordered to do .

SSuch incidents are common . Yet the Emperor , even though the countr is wholly under Japanese domination , is allowed to plot and counterplot . A closer supervision of his actions with the least possible personal restraint would bring the refractory monarch to his senses . He should be made to face the situation squarely . But the Japanese seem unwilling to ta take the neccessary measures .

Elder Statesmen Revere Imperial Person .

The E Mikado and the Elder Staesmen seem to have a strange reverence , not possibly for the man , but for the Imperial office . In the eeyes of the younger men each evidence of the Korean monarchs incapacity and duplicity serve as but another nail in his own coffin . Some day it ill be said , and with justice , that under the Emperor's rule the staete of affairs is intolerable .and that there must be a change . It will be clamed that he had his chance and failed to avail himself thereof . The ultimate result will be good government , but it will be by Japanese and not by Kore under Japanese tutelage .

Unrestricted immigration from Japan .

Japanese who leave their country are subject to rigid regulations . Papers and certificates muzt br secured from the local magistrates . To this law there is one exception . Anyone may go to Korea . The restrictions were removed shortly before the outbreak of the War . Since that time the riff raff of the Island Empire has flocked to the Peninsula They have swarmed along the Railroad , located themseleves in all the large t owns and wander freely throughout the country . They are lawless and brutal . Foreigners as well as Koreans have beenassaulted and no satisfacti was obtainable , the men disappeared and could not be brought into court .

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pf the native coubts
Taking advantage of the corruption and asting with the Korean officials of the Japanese have cheated and robbed the people . They have stolen deeds and forced sales of property . The cases are all more or less the same . A Japanese collie demands a night's rest in Koreans house % The Korean refuses . The Japanese insists . At last the korean yields . The Japanese goes away , returns and swears that the Korean has stolen his watch and sev seveal hundred yebn . He never possessed either . but he goes to his own court or to a Korean court and eventually secures the house in compensation for his timely lo ss .

The Japanese Military Authorities have siezed large trac ts of land on the plea of military necessity . For this they pay a certain sum to the Korean officials for distribution among the landowners . These men are ne never paid. and they claim naturally enough thqt the Japanese officers are aiding their own officials in the robbery and are sharing in the profits thereof . This is probably unture , but the effectbupon public sentiment is the same .

Foreigners anti-Japanese .

Foreigners , missionaries and business men alike are becoming v violently anti - Japanese . The feeling is not due to any sudden outburst of race hatred . It is not because of any treatment such as the correspondents received during the first months of the war . IThein change of sentiment is based primarily on distrust . They grant that the Islanders have done a great deal for,the cou try . They are grateful for th improved communications , for the promises of financial reform , but they a are a ria afriad of the future .

The Missionaries welcomed the Japanese domination . At last , they thought , the people , whom they taught and with whom they worked , would be treated fairly and allowed to enjoy the fruits of their labor . , offi official opression would cease and though Korea for h the Koreans would still be far off an phrase merely the lot of the masses would be improved .

The commercial men while dreading Japanese competition were used to it and were moreover , hoping for a great improvement in trade conditions with an established and reformed administration , currency reform and the s assurance of the open door .

Such was the attitude of the foreigner t a year ago . Today there is distrust and unrest . The Japanese authorities admit that their countrymen are in many cases a public nuisance . They say that they themselevs are having a great deal of trouble with the same class of people . "It is a transitioj period " the officials say , "Wait ."xxxxxx Their explanations would be quite satisfactory save for one thing . It may be true that it is impossible for the Japanese Police and Gendarms to properly keep the peace even though they are stationed in many of the ocalities where the outrages have occurred . But the authorities while they may not encourage the immigration of these men certainly take no steps to stop their coming . With the police system of Japan as thourough as it is no man can leave the country practically , without the knowledge of the and permission of their magistrates .It may be impossihle for the Japanese to , bring criminals to justice in Korea , and it may be that evidence is generallly of such a character that any punishment serious punishment for assault might result in an injustice to some one , but the steady inflow of criminals is inexcusable except on one ground . The Japanese could put a stop to these abuses if they wished to do so . They couldd limit travel in the

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nterior as they have done in Manchuria , they could supervise immigrati as they have done in Manchuris wherever and whenever they wished . deemed it necessary .

Refuse respect existing concessions .

The Japanese have secured from time to time certain rights and c concessions in direct violation of already existing contracts . There has been little evidence on the part of h their officials to give justice to th to the foreigner . For example where an American firm has held the telephone rights and the contract frxxfxxx xx for constructing the water works for he city of Seoul) Seoul . The Japanese in Seoul have no distinct concession , even though they do live apart from the est of the foreign community . They have however construct telephone syestem , claiming thatbi it is a private line and are projec projecting water works , justifying their action by the same excuse .

Nothing probably was more significant of the attitude the Japanese were to, assume toward the than the changing of the station placards a o along the Chemulpo Railroad . All through Japan . even in the most remote parts the inscriptions are written in English letters in Chinese and the Japanese kana characters . For years the stations between Seoul and Chemulp were known by their Korean names and the signs bore an English transliterat of the same . Thishas now been changed . No English names appear and the small timetables issued by the railroad , which do,give are printed in in English have the give the Japanese and not the Korean pronunciation .

Lost opportunity .

In the meantime the Japanese ar losing a great opportunity , an opportunity so evident that it's neglaect seems alomost intentional . The Koreans have no great love for their officials . They have been dow n trodden and robbed . In China at least there is a chance , there is no well defined aristocracy . In Korea there is an official class , who for centuries have ruled with an iron hand . Had the Japanese insisted that the people receive fair treatment in their own courts , be subject only to just taxation and put a sudden stop to all licensed opression the Korean people would have welocomed them as their benfactors . as would the patriotic men of higher rank . There would have been some evidence that Japan had rea lly come to free them and give them a chance , were truly as they claimed , the saviours of the land .

Instead of this the Japanese have truckled with corrupt officials and allowed them to remain inpower . The hordes of immigrants have maltreat the country folk and combined with their o n officials to rob them . The Emperor hasbeen permitted to show himself wholly untrustworthy . A cahnage in the Cabinet would have little effect on the populace yet thet hasnot been attempted t on the ground that it was too soon " . Japan is still at war and has no time to consider th se things " That is certainly a reasona ble excuse . In the country coolies are permitted to,do more or les as they please and some ay there will be bloodshed for the Koreans thogph peacwful enough up to a certain point are dangerous when aroused . Continued intrigues at court and popular uprisings , will be sufficient excuse for the Japanese to take over the Government on the one hand and to send their officials and troops throughout the to assume absolute control in the country on the other . She will be able to dictate then , w where at present under agreement she is only empowerea to advise . suggest

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apan fought Russia not for her existence , but for her destiny . , which trangely enough was not considered a sufficient excuse for Russian aggression in Manchuria .The humanitarianThis war is not humanitarian in t the sense that one power champions the cause of a weaker against a stronger people . The pathos of China divested of three of her richest provinces had little to do with the severance of diplomatic relations . The Japanes realized that ther predominant interests in Korea must be unquestioned . Japne fought Russia not for the Korea not fot thr Koreans . She is interested in the soil not in the tillers thereof in the land and not in the landowners . The question of the freedom and pobbb prosperity of the Koreans will not be permitted to interfere with or to hamper the commercial expansion of Japan .

Since the Peace Protocol signed at Portsmouth secured from Russia a regogmition of the special position of Japan in Korea , ~~and since the publication of~~ the ~~Anglo-Japanese Alliance showed England's willingness to accept thzt power's domination in the Peni sula~~ England by her new alliance with the Slav Empire ~~shows~~ stipulated that she should have economic, political, and military predominance in the Peninsula, the Japanese have been. If we may believe the Tokyo Press, ~~have~~ endeavored to secure the withdrawal of the foreign Legation from Seoul. The move is not a new one, as the bulletin d'essai differs from those of a year ago, when prior to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of August last, the Japanese Government insisted that the Emperor should take a step further in Korea, and arrange with the Independence that Korean Rulers. Legations abroad should be recalled and that the Ministers in Tokyo should, with the Tokyo Japanese Govt, decide all questions relating to their Natives in Korea.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Minister in Seoul, has stated it is reported, recommended that his Government establish a Protectorate over the Hermit Kingdom. This Such a declaration thus ~~Conception~~ ~~Prospect~~ of subordination of Korea to Japan, ~~as for~~ ~~Prospect~~ ~~Copy~~ could be little more than to do away with ~~for~~ ~~with the~~ an official recognition of ~~substantially~~ an ~~independent~~ accomplished fact. ~~a fait accompli~~". The agreement of August, 12th 1904. provides that Korea should conclude no agreements, under no treaty etc which may ~~pass~~ assume ~~in~~ with a foreign Power without first ~~Already the consent~~ obtaining the consent of Japan.

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There leaves but little chance for ~~independent~~ action. The ~~diplomatic~~ duplicity of Japan will be completed by ~~Japan~~ Russia's collaborate. Even ~~Japan will~~ Could Japan ⇒ be able to do two things - ~~first she will~~ to exercise some jurisdiction over the thousands of her subjects who are now living in the interior. subject, technically to no laws, by the Korean ~~Japan~~ ~~Japan~~ ~~Japan~~

The whole question of the relations between the foreigners in Newchwang and the Japanese Administration has been a most difficult one. The Japanese soldier, a man drawn from below ordinary stature and rugged build, is a rough ones in most cases a toothless man. The whole number of adventurers hostile of the correspondents that have fought been con in front. The attitude of the Occidentals towards the Japs as seen below has always been one of intolerant but always superiority. The knife struggle between the foreigners, even in Japan when Treaty Revision went into force in 1897, was the outcry of a body of men who felt that they had been put under the heel of their servants. In Chinese where for years the Treaty Ports Residents have a little encrusted Kingdom, where the Chinese are cattle and the Japanese in many cases regarded as even worse, the, the defeated for many reasons, the tale of the man who ended grown vaguely one quite vast, and a wide knowledge of matters Western. Thus was the situation which the Japanese found Mr. one when they entered Newchwang on the 28th of July. The Russian had gone - leaving many enemies & few friends. The Newchwang was unaware of the new arrivals, they scarcely missed the judgement of their own masters and their jubilation was shown in the extreme. Success ended made the "Jappies" "Cocky". There was a bad time ahead.

Wm, a Chinese official was the first to rouse against the Japanese Authorities. With an influence he has been delightful but to been less industrious. The Chin Yuan Shih Kai kind had suffrements offering to send his underlings to Yingkow immediately the Operation was instituted to take on the Customs, and to gather together the scallied relics and start running the ancient battered municipal cart. He reached Newchwang on the 18th and proceeded at once to the Administration, Mayor T- to ask for honours on to take thy ons. He was flattery, and while of the great delight with which the Chinese had welcomed the Japanese, of the friendship between the two nations, and suggested that it rights were the made trouble and helps of the matters in his own hands at once. He was told from the Office in disgrace - his face gone. ——— was bluff and rude and visited the Chinaman's audacity - and the calm way in which he asked to reach the immediate front the Japanese victory.

Two days later there arrived a quiet little man from the Inspectorate General of Customs in Peking. He had been attached to the Newchwang office — was suggested as a good man to take charge of the Native Customs, formerly administered by Maloshenko Stansfeld's aide, and latterly Stefanoff - who has made a fortune during a short term. Many Japanese were clamouring for the post, but Russo-Japanese supremacy was efficacious — and Sir Robt Hart's Organisation

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assumed. Since then Sir Whitelaw has been a difficult
Mr. The Russian incumbent had been thought
of his own government, the new man was a Chinese official,
managing a Chinese custom House. He almost ~~was~~ vanished and
abandoned by his own country men. He must do his duty
by his employers, and yet help his own country in its ~~fight for~~
~~existence~~ great struggle. He was the problem Sir Whitelaw
has the Chinese Secretary and Sir Robert Hart or the next in
age Baron Komura of the Foreign Minister, and Marshal
Oyama the military Commander on the other. His duty
it was to superintend the collection of revenue, and to
see it deposited in a Japanese Bank, and to endeavour
in the end to secure its return to China, who, had
~~then~~ guaranteed their indemnity ~~the foreign loans~~,
their same
~~as~~ by Bonds.

Here was situation more complicated than this,
the Japanese in Military occupation of a Chinese port,
just evacuated by the Russians, administering the ~~civil~~ affairs
of a large native city, and a number of foreign residents, busy in
that city under their treaty rights with China, while a
Japanese collects the ~~taxes~~ so called native revenue in the ~~Custom Ports~~
an American ~~collects~~ the regular revenue for the Central
Government and endeavours to maintain that Power's
subject to double censorship.
~~hostile~~ ~~attitude~~ written
hostile ~~spirit~~ upon lectures, the ~~two belligerent Powers~~
hostile lies. ~~Subject~~

Rules Regulating Chinese Students in Japan.

(1) If students enter either public or private schools without official permits from Minister they may not on their graduation from such schools receive any official rewards.

Chinese Minister
& formerly did not include final clause, two Imperial admission
schools but failed to do so, as Principals could not agree. Now 30 gen.
a guarantee of the students sufficient about. two 3 schools special for Chinese.

(2) Entering private schools only those recognized by Government.
Rewards given also at Special Chinese Schools must be same scale
Government Higher & middle schools.

(3) ~~If at any time a student in school~~ The ~~school~~ conduct of students on
School shall be investigated by the School authorities, any misconduct
and deed, outside should be investigated by the Superintendent
in any case at any time after such misdemeanour to the
School authorities who should record in marks on punishment therefore.

(4) If students ~~staying~~ are on no account to be permitted to go out.
Those who in school without any pretext fail to go to class room should be punished
in same manner as before & on no account to be graduated.

(5) ~~Students~~ in school ~~must not shout~~ is a study. If outside the dable
the house
~~or~~ must not loudly decrease the Emperor, no matter whether statements are
correct or not, they are ~~not duly~~ obeying regulations. If
School authorities must ~~not~~ endeavour prevent breaking this rule.
If the Minister at any time discovers infringement the rule
he should in each time inform school authority who should take
precaution measures which if must obeyed should be followed
by expulsion student.

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b all of the students those who allready entered schools never mind whether public or prevate if they are found out of their fualt & bad character the pres minister. inform to that school & to ask to deprive them off. then the school ought to manage according to what he ask, if the ~~Japan~~ School of do not agree to it & still let them stay public & prevail after they finish their school, are also given them no Reward

(7) If ~~Provincial~~ Governors viceroys diplomatic a fellow Japanese of bad reputation has gone to Japan he must at once notify the Minister who in turn shall instruct school masters to expell said students.

(8) Students will be permitted to have liberty to form such societies as deal with their studies. & general subjects. but they are forbidden to publish any writings criticizing government, rebellious breed rebellion. Those who violate ~~of~~ Schools must severely reprove or the master may present proofs & proper charges in Japanese courts. If they commit atrocities. either by themselves or their masters may be put charges before Japanese courts.

(9) If ~~these~~ students make trouble in the club regulations the masters may file complaints with the Japanese magistrate who shall ~~examine~~ & pass judgements upon them.

(10) If after students have graduated they are accused of crime any sort, & in any way misbehaving. the said Japanese officials shall first reform, & if there is no room shall order them to leave the country.

(11) Students who in Japan successfully passed examinations rules will be given a certificate of character by the minister & on their return to China will again be examined and given a certificate corresponding to those which they have received in Japan.

(2) Those students also graduates with honors (5 yrs course) from the middle school will be given the degree of "Kung Sheng" and confucian official functions.

(3) Those who graduate with honors from the Higher schools after a three yrs. course. which with middle school. makes 8 years study will be given degree & official ~~grade~~ chances of the Chin jin.

(4) Those who enter middle, lyden 11 or 10 yrs. certificate ~~Course~~ take classical & general university courses. and graduating with Bachelor degree shall be given the Chin shih degree. & its official functions. Those going direct for middle schools & universities with 6 or 7 years shall be given Chin jin degree.

(5) Those who can either in domestic University or Government schools in 3 years, 4 years studying & Those ~~who graduates with~~ Hanlin securing Master degree. shall be given Hanlin degree

(6) Those who have passed through the Japanese Imp University P. S. Study 5 yrs. & allyeller 16 yrs. ~~will be~~ ~~give Doctor the Hanlin~~ securing Doctor degree will be given Hanlin degree. the official functions & Hanlin is promoted.

(7) Private schools owned by Japanese education. shall be given ~~permitted to order~~ Chujin & Kung hsu degrees.

(8) The students who have degree enrolment shall be given consolatory official rank.

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④ In school the first qualification is character. In marking the students the elimination as well as their ability shall be taken into consideration.

(10.) When men who have been students in Japan before the present regulations were in force, returned to China, and have reputation since that time has been satisfactory in every respect, except as the case may be, who did not graduate, etc. shall upon recommendation by the Privy authorities be given the degree. Should it be the case of those who did not graduate but who have served as officials etc. since that time, have been served a official etc. the term of such service shall be added to the time spent in Japan and they also will be granted degree. The said clear not admitted to recognized Schools shall manner shall not be subject their regulations.

Changes Regs. (9) (1) It is provided that if students are not behaving properly, the principals of the School shall dismiss them, or the Minister ambassador shall be informed of private schools. It is well to confirm the Ministers to Examine such cases. The minister should select such students as are in good standing but who have not official certificate and summons them and file in writing their father grandfather, former, ages what degree and secure from them a promise to obey the Regulations. He shall give each a certificate different from the official one, which shall be sent to the school in future attended granting them of specially recognizing them remaining. If there is reliable proof that certain students are of bad character, the minister shall send notice upon the school authorities requesting them to dismiss them. The name of all students both good & bad shall be sent to the Home Office and the minister of Education who shall notify and they, the foreign authorities of each.

(2) Some Hundreds those students who have not graduate him the minister will not be permitted to celebrate his school. It is also clearly stated that private schools must be recognized by the Board of Education. It shall also be the duty of the minister to first examine students in the first schools. On the other hand if he has thoroughly examined the Board's recommended private schools. & and whether the certificate is of equal value with those of the official schools. and carefully compared the two, he shall select the best. and then permit this students to enter. This number must be limited, and each year the number of students in private schools must not exceed the half of those in official schools.

Probably not

(3) Students coming to & from Japan. Should many ex's must first notify the foreign authority. & if they be away from home, the local officials who will notify the foreign boards of Education first ascertain the character of such education. who will examine them. Before authorities to examine again. giving certificate which the students shall take with him. No person shall be allowed to squeeze obtaining (& who are dismissed from school) all students who do not obey said regulations & may be at any time severely examined by the Japanese authorities & one of three is liable of them reform the Japanese authorities should be required to expulse them, & return to China. On the other hand they must be careful examination as to the cause and character of the crime. & notify the foreign authorities that they may punish accordingly as & left to the discretion of Ministers for Edu.

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(6.) No [illegible] students of go to Japan. except for agriculture
Technical schools, mercantile, literary, philosophy
medicine, the second schools, administration, law
military, for which no limit
item 3. must be subject to numbers

Each year [illegible] send out to numbers.
Except for military students who must be sent by Govt.
for administration, law, Govt students given preference. Numbers
men who have been officers and by document. Shall not be
limited.

(b) Those who have graduated from Private schools except those
sent by the Minister with certificate of character etc. to
wait for examination in Peking. not yet submit themselves
examination. He must [illegible] perform his duty carefully.
ascertaining ability character, and if it is fit. Give
Grant same rewards as officially selected, to
Excellent. If there is the slightest doubt about
their character, or doubt about their degree, the
reward shall be reduced.

(7) all students graduate not returned
5 years in their own homes in lieu of
[illegible] go else where, no shall the Minister
authority suddenly change them.

[illegible] Govt [illegible]
[illegible] Magistrate

Regulations (1)

Buying grants certificate & buy minister endorse
affiliation
(1) Students entering schools without Permit [illegible]
any reward.
(2) The school under accidents refuse under minister who
is replying undercover. school master punish.
(3) unfriendly [illegible] talk & action etc. If discover
students expelled. (?)
(4) If Home Provincial authority lead character good
person must notify minister who vote request [illegible].
(5) Soldiers articles etc. slander may be prosecuted
[illegible] Same abilities breaking heads.
(6) Graduate every three days please [illegible] the reward
by Both authorities three to requested [illegible] (3)

Do schools undergoing regulations
for Chinese students?

Dr. this affix [illegible]
Notes. No.
1 Pictures. 2 Pictures with
Agatha come next time.

Rewards.

5 yrs. course	Middle School graduate	Chü jên
8 yrs study.	" + higher.	Chin shih
11 or 11 "	" + university A.B.	Chü jên
8 yrs.	Middle school to University.	Hanlin.
	" + Imperial University. M.A.	" + Political
	" + P.S. ~~+D.~~	
16 yrs		

+ Official rank.

Those who studied before regulations in force. re-examination
Chü jên. Come immediately into official service. study + service.
years counts for degree. unofficially recognized
Schools. M.B.

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J. E. GILDER
126 E. 19th St.
New York

13 Feb.

Japanese Education and Chinese Politics.

-1-

Those who have considered China the prosperous but aimless ~~as Turkey the vicious and Korea the battered~~ laggard among the nations of the earth, were astonished by the powers of organization displayed ~~by~~ in the Boycott by means of which the Chinese protested ~~as a protest~~ against the American Exclusion Laws. Men who knew China best said that the movement was foredoomed to failure. They had reckoned with the China of two years ago; not with the China of to-day. The dispatch of a special mission to study conditions in America and Europe; the abolition of the old examination system, inaugurates army reform; the proposal to establish a national council of viceroys and governors; a sudden desire to do away with extra-territoriality, ~~the employment in official positions of men trained along modern lines; the encouragement of western learning,~~ and the anxiety to regain control of concessions granted to foreigners, ~~are all significant of the new spirit which rules the mandarinate at Peking.~~

The China-Japan War of 1894-5 proved that the victorious power had learned its lesson from the West, and that China who up to that time had been accorded no small consideration need no longer be feared. The Boxer troubles, had it not been for the mutual jealousy of the powers, would have closed the chapter that covers the seizure of Kiaochaou, Port Arthur, Weihaiwei, and Kuang Chou Wan by the Germans, Russians, English and French respectively, by the conversion of spheres of influence already delimited into recognized dependencies. By the ordeal of the late struggle, however, Japan has proven Emerged a great power, and China freed by the victories of the Island

When Baron Komura the Japanese Envoy, who recently concluded a new Manchurian Agreement with the Chinese Government, was received in audience by the Empress Dowager, she stated it as her conviction that Japan's position to-day as one of the great nations of the earth was due to her adoption of modern institutions and the reformation of her administration. The Dowager She recognizes the opportunity that now presents itself for China under the aegis of England and Japan to prepare for the ultimate trial of strength with those who would shape her affairs for their own selfish ends.

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Empire from the Russian menace, her integrity guaranteed by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, suddenly finds herself in a position to apply the lessons learned during the bitter experience of the past few years.

Influenced by the example of successful achievment, due to the adoption of certain occidental implements and the intelligent application of certain western methods, which Japan has furnished, the Manchus, reactionary, bigoted though they may be, not through any real desire for the blessings of a reformed administration, but in order to secure the power necessary to insure the integrity of their realm, have at last seemingly been convinced, as were the Japanese forty years ago, that only by learning the lessons the West is so willing to teach, can they hope to preserve their identity in the face of western aggression. Secure for the time being from external interference, they are, however, in constant dread of a revolution among their own subjects. There is a saying that a dynasty should last only two hundred and fifty years and the allotted period has already been exceeded.

The rulers of China cannot trace their line to some mythical deity who came to earth and founded his kingdom. There have been numerous both native and foreign dynasties and the Manchu conqueror succeeded the last Chinese

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emperor in 1645. For years the Chinese have plotted to drive out their overlords, and had it not been for the support the Imperialists received from the foreign powers, the aid of Gordon and Ward, the Taiping Rebellion would have been successful, and the Emperor Tao Kuang would have been the last of his line.

The success of the Japanese, whom the Chinese despise, in their conflict with the Russians, whom the Chinese fear, has not only increased the self confidence of the Peking Government, but has welded into a formidable opposition, the anti-dynastic sentiments of many Chinese who believe the Manchus directly responsible for the embroglio which might have cost them so dear. ~~As it~~ the Japanese victory in the late war has given their people for birth to ultimate success, so education has evolved the new ideals and the great movement to expel the Manchus, if it has not been directly encouraged by the Japanese, is led by men who have been ~~educated~~ schooled in Tokio, or who have taken the lessons of Japan's ~~success~~ achievement to heart. To render more ambiguous an already complicated situation, the Japanese government, by its recent action in placing the Chinese students in Tokio under the control of their Minister resident at that Capital, ~~have~~ has undertaken to support the Manchu government against the intrigues of the Chinese malcontents, whose projects they were formerly not disinclined to encourage.

Two recent incidents — the first, the Shanghai riots, the result of Japanese education, and the second, the refusal of Chinese students in Tokio to attend their classes, the outcome of the Japanese policy in its conflict with the ideas and ambitions for which that education was responsible — are significant.

The Shanghai riots, the popular expression of official ill will following a fracas in the mixed court, where a Chinese Judge and a

foreign Assessor from one of the Consulates try Chinamen arrested in the International Settlement, were, if one looks beneath the surface, another ~~phase~~ manifestation of the newly found self-respect, not only of the Chinese but of Manchu officialdom, of which the "Boycott" has been and still is a patent manifestation.

In thus deliberately bringing the matter to a crisis, the Chinese were encouraged by their successful prosecution of the embargo on American goods and the realization that the southern viceroys, unlike Yaun Shih Kai, Viceroy of Chili, were not averse to anti-foreign agitation. Along the Yangtze the native Chinese element, as opposed to the Manchu influence, is powerful, and the inaction of the Metropolitan officials was probably due to their fear that by taking strong measures and diverting the popular wrath from the American to the Manchu government, their own position might be endangered, rather than to anything more than a passive satisfaction that, as long as the injured power did not attempt coercion, the United States or any other western nation should be embarrassed.

The mixed court trouble was seized upon by the Chinese as the excuse for a long contemplated protest against the control exercised over their countrymen by a foreign municipality. They demanded native representation on the governing body, the Council; that the Powers of the Assessors should be lessened and the authority exercised by their own Judges correspondingly increased. In this attitude they have been supported by the native press, a powerful influence in Shanghai, edited by men who have studied in Japan and who in voicing their ill-digested notions concerning the "inalienable rights of man" and the "sanctity of the home", have not only lost sight of the point at issue, but ignored the fact that the hundreds of thous-

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ands of their fellow countrymen, living in the Shanghai settlements, had avoided the districts under native administration that they might be free from the rapacity and oppression of their own officials.

The riots were anti-foreign in character, and, as in the case of the boycott, the Peking government did not dare act too harshly with the enraged guild people in Shanghai, lest the lurking danger of revolution become an actuality before they were prepared.

It is because of its connection with this anti-dynastic movement, and the fact that it is more than a disagreement with the Japanese educational authorities, that the refusal of the Chinese students in Tokio to attend their classes deserves more than passing mention.

In 1902, Mr. Uchida, then Japanese Monister to Peking, and Chang Chih Tung, the viceroy of Lianghu (Hunan and Hupeh) drew up a set of regulations for the control of Chinese students in Japan. These rules provided that a Chinaman should be admitted by a Japanese institution only upon the presentation of a certificate from the Chinese legation at Tokio, that only those schools recommended by the Chinese minister should be open to his countrymen, and that that official should be invested with certain powers over the student resident in Japan. It is interesting to note that previous to the outbreak of the war, and particularly during the summer and autumn of 1903, at the time of the excitement of the Supao sedition case, it was persistently rumored that the Chinese Progressist movement was encouraged by Japan. Russia, through the chief Eunuch Li, and several high officials, wielded great influence at Peking, and it was to undermine the power of the Manchus, swayed as they were by the representations of Mr. Lessar, the Russian minister, that the Islanders used the discontent among the Chinese in the southern portion of

the empire as the obvious weapon against the machinations of their rivals.

Although frequently requested to do so by the Peking Government, the Japanese refused to enforce the regulations to which they had agreed; took cognizance of criminal cases only, and would exercise no jurisdiction over men who were regarded only as political offenders by their own government.

The number of students increased with astonishing rapidity, rising from twenty-five hundred in January, 1905, to eight thousand a year later. Among the men who flocked to Tokio were many who made their scholastic pursuits a pretext merely, and who were in reality intriguing and corresponding with their confederates at home, printing revolutionary literature and spreading it throughout the eighteen provinces through the agency of sympathetic and not altogether disinterested Japanese. The Chinese who had originally, under the leadership of Kang Yu Wei, simply demanded reform, have, since the government of itself has evinced a desire for progress, been obliged either to admit that the Manchus were preparing to heed their plea, or to confess that their real end was to do away with the present dynasty rather than to change its administrative methods.

In the autumn of 1905, ~~however,~~ the Japanese Government ~~suddenly~~ changed its attitude with regard to the students policy. With Baron Komura in Peking, doing all in his power to placate the Chinese Government, to win its confidence and to secure certain concessions for Japanese interests, the Japanese Minister of Education issued the new regulations embracing the most important provisions of the earlier instrument. Explaining their promulgation at this time, it was stated that, quartered as they were in small inns and tea houses, the Chinese students were leading immoral lives, and for the good of the community, and of the students

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themselves, it was advisable that some restraint be put upon them. The students protested against these restrictions, objecting principally to the clause which compelled them to obtain a certificate from the Chinese Minister before they might enter a Japanese school.

While the men sent at the expense of the Chinese government were not entirely in sympathy with the movement, they were in the minority, and as part of the organization maintained by their countrymen in Tokio, were obliged to join them in refusing to continue their studies until the obnoxious measures were withdrawn. They boycotted the shops in Konda, the district in which most of them were living, and, deprived of this considerable source of revenue, the local Japanese merchants urged their government to reconsider its action. The Japanese did all in their power to pacify the celestials, but to no avail. Chang Chih Tung sent six commissioners to persuade the refactory students to resume their duties, but their endeavors were fruitless. So bitter was the feeling against the Manchus, who it was considered were responsible for the attitude of the Japanese authorities, that the lives of the hundred or more Bannermen were threatened by their Chinese fellow students, and many of them left for their homes, with several hundred of the more peacefully inclined Chinese, who were anxious to avoid any trouble that might arise. The leaders of the agitation are still in Tokio and will remain until they persuade as many as possible of their fellow countrymen to shake the dust of Japan from their feet.

The new cry of "China for the Chinese" is a menace to all foreigners. ~~for taking a leaf from the Japanese book, as~~ Like Ito and Inouye, now Marquis and Count, respectively, who once set fire to the British legation in Tokio, thinking that the Shogunate would be overthrown

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in the war with England that would follow, "Young China" hopes that by embroiling their present government with the Powers they may cause its downfall. It is the Japanese who have trained the leaders. Yet the Chinamen will make few distinctions; and it is the Japanese, no less than the English and American, the Occidentals who have done the most to guide China in her development and progress, that the native reformers will attempt to drive from their shores. To the hatred of the outlander, among whom they class their teachers, the "Wojen" or dwarfs, as they call the Japanese, is added their resentment against the power so ready to foster their discontent, when it was expedient to do so, and which now not only abandons them to the tender mercies of the government they wish to overthrow, but is prepared to support that government in its endeavors to suppress a movement hitherto organized and directed from Tokio. Nor have the Chinamen been blind to the lesson of Korea. They realize that as competitors the Japanese are more dangerous than the European or American, for they can live on a plane with the native and under conditions to which the occidental would not submit, and are jealous of the increasing influence of the Islanders.

The future will show to what extent Japan will profit by her new policy. She is not only educating officials for the Manchu government, but in her schools the disciples of revolution have been, and doubtless will be, trained. Will the Manchus maintain their supremacy against the forces working for their disposition, by serious consolidation of their power and dependence upon the aid of the Island Empire, or will they, by yielding, as in 1900, to the pressure brought upon them by their people--by the "Young China" movement, endeavor to control it, direct it, and, through its agency, protect themselves against the demands of the Japanese and their possible effort to undertake the exploitation of the Middle Kingdom?

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Voicing the protest of his Government against the dispatch of troops for the Phillipines avowedly in preparation for eventualities in China , Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng , the Chinese Minister in Washington states that the persistently reported danger to foreigners is neither imminent nor probable . Under instructions from Peking he proclaims the ability of the Chinese forces to cope with any uprising threatening the lives and property of American citizens and announces that the Boycott, which he describes as an expressinn ~~by the literati and merchants of their displeasure~~ of righteous indignation ~~from~~ on the part of the literati and merchants against the provisions of the American exclusion laws and not as ~~the~~ a fanatical ~~movement~~ demonstration ~~of~~ by the ~~untutored~~ masses , ~~is~~ practically at an end . ~~Ac~~ Accepting these declarations in toto several American journals have been inclined to criticize the Administration for its misdirected ~~energies~~ military activity, notwithstanding the ominous rumours that come from the other side of the Pacific .

Telegraphic dispatches from Shanghai report the murder of French and English missionaries on the Yangtze . The most recent outrages at Nanchang following the Lienchow affair , the Peking bomb incident , the Shanghai riots and the trouble with the Chinese students in Tokyo would indicate that peace and goodwill were not as prevalent in the Celestial Empire as the Chinese Minister would lead one to beleive .

In considering his public utterances moreover it should be remembered ~~ered~~ that he is the Chinese ~~Minister~~ Representative and not a disinterested party. His predecessor Wu Ting Fang who was stationed in the United States during ~~represented his country in~~ the Boxer year 1900, was also wont to issue bulletins which were not infrequently contradicted by Press dispatches and which were ~~generally~~ rarely ~~found~~ non - partisan in character . A diplomat by virtue of his position - and properly so - holds a brief for his own Government . Should conditions apt to involve his country in difficulties ~~should~~ arise, it would be his duty , if possible, by moulding public sentiment ~~that~~ so as to ~~impression which will~~ counteract the influences disadvantageous to the interests ~~which~~ he represented. Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng

could not well announce that his Empress and her court were living in constant dread of an anti-dynastic outbreak , that the Boycott was a serious danger , fomented by men of education who even as in 1900 were playing upon the popular passions ; that the results of the Russo- Japanese war had emboldened thousands of Chinamen to openly avow anti-foreign sentiments latent for years past , since Kiachow , Port Arthur , Wei Hai Wei and KwangChou Wan were lost , since 1900 when the Allies swept from Tientsin to the capital and drove the Manchu Court to the heart of Shensi . These are the things however that the impartial observer will tell you and those who have been closely watching events in the Far East will regognize the truth of their assertions .

The Shanghai correspondent of the London "Times" in an able article deals with the " China for the Chinese " spirit which has of late attracted considerable attention . From all sides come stories of " New China " , " China Arming " of "Waking China " . They herald not the rise of a " Yellow Peril" but the growth of a determination on the part of the Chinese to combat what the justly consider the " White Danger " . The Chinaman is in the position of a ~~man owner~~ land owner who after a long sleep, wakes to discover ~~not only~~ that not only has some one ~~else~~ dispossessed him , but that a third party has been exploiting the property which ~~the outsider~~ he intruder has been deprived. ~~occupied~~ ~~pirated~~ . ~~The usurping Manchus , however , have fallen into the same slumber that besotted the Chinaman . The foreigner who has long realised the undeveloped wealth of the Middle Kingdom has wakened the latter and his sudden activity has startled the Tartar to a dull conception of the dangers that beset him~~ . Rubbing his eyes the Chinaman Celestial resents the presence of all intruders (interlopers) and in an hysterical way he desires to ~~throw off~~ discard all his shackles at once and gradually regaining conciousness after the successive shocks of the China-Japan war

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and the Boxer troubles he is emerging from the lethargy of centuries. For some years the Chinese have been flocking to Japan in ever increasing numbers and In January 1906 there were eight thousand students in and about Tokyo . ~~The Japanese triumph has inspired these men~~ . They beleive that ~~China~~ today may be compared to ~~Japan~~ under the Shugunate . They freely say that " What Japan has done we can do also. They have seen how in forty years ~~the Islanders replaced~~ war junks ~~with~~ battleships jingals ~~with~~ Murata rifles and ~~by so doing~~ defeated first China and then Russia .

~~Quick to recognize the appreciate the fact~~ that Japan by her transformation has ~~placed~~ herself among the great powers these students are not yet able to ~~realize~~ the dissimiliarity between the conditions ~~existent~~ in their own country and those which in ~~Jap~~ Japan rendered ~~this national~~ reconstruction possible .

They fail to recognize the centralization of authority under the last Tokugawa , ~~the passionate love of country~~ , the subordination of the individual the minute supervision of his every act ~~and~~ his intuitive ~~acquiescence~~ to any official mandate ~~as~~ the ~~factors~~ which ~~rendered~~ the Japanese ~~pliable~~ in the hands of the men who were to ~~the~~ shape their destinies .

How different the conditions in the vast empire on the continent , ruled by a Son of Heaven it is true but , since there have been countless dynasties , with the glamour of divinity attached to the throne itself and not to the occupant thereof . Here loose authority is weilded by a patriarchal government , ~~until recently there was not even the conception of a national sentiment~~ and individualism is more fully developed than among any other Asiatic people and until recently there ~~was scarcely a conception~~ was but a dim value of a national sentiment .

Even in Japan , the throes of renascence involved much bloodshed and had not the weight of Imperial support been on the side of the reconstructionists ~~the result might have been otherwise.~~ There were anti-foreign riots also , but the Government with infinite foresight devoted itself to winning the confidence and respect of the family of nations to which it ~~wished~~ to be admitted on an equal footing .

occidental devices and are willing to grant that to effectively rid themselves of Manchus and foreigners a ~~certain~~ measure of western training is essential . Naturally ~~therefore~~ they turn to the students agitators , whose theories they have assimilated through the public press , as the men who have acquired the requisite ~~its~~ knowledge and ~~are~~ their enlightened leaders in a righteous cause.

The officials on the other hand are entirely cognizant of the wide spread disaffection which threatens their ~~positio~~ existence . It was to check the activities of the conspirators in Tokyo that , undoubtedly as a quid pro quo for concessions in Manchuria , the Peking Government persuaded ~~the~~ Japan to enforce certain regulations for the control of Chinese students in the Island Empire . It is because they feared that drastic measures for the suppression of the boycott would divert the popular wrath from the American to ~~the Chinese~~ their own Government that the Metropolitan authorities have taken no decisive stpps to end the embargo on American goods . At Nanking , Wuchang and Canton the Viceroys did little more than publish proclamations urging the people to keep the peace and numbers of officials openly declared themselves in sympathy with the movement . In the north however where the Manchus are strong and the anti dynastic feeling correspondingly ~~suppressed~~ weak , Yuan Shih Kai the Viceroy of Chihli easily prevented any dislocation of trade and his success is sufficient proof that had his colleagues honestly endeavoured to remove the stricture on American ~~trade~~ commerce. ~~that~~ their decrees would have been obeyed .

As a sop to the reformers at home , prompted by a desire to appear as a wholly regenerate power in the eyes of the world , and in hopes that their investigations will enable ~~them~~ her to consolidate her power , the Empress Dowager has dispatched a Special Embassy to inquire into the basic principles of occidental civilization and progress . The leaders of the new China movement may accept the conciliatory advances of the government when they see the practical results of the mission .

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Vis a vis the western world the results may be more satisfactory, for the American and English publics will doubtless be considerably impressed . The choice of two genial and inarticulate officials surrounded by a body of well eduacated secretaries trained in the United States and Europe was fortunate . The High Commissioners are affable and their assistants clever, with a thourough knowledge of the galleries to which they are to play . They are well aware of what those who have never been to the East think of China, and tempering the wind to the shorn lamb , in interpreting the speeches of their chiefs furnish the information which their auditors expected. As a result the latter are pleased, for by virtue of their own discernment they found that they had already obtained a grasp of oriental affairs , for the words of the Chinese Commissioners as filtered through the medium of the young gentlemen trained at Cornell and Pennsylvania confirmed their previous impressions . Missionary societies banqueted Chinese officials in New York while in China officials were ~~great~~ pleased to hear of missionary murders on the Yangtze . It occurred to ~~very~~ few that the ~~[illegible]~~ Mandarinate which ~~was~~ so well disposed toward the foreigner dn his own ~~foreign lands~~ might regard him with different eyes when he became a complication in an oriental situation ~~[illegible]~~

The ~~The~~ Chinese High Commissioners would doubtless also have agreed with Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng in saying that ~~there~~ there was no danger of an anti-foreign outbreak in China. One of their objects in voyaging round the globe was to convince the world that the Middle Kingdom was on the eve of reform not of anarchy .

Yet when an igno-rant populace is swayed by men of superior education and intelligence whose energies instead of being employed in an effort to reform an administration are ~~directed to the~~ occupied in instigation ~~of~~ revolution and riot ; when

a Government is torn by the fear of a people it has oppressed and the ~~fear~~ dread of foreign powers whom it ~~hates~~ loathe, loathes , there would seem to be fruitful sources of trouble . When in addition th—e only troops if any which may be relied upon to ~~safeguard the interests~~ protect the of foreign residents are Yuan Shih Kai's few thousand men in the north ; when the Yangtze is garrisoned by well armed well drilled Hunanese ~~who are~~ notoriously members of secret ~~soci~~ societies with anti-dynastic ~~in whose objectives are~~ London affiliations; ~~character~~ whose hatred of Europeans is generally acknowledged and whose training makes them the more dangerous because more effective , the situation would ~~seem more serious~~ seem less reassuring. than the Chinese Minister at Washington ~~may~~ might be willing to admit .

Our own position seems clear . The exclusion laws are ~~admittedly~~ a necessary evil for we are unable to withdraw them from our statutes . Shall we then accept the boycott as the price of our immunity from the perils of yellow labor or shall we have our cake and eat it as well, and ~~by listenin~~ by acceding to the clamourings of the merchants who have lost thousands of dollars because of the interruption of their ~~our~~ trade with the orient attempt to force the Chinese to remove their embargo ~~from~~ on our exports ? We must ~~also~~ protect American citizens resident in China, not only from the troubles which may ~~arise~~ grow out of our commercial difficulties with the Celestial Empire, but from the dangers of an anti-foreign movement which may form part of the general plan to drive out the Manchus .

History is said to repeat itself . The Chinese are admittedly the most unchanging and unchangeable people ~~in the world~~ and it is universally acknowledged that from our western standpoint they have been until very recently almost wholly devoid ~~to their~~ of responsibility in their relations with dealings with the rest of the world .

Turn ~~then~~ to the story of Chinese relations with the foreign powers . Every treaty , every concession to the recognized rights of nations has been wrested from the Dragon Throne by force . The British fought for the treaty of Nanking,

(From an ethical standpoint our attitude is ambiguous although actual conditions may furnish it justification. Whatever our action may be in regard to the boycott

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The allied ~~British and~~ French troops were obliged to occupy Peking and burn the Summer Palace before they were able to secure the ratification of the treaty of Tientsin . We who held aloof while the fighting was in progress ~~allowed~~ the others ~~to~~ pull the chestnuts from the fire, and ~~shared~~ the benifits which rewarded the exertions ~~of others~~ , ~~for~~ not until 1900 ~~did~~ we accept our share of the responsibility . ~~In accord with his~~ The Chinaman respects force ; he respects little else ~~unless it be money~~. Instead of considering the suggestion that we return $ 2o,000,000, ~~now~~ justly claimed as an indemnity in expiation of a governmental crime , at a time above all others when ~~it was~~ such an act would be interpreted as an admission of weakness ~~and a desire~~ and evidence of a desire to obtain by bribery a consideration we were unable to demand, we should long ago have dispatched troops to the Phillipines even as we are doing today .

The Chinese have had the temerity to treat the United States as they would never have dared treat a European power for the foreign policies of the Continent are too ~~well known~~ thouroughly understood . It was only against the country whose ~~policy~~ had been consistently friendly that the native agitators considered themselves able to make a demonstration with impunity . The possession of a ~~Chinese~~ port by the military administration of three of the richest provinces of the Empire is surely a greater offense to a proper sense of national dignity than the perhaps unnessecessarily severe enforcement of ~~certain~~ immigration laws . Yet nothing has been done to interfere with the trade of Germany , Great Britain or Japan . ~~Nor have~~ Nor had the malcontents inaugurated such an embargo would the Chinese Government have permitted its application for ~~The~~ the Manchus would have risked involving themselves with their own people rather than suffer the inevitable retaliation of the foreigner . ~~these powers~~ .

It would seem that at last we have decided to adopt

the much-to-be-regretted but only effective means of persuading the Chinese Government to take action. By preparing to protect our citizens in the event of an outbreak we will do much to convince Peking and the subordinate provincial authorities that the time has come when ~~for~~ the boycott must be ~~sppressed~~. One of the ~~greatest~~ most influential men in the Far East some months ago declared ~~some time ago~~ that ~~the only way to accomplish~~ the siezure of a port and nothing else would accomplish this result. Such action , however would ~~scarcely have been~~ have been consistent with our traditional policy and we should have found ~~some~~ difficulty in justifying our position both at home and abroad . ~~How much~~ It is simpler ~~it is~~ to send regiments to the Phillipines admitting that they are for service in China should the need arise . ~~We~~ To avoid the possibilities of international complications that an occupation of territory might involve .

The Chinese Minister at Washington has said that there will be no anti-foreign uprising . The fact that there are several thousand men ready to leave Manila on short notice will go far to make assurance doubly sure and by convincing the Chinese Government that ~~at last~~ we are in earnest, at last go far toward ending the boycott whose existence is a constant menace to all ~~foreigners~~ accidentals residing in the Celestial Empire.

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A REPORT UPON

THE PROVINCE OF SHENGKING:

ITS RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION, AND THE TRADE OF ITS

NEWLY OPENED INLAND TREATY MARTS. [By W.D. Straight]

with a

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE TRADE OF CENTRAL MANCHURIA.

[By Charles J. Arnell,
Vice-Consul General]

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[June 29, 1907]

THE PROVINCE OF SHENGKING.

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THE PROVINCE OF SHENGKING.

ITS RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION, AND THE TRADE OF ITS NEWLY OPENED INLAND TREATY MARTS

with a

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE TRADE OF CENTRAL MANCHURIA.

General. The scarcity of reliable statistics increases the difficulty of an attempt to describe or analyze the conditions governing the inland trade of southern Manchuria, for, although the returns of the Newchwang Customs assist the investigator by tabulating the entries of foreign goods into and the export of native goods from the most important port of this region prior to 1905, the figures are not complete. During 1906, moreover, there were heavy importations through Dalny, while in addition there are numerous ports of entry, insignificant in themselves perhaps, but deserving some attention in the aggregate, located along the coast from Antung to Shanghaikuan. The data obtainable from merchants in the interior and from those Chinese officials who should be able to furnish information regarding such matters at best only afford a basis for a general conception of the character and volume of the business transacted.

It is safe to say that the trade of Manchuria has steadily increased nothwithstanding the confusion and unrest which has been almost continuous since the Boxer year. New lands have been opened to the north and immigrants encouraged by the officials to settle thereon, and while there is not the inducement offered by the wages which the Russians paid for railway coolies to attract laborers from Shantung and Chihli, there has, nevertheless

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nevertheless been a steady inflow of farm hands and prospective householders.

As a direct result of the late war the price of many commodities have been increased one hundred per cent above the normal rates and the scale of wages has been inflated. Up to the close of 1906 there was a general lack of confidence among the commercial classes. Many feared a renewal of hostilities and others had not recovered from the terrors of the struggle recently concluded. The evacuation of the military forces of Russia and Japan, however, was attended by a gradual recovery, and in the north, although there were many reports of hunghutzu activity, business was fairly steady, although heavy speculation in grain and in bean products brought disaster to several large firms.

In the province of Shengking the people were more vitally affected by the war, and this fact, together with the administrative changes which have followed the termination of hostilities have tended to retard the re-establishment of normal conditions.

The Viceroy, besides revising the internal revenue regulations of the province and imposing various new taxes at a time when trade had not entirely recovered from the effects of the war, interfered with old established commercial practices at Mukden and Liaoyang. Business at these cities, therefore, which for years had been stimulated by a complicated system of credit transfers and by the irrestricted and irresponsible issue of of "tiao" notes by grain firms as well as banking houses, has not only suffered by the prohibition of transactions in "transfer money", but, by a forced retirement of a large proportion of the paper in circulation and the limitation of the note issues has suddenly been virtually reduced to a cash basis at a time when an unwonted period of

of depression made it particularly desirable that credits should be steady.

Twelve out of the forty-six banks in Mukden and thirty-three out of the thirty-six at Laioayng failed during the last Chinese year (ending February 13, 1907), but, although it was feared that after the Chinese New Year many others would be obliged to close their doors, the efforts of the chambers of commerce successfully tided them over the crisis. Only six of the twenty large grain firms formerly engaged in the Mukden trade have survived the disasters of the past two years, when the spring selling prices have in each case been lower than the autumn purchasing prices. There has, therefore, been little demand for grain, and though the bean market rose steadily at Tiehling and in the north, the southern farmers preferred to store their excellent harvests of millet and kaoliang and await a rise. For this reason and because many of the grain firms and banks have refused to honor their notes, the amount of money in circulation has been small and a slack market for cottons and other foreign articles the immediate result of the stringency.

The interests of foreigners generally as distinguished from those of the Japanese suffered through the privileged competition of Dalny and Antung with the port of Newchwang, at which place regular duties were collected, while at the former no customs houses were established. The establishment of Japanese merchants in the interior at a time when it was impossible for foreigners to enter the war zone was resented by the latter who complained, not without reason, that military necessity was too often an excuse for the exclusion of legitimate competition.

Nor were the methods of the Military Administration of the South Manchurian Railway conducive to the natural

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ural development of American and European trade. Although there is a certain amount of what might appear to be incriminating evidence, it would be difficult to substantiate a charge that preferential rates had been granted Japanese merchants by the railway authorities. The discrimination in rates, however, in favor of Dalny and against Newchwang is undeniable; and as residence at the former port was, during 1906, virtually denied foreigners, docking and shipping facilities being practically reserved to Japanese, there was undoubtedly just provocation for much of the criticism aimed at Japan's failure to conform in practice to her published declarations.

These factors, together with the prevailing uncertainty regarding the status of the inland marts, the attempts of the Chinese Government to levy inland dues on foreign goods in these newly opened cities, and its failure to provide for the installation of customs machinery at these places have all contributed to the general uneasiness.

PROVINCE OF SHENGKING.

The population of Shengking has been estimated at between twelve and fifteen millions, but the latest official Chinese census reports only 5,409,359 inhabitants. With an area of 60,000 square miles, it is the smallest but the richest and most fully developed of the three Manchurian provinces.

Resources. Western Shengking embraces the great alluvial plain watered by the Liao River and its tributaries, and although the agricultural implements at present in use are of the crudest, the farmers are able to raise large annual crops of beans (or peas), which form the principal export of Manchuria, of

of kaoliang (sorghum millet), maize and millet.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain an accurate estimate of the amount of grain annually produced. The returns of the Newchwang Customs for 1906 show that beans and bean-cake were exported to the amount of 157,375 and 211,447 tons respectively. The Japanese press states that 5,310 tons of bean-cake and 18,785 tons of beans were carried by rail to Dalny during 1906. As the total value of the exports from this place from June 1st to December 31st, 1906, was $3,592,948.00, the greater portion thereof undoubtedly being beans ahd beanwake, it is to be presumed that the amounts were somewhat in excess of the published figures.

The Board of Revenue at Peking has announced that 117,918 shih (about 10,528 tons) pf millet is annually produced in S hengking. It is locally stated that the total production of the province amounts to about 352,804 tons per annum, this figure including grain of all sorts, valued at about $20,000,000 U. S. gold.

Wheat. No attempt has as yet been made to introduce wheat growing on a large scale in southern Manchuria; and the fact that kaoliang serves, not only as food, but as fodder, fuel and building material, makes that staple a necessity of life, and its production could not be materially curtailed without seriously interfering with the domestic economy of the farmers.

Opium. It is estimated that 31,774 acres devoted to poppy cultivation annually produce 956,397 pounds of opium, valued at $5,738,-382 U. S. gold.

Miscellaneous. Tobacco and hemp are produced in large quantities north and east of Mukden, the former

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former being exported through Chinchow to Shantung and Chili.

Timber. The felling of timber near the headwaters of the Yalu is an important and profitable industry, which has been interrupted and restricted during the past few years owing to the fact that no agreement for the organization of the joint stock Chino-Japanese company has as yet been effected in accordance with the Manchurian Agreement of 1905.

Wild ginseng, highly valued among the Chinese on account of its alleged medicinal qualities, is found in the same region.

Wild silk. The production of wild silk yields large annual returns, the hills, particularly in the southeastern portion of the province, being particularly suitable to the healthy growth of the species of scrub oak on which the silk worm thrives.

Skins, etc. Furs and skins have been largely exported from Manchuria, pigs' bristles, Mongolian hides and wool, dog and goat skins, have been sent via Hsinmintun to Tientsin.

Minerals. Coal. The eastern portion of the province is mountainous. There are rich deposits of coal in the hills that rise to the east of the Liao valley; and, while native collieries have been worked for many years, it is only since the advent, first, of the Russians, then, of the Japanese, that an attempt has been made, notably at Fushun, Yentai, and Penhsihu, to develop these mines by improved methods.

Gold, etc. Deposits asserted by competent engineers to be immensely valuable, of gold, silver, copper

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copper and iron are found in the region of Tunghuahsien and along the upper waters of the Yalu; but have thus far remained practically unexploited.

ADMINISTRATION.

Prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War the provincial administration of Shengking was headed by the Tartar-General and Viceroy*, assisted by a Civil Governor and a Manchu Lieutenant-General. Five Boards of War, Punishment, Revenue, Works and Ceremonies, respectively, were presided over by Vice-Presidents, who in their several departments were colleagues of the Viceroy. There were two "circuits", one under the Taotai of the Eastern Marches, who resided at Fenghuangcheng; and the Shanhaikuan circuit under a Taotai with the rank of Brevet Provincial Judge residing at Newchwang.

Since the arrival of the present Viceroy** the entire system has been altered. The Civil Governorship has been abolished and the functions of the Five Boards have been assumed by the Viceroy, who has delegated the performance of his new duties to various offices,- the Provincial Treasury, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Justice, and the Bureau of Mines, Public Works, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Education, and Foreign Affairs, the Land and Tax Offices, the S alt Monopoly, and Telegraph Administration.

The Manchu Military organization has been left unchanged.

Upon the opening of the Antung Customs House the Taotai of the Eastern Marches was made Customs Taotai at that port, the Shanhaikuan Taotai having long performed similar functions for Newchwang.

With the gradual influx of immigrants numerous new magistracies have been created and the more important of

* The highest provincial authority stationed at Mukden, up to April, 1907, bore the double title of Tartar General of Fengtien and Viceroy of Shengking.

** The Viceroy, Chao Erh Sun, has now been transferred to Ssechuan, and the entire administrative system in Manchuria will be changed under his successor.

of the old ones raised to the dignity of prefedtures.

The Viceroy Chao Erh Sun has in many ways shown himself to be an enlightened and progressive official. He has actively encouraged projects likely to increase the prosperity of the region under his control. Under his auspices chambers of commerce have been formed in all the principal trading centers, and the local officials have been disposed to treat with the merchants and consult with them on all matters affecting trade. These chambers have now interested themselves in the formation of "self-government" boards, organizations which it is hoped will eventually make represent tive municipal government possible.

Chambers of Commerce.

Self-Government. Although the methods by which the people might best be prepared for self-government have been generally discussed in the local press and by the chambers of commerce, as has already been remarked, but little real progress has been made thus far. It must be said, however, that the fact that the movement has been undertaken with the support of the official classes in itself bespeaks an unusual absence of the reactionary feeling. The Viceroy has appropriated 3,000 taels for the installation of a school of municipal administration and premises have been secured outside the Little South Gate of Mukden. This institution has been placed under the direction of the Provincial Commissioner of Education, who is assisted by two consulting secretaries and twenty-one other officers, the monthly salary list totaling taels 2060.00.

Local officials have been ordered to submit the names of those among the gentry of the city and vicinity whom they consider fitted by education and experience to

to be trusted with the responsibility of assuming the direction of the municipal administration. The men selected in this manner are to be trained in the school above referred to and upon the completion of their course will be eligible for election as members of the municipal government, which, it is stated, will be supported by general taxation.

The subjects included in the course of study are local geography, elementary drawing, arithmetic, law and municipal government. A Japanese instructor has been engaged to teach the above, but, as he is unacquainted with the Chinese language, it is stated that little has been accomplished during his incumbency.

Similar schools are to be opened in Tiehling and Liaoyang. The impending changes in the provincial administration, which have been anticipated for some time have interrupted work for the present and further nothing will be done until the new Viceroy and Governor are installed.

Suppression of Opium Habit. The authorities have been active in enforcing the provisions of the anti-opium edict of last year, and it is expected that all dens will be finally closed by the early part of June. Proclamations in su hua, the vernacular, have been posted everywhere throughout the city urging the people to abandon the use of the drug.

There have in the past been 1600 dens in Mukden, the daily consumption averaging 200 packets or about 1000 pounds per day. It is stated also thatabout 2600 pounds of bean oil have been daily used in the opium lamps.

Education. During his term of office Chao Erh Sun has done much to encourageeducation. Substantial brick buildings have been erected at Mukden to house teachers and scholars

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ars and to give adequate accomodation for instruction, and temples throughout the rural districts, where they have not been converted into stations for the local police are utilized as primary schools. The officials have taken a keen interest in the progress of the work, visiting the institutions which have been opened and in addresses delivered on various occasions urging the scholars to devote themselves to the pursuit of their studies.

As a result of the late war the conditions prevailing throughout Shengking have been far from normal. It is undoubtedly true, however, that one of the consequences of this struggle has been to impress upon the people generally the necessity for augmenting their own national strength; and this fact has been repeatedly emphasized and brought to their attention by the officials and by the native press which has, in Mukden, at least, a very considerable circulation.

The Chinese youths are apparently greatly interested in their work, and all reports confirm the impression conveyed by the earnest manner of these students, that they are sincere in their desire to acquire and benefit by the "new learning". The growth of the educational movement has been so rapid throughout the Empire, however, that thedemand for instructors has far exceeded the supply of competent men available for the positions, with the result that in the province of S hengking, while there are undoubtedly a number of excellent men engaged in school work, the majority are remarkable for their energy rather than their ~~xxxxxxxx~~ erudition.

It is but natural that up to the present more time has been spent in inaugurating the new system and in installing the schools in suitable buildings than in perfecting the curriculum, while the new caps and uniforms and the novelty of the physical exercise, military drill and patriotic songs may be responsible for much of the enthusiasm

enthusiasm at present evinced by the scholars, and may influence the minds of these youths in a manner quite out of proportion to their real value.

Although there are but five Japanese employed in educational work in Shengking (Agricultural College not included), a number of the Chinese instructors have received their training in Japan and the methods of instruction, the physical exercise, marching, songs and uniforms are modeled on Japanese lines.

It is of course too early to anticipate with any degree of assurance the consequences of this movement; but it is doubtless safe to say that any such manifest quickening of the popular mind must indicate a process of transformation which will profoundly affect the nation.

There are 521 primary schools in the province, 48 of which are in Mukden. There are 18,348 pupils in this grade with about 800 teachers. The courses are for five years in the schools of the second and four years in those of the first grade. The average age is seven to fourteen years. A nominal tuition of from twenty to thirty cents per month is collected.

In four middle schools there are 396 pupils aged between fifteen and twenty-one years. In a four-year course they are instructed in English, in addition to the Chinese classics, grammar, history, gedgraphy, science and mathematics, commenced in the primary schools. Five taels per month is collected from each student.

There are twenty-six normal schools throughout the province, with 1536 pupils aged between twenty-one and thirty years. In these institutions the Government supplies food and lodging as well as text-books.

There are four girls' schools, one of them a normal school, in Mukden, with 351 pupils.

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Eleven special schools, of Law, Engineering, Municipal Administration, Languages for Mongols, an Industrial School, Manual Training school, Gymnasium, Teachers' Training School, Kindergarten, and school for the study of Phonetic Chinese, as well as a Military School, have been established in Mukden.

Police. Efficient, well-drilled, well-armed, and active police forces have been organized at all the larger cities of the province. The men carry rifles or heavy sticks, their uniforms are neat and serviceable, black in winter and khaki for summer wear. They are well housed and well paid, and at some places Japanese instructors have been engaged to drill the recruits. At Tatungkou there are fifty men with two instructors, who give daily lectures, in Japanese, on the history of police administration, continental and Japanese police organization, et cetera.

There are both mounted and unmounted forces; and at Mukden particularly they have been active in their efforts to suppress the petty robberies and disorder which have been the natural consequences of the disturbed conditions of the past few years. The depredations of the hunghutzu, mounted bandits, who have for years terrorized the rural districts have been largely restricted, and numerous captures and executions have exercised a most salutary effect.

Military. No steps have as yet been taken to recruit large forces for the provincial army, but the men, about five thousand in number, located in and about Mukden are admirably trained and armed generally with rifles purchased from the Japanese. A number of Japanese military instructors are employed.

It

It is proposed to organize a considerable force in Manchuria, to be placed under the direction of an official especially appointed for the post by the Central Government.

The Imperial Commission which visited Manchuria in the autumn of 1906 memorialized the Throne at length concerning the steps necessary to secure a rapid recovery and development in the Three Eastern Provinces. It is proposed to conserve the Liao River, to extend the Chinese railways, to operate mines and to undertake extensive administrative reforms.

Time alone will show whether these suggestions, academically excellent but expensive in execution, will be accepeted and acted upon with tangible results.

Taxation. The provincial system of revenue collection was simplified and revised in November, 1906; but the new scheme has not as yet been generally enforced. A number of duties were abolished, and two taxes, a 1 or 1 1/2 % "production" and a 2 1/2 % "consumption" tax substituted therefor. An official charge of 5.3% on the value of property is made for the registration of the transfer thereof, and a fee of one tael is charged for issuing a deed. In addition to the taxes above named, there is a land tax of less than $0.50 (gold) per acre per annum, the Salt Monopoly, and the opium, tobacco, wine, animal and cart taxes, which, although they amount to less, considered as a whole, than the levies imposed elsewhere in China, are nevertheless calimed to be more than the people can afford to pay. Indications are not lacking, however, that the abuse of their positions by the tax collectors has been responsible, rather than the excessive amounts legally charged, for the

difficulties

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difficulties that have arisen.

Customs Houses. Customs houses have not as yet been established at any of the newly opened interior cities; nor have the details of the system of collection, which, it is hoped, will be less complicated than that in force elsewhere in China, been fixed. It is probable, however, that foreign merchants will pay the "production" tax on native produce purchased in the interior for export, and the "consumption" tax on imports when they have passed beyond the limits of the open cities. A Chief Commissioner has been appointed for Mukden, with other Commissioners of Customs subordinate to him located at Antung, Dalny, Harbin and Kirin. Provisional regulations to govern the trade between these inland marts and the traffic in foreign and native goods between these places and foreign countries and other parts of China have been drawn up, but have not as yet been the subject of negotiation.

Revenue. The Archives of the Provincial Treasury of Shengking were destroyed during the Boxer outbreak of 1900, and, owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing since that time, no accurate record has been preserved of either collections or disbursements. The local officials state that the revenue probably never exceeded taels 1,200,000 per annum. Under the more efficient administration of Chao Erh Sun, however, the collections between the 7th moon of the 31st and the end of the 6th moon of the 32nd year of Kuanghsu (August,1905 to August, 1906) are given as follows:

Tax.	Amount Collected.	
1. Weight and Measure Tax	Taels	913,490.00
2. Likin		329,098.00
3. Taxes in Eastern Marches		359,260.00
4. Timber Tax		43,256.00
5. River transport grain tax	Taels	29/931.00
6. Grain speculation tax		71,516.00
7. Newchwang 8 per mille tax		146,541.00
8. Tobacco tax		67,281.00
9. Wine tax		345,901.00
10. Opium and opium land tax		310,608.00
11. Salt monopoly		1,183,591.00
12. Boat tax		15,270.00
TOTAL	Taels	3,805,653.00

The land tax is stated to amount to 38,708.00 taels annually.

It is estimated that the provincial taxes, duties, imposts and excises should, if honestly accounted for, yield approximately 10,000,000 taels per annum.

The disbursements for the past year, including considerable expenditure for public works, education, and military equipment, as well as the outlay attendant upon the inauguration of new administrative departments, are estimated at 4,000,000 taels, special appropriations having been made by the Central Government to supplement the inadequate provincial collections.

Posts and Telegraphs. As in the case of the plan for Customs organization, a special department of the Chinese Imperial Posts has been created for Manchuria. From Mukden the Chief Postal Commissioner will direct a foreign staff and supervise the work of offices, whose it is expected will ultimately be increased to about one hundred and fifty located throughout the Three Eastern Provinces. Some difficulty has been experienced thus far in establishing satisfactory communications between the various portions of Manchuria on account of the lack of a thorough understanding between the authorities of the different railways operating in Manchuria. It has been necessary, moreover, to utilize the Japanese postal machinery in the transmission of Chinese mail matter, which has resulted in frequent misunderstandings. While no arrangement has as yet been effected

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effectedto insure the delivery by the Chinese Post Office in southern Manchuria of mail borne to East Asia by the trans-Siberian Railway, it is now possible, thanks to a special ruling by the Chief Postal Commissioner, to forward through the Chinese Post through its Harbin office letters addressed to Europe or America.

Between the inland cities not located on the railway lines courier services have been inaugurated, and, although the native postal hongs which have in the past served the Chinese public still function, the business of the Government offices is rapidly increasing. The Mukden office alone sells about $3,000.00 worth of stamps per month, and during the first quarter of 1907 issued $48,000.00 worth of money orders. The business of this office has increased nearly ten-fold in the past year and a half, and it has been necessary to open branch offices throughout the city.

Japanese post-offices are established in the southern Manchurian cities along their railway lines, and Russian post offices function from Kuangchengtzu northward at the principal cities.

During the progress of the war the service inaugurated by the Chinese Posts was in many instances suspended, and it has only been within the past year that new offices have been opened and old ones reestablished. A number which had been installed before the war are still non-existent; but the new administration contemplates a rapid development as soon as the executive offices are located at Mukden, where buildings have only recently, after great difficulty, been obtained.

The offices are as follows:-

Yingkou*
Liaoyang*
Tiehling*
Maimaikai*
Haicheng*
Mukden*
Kaiyuan*
Kuangchengtze*

Shuangchengfu***
Tsitsihar**
Tienchuangtai*
Kaichou
Tungchiangtzu*
Ahsiho ***
Hulan ***
Kuangning
Yichou **
Chinghoso
Changtu *
Fakumen *
Chienwai **
Wafangtien **
Hsinlitun **
Fenghuangcheng **
Hsiuyen **
Pamiencheng *
Takushan **
Harbin **
Chaoyangfu
Chinchou
Hsinmintun
Kirin *
Peituanlintzu **
Kaopantzu
Tatungkou **
Kaochiao **
Ningyuan
Kungchuling *
Tienchiaochang *
Chungchienso **
Fuchou **
Chienchang **
Chenan **
Tashihchiao **
Hsungyao **
Antung **

* Reopened after the war. ** Newly opened. *** Not yet open.

So-called "linguist" clerks are located at all places of importance, and letters addressed in English are generally delivered without delay.

Foreign postal officers are now stationed at Yingkou (Newchwang), Mukden and Harbin.

Telegraphs. The Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration has established offices throughout Manchuria. New lines have been constructed since the war, and, although some opposition was offered by the Japanese military authorities to their crossing the line of the South Manchurian Railway, this difficulty has been overcome. Wires formerly controlled by the Russians have, moreover, been transferred to Chinese hands, and the service, therefore, is now operating in all centers of importance except Antung.

All offices accept English messages. They are as follows:

Shengking Province.

Chinchou
Changtu
Fakumen
Yichou
Kungchuling
Yingkou (Newchwang)
Mukden.
Hsinmintun

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Tiehling.
Tungchiangtzu

Kirin Province.

Changchun (Kuangchengtzu)
Hunchun*
Kirin
Yitungchou
Ninguta*
Petuna*

Harbin

Heilungchiang Province.
Aigun*
Mergen*
Helampo*
Tsitsihar*

* Transferred by Russia.

Telephones. At Mukden there are two telephone services, the public exchange operated by Japanese and the Chinese official line connecting the various yamens, police offices and government bureaus. The two systems are connected.

The Japanese have a long-distance service along the railway lines from Dalny to Mengchiatun, with a branch to Newchwang and a second between Mukden and Antung. Instruments are also in use at Liaoyang, Tiehling, Antung and Tatungkou, having in all of these places been originally installed by the military authorities. The Chinese, however, have appreciated the advantage of this method of communication and propose to control their own lines and to install systems in Kirin and Kuangchengtzu.

Mints. There are two mints in Manchuria at the present time, at Mukden and Kirin. At the former, I am informed by the Chinese officials, whose figures seem somewhat vague, 643,333 pounds of copper were used during 1906. 36,000,000 coins were stamped, of which 90% were 10-cash pieces weighing two mace, and 10% twenty-cash pieces weighing four mace each. The Viceroy of Shengking arbitrarily fixed a value of 1000 cash = $1.00 (silver). The issues were therefore valued at $324,000.00 and $36,000.00 (silver), approximately

mately $160,000.00 and $17,500.00 U. S. gold, respectively. No silver, except small amounts for paying the salaries of the employees, has been coined at the Mukden mint since May 1905.

The Kirin Mint during 1906 issued $10,274,025.00 (silver) in one dollar, fifty, twenty, ten and five cent pieces. Figures regarding the respective amounts of these different denominations have not been obtainable. No gold has been coined in Manchuria.

Currency. The Mexican dollar is current throughout Manchuria, while small coin, ten and twenty-cent pieces, of which it is estimated there are $6,000,000.00 in circulation in the Province of Shengking, tiao notes, and ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred (or ten ten cents) cent, and one, five and ten-dollar notes issued by the Viceregal Bank, are used for nearly all retail transactions. Chinese official figures place the number of tiao notes in circulation at Mukden at 1,600,000 tiaos, or about $130,000.00 U. S. gold. The same authorities state that $628,332.00 (silver) in Viceregal paper are in use in this city, while the Yokohama Specie Bank gives the figure at $2,300,000.00 (silver).

At Antung it is estimated that there is a total of about $1,700,000.00 (silver) in circulation, in small coin, sycee and bank notes. It is probable that in the entire province there are about twenty millions of silver dollars, yen etc., or about $10,000,000.00 U. S. gold, in circulation at the present time. This estimate does not include the figures for Newchwang.

Roubles and silver yen notes are used at varying rates in northern and southern Manchuria respectively, the former commanding a better average price as they are accepted at their face value at any branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, while the latter are discounted at Tientsin and

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and Shanghai. Japanese war notes, of which there are still a considerable number in use, are accepted by the Specie Bank at par with silver yen,but are rated a little higher with the native money-changers, as the man on the street is more familiar with these notes than with the recently issued Specie Bank paper.

The value of the local taels, like weights and measures, varies at each place; but the Newchwang transfer tael is used for practically all transactions between the interior and the sea-board. Shanghai accounts are generally paid either directly, or through Newchwang transfer money, in Shanghai taels.

The South Manchuria Railway Company accepts only silver or gold yen or war notes; the Japanese Posts and Telegraph the same; while the Chinese Posts and Telegraphs deal in Mexican dollars, receiving Japanese currency or small coin at a 10% discount.

Banks. Foreign Banking facilities in Manchuria are limited to those offered by the Russo-Chinese Bank, with branches at Kirin, Kuangchengtzu, Newchwang, Harbin, Tsitsihar and Hailar, and a projected installation at Mukden; the Yokohama Specie Bank, which maintains offices at Dalny, Port Arthur, Newchwang, Liaoyang, Mukden, Tiehling, Kuangchengtzu, and Antung, and proposes to open at Harbin and Kirin; and the First and Fifty-Eighth Banks, with branches at Antung only.

Native banks, notably the branches of the Government or Hu pu Bank at Mukden and Kuangchengtzu, as well as Newchwang, the Viceregal Bank or Kuan Yin Hau, an institution organized under the patronage of the retiring Viceroy Chao Erh Sun, as well as other Chinese houses, are used by foreigners in transmitting funds to Shanghai, generally through Newchwang, to that port, or to other cities in China.

China.

The Yokohama Specie Bank at the present time makes an initial charge of one yen and fifty sen, or fifty cents gold, on commercial paper, charging 1/8% for ordinary and 1/4% for telegraphic transfers. This institution is unwilling, in Manchuria, to open accounts in any currency save Japanese silver yen. Deposits are accepted in small coin at from ten to fifteen per cent discount, and in Mexican dollars at a 3 to 5% premium; but, while drafts fax on China ports for either taels or Mexican dollars are obtainable, transfers between the Manchurian offices of the bank must be made in Japanese currency. So heavy is the loss suffered on transfers made through this bank that many Chinese firms who find equal difficulty, with their own bankers, in securing more favorable rates between Manchurian cities and Chefoo, or between the interior and Newchwang, not infrequently dispatch messengers who personally bear the "small coin" from one place to another, for this currency, although it is the medium most generally in use, is not regarded with favor by the bankers.

Both the Russo-Chinese and the Yokohama Bank have extensive connections with the Chinese mercantile community. The former institution acted as the agent of the Russian Government before the war, and it will require considerable time to unravel the tangled threads by which the bank bound its politico-financial associates. It is stated that, while the bank will continue to act as agent for the Government in Manchuria, its operations will in the future be largely controlled by the "Credit Lyonaise". The Yokohama Specie Bank loans sums not exceeding $5,000.00 (silver) to guaranteed Chinese, charging 10% interest thereon. The various agents of this institution are interesting themselves in the promotion of joint Chino-Japanese enterprises.

It

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It is stated that the Industrial Bank of Japan will open in Manchuria, prepared to make loans on crops and to function as a savings bank, forms of business which have heretofore not been undertaken by foreign or native institutions, but which should be profitable as soon as they are thoroughly understood and appreciated by the public.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

Ports of Entry. Along the southern coast of Shengking, the only one of the Three Eastern Provinces which possesses a seaboard, there are a number of ports, few of which, however, are of any considerable importance. Antung, the main port of entry and export for southeastern Manchuria, and Tatungkou, have exported wild silk, timber and maize, and imported small stocks of foreign goods; while Takushan and Pitsewo to the east, and Chinchou to the west, of the Liaotung Peninsula, each year harbor large numbers of junks. Through these places there has been a certain trade, whose value it would be difficult to ascertain, with the coast cities of Shantung and Chihli; but the areas profiting thereby have been comparatively insignificant. Thanks to the absence of Customs , Dalny has flourished during the prolongation of abnormal conditions created by the war. The future of this town, however, is still problematical, as its development will depend upon its advantages as an ice-free port, favored by special transportation facilities, which will nullify the more favorable location of Newchwang, if not actually discriminate against that port, as opposed to its undesirable situation in a thinly populated region at the end of a long railway haul. Newchwang is the most important point of entry and export. Foreign interests have long been established

lished there, and the city is connected by radiating cart-roads, the Liao River and its tributaries, and the South Manchuria and Imperial Chinese Railways, with all the important marts in the valleys of the Liao and Sungari.

Communications.

Railways. Southern Manchuria may be divided into two spheres, one served by the Imperial Railways of North China, and the other, which enlarges gradually as it extends northward through Shengking and into Kirin Province, by the South Manchuria Railway.

The former road taps the country west of the Liao River, connecting Newchwang and Hsinmintun as well as Mukden, which has now been made the northern terminus of the road, with Chingwantao, an ice-free port, Tientsin and Peking. A new line to the rich coal district at Hsinchiu, about sixty miles northwest of Hsinmintun, is projected, and the Throne has recently sanctioned the extension of this railway from Hsinmintun via Tounanfu, a new city in eastern Mongolia, to Tsitsihar, and thence northward to Aigun on the Amur. It is hoped, moreover, that a branch line may be built to connect this railroad with the Kirin-Kuangchengtzu service.

The Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway was only recently acquired from the Japanese, who had constructed a rough line during the war. It will be necessary to relay the tracks, which are now 3' 6" gauge, substituting the standard therefor, and to bridge the Liao River near Hsinmintun. Although the transfer agreement recently signed in Peking specified that the Chief Accountant and Engineer of this road should be Japanese, the regular management of the the North China Railways will handle the line for the present at least, and it is hoped that within the next months a twenty-four hour service may be inaugurated between Mukden and

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and Peking.

The main line of the South Manchurian Railway, transferred to the Japanese by the Russians by the treaty of Portsmouth, connects Mengchiatun, a station five miles south of Kuangchengtzu, and Dalny. There are branch lines from Tashihchiao to Newchwang, to Port Arthur, to the Yentai and Fushun coal mines, and between Mukden and Antung. The railway was transferred to the civilian company by the military authorities, who had been responsible for its operation since it was acquired during the war, on the first of April. The gauge is now 3' 6" on the main line and branches, except the Antung road, which is 2' 6". It is hoped that another year will witness the complete alteration of the road from the present to the standard gauge. Two years will be required to relay the Antung line, and it is not improbable that the route may be changed, the northern terminus being either Liaoyang or Kirin, rather than Mukden.

No satisfactory understanding has as yet been reached with the Russians regarding the connection between the Chinese Eastern and South Manchurian lines at Kuangchengtzu. The Japanese, however, contemplate moving the terminal station from Mengchiatun to a point north of the city of Kaungchengtzu, in order to connect with the line from this place to Kirin, in whose construction the Japanese are interested.

It has also been proposed to build a railway from Hailungcheng, a point ninety miles to the east of the South Manchuria Railway, and located in the center of valuable coal fields, to Kaiyuan, the main station between Kaungchengtzu and Teihling.

Cart. The extension of the Imperial Chinese Railways north from Hsinmintun will open a new route by which the beans and bean products of western Manchuria may be transported to the seacoast. The effect of this competing line, however, on the course of trade may be considerably

considerably modified by the fact that Japan is the principal purchaser of beans and bean products, which form the staple export of Manchuria, and it will be but natural, therefore, that the bulk of the trade will be borne by the Japanese railway, while the new line will be forced to meet the competition of both cart and river transport for the carriage of that portion of the annual output destined for South China.

It will be impossible, until the Japanese railway is placed upon a permanent operating basis, accurately to gauge the effect which the competition of the carts, until now the principal winter carriers, will have upon the railway receipts. These vehicles may be secured for from $2.50 to $3.00 (small coin) per day for a four-animal cart capable of hauling two tons thirty miles a day over the hard winter roads. The South Manchuria Railway has up to the present time chargedfive sen per ton per mile, which, since the carters' charges are made in small silver, is in excess of the cart traffic. This difference may, moreover, be augmented to the advantage of the carter, as his draught animals are used in the fields during the spring and autumn, and must, therefore, be given winter employment, if only at a rate calculated to cover the cost of maintenance, and prices therefore might be lowered to such an extent that the railway would not be able to meet the competition except where time was a factor, which it hs not been in the past, of considerable importance to the shipper.

The main cart roads run north from Newchwang to Hsinmintun, Fakumen, Chengchiatun, Tounanfu and Tsitsihar, Petuna and Hulan, from Newchwang to Liaoyang, Mukden, Tiehling, Kaiyuan and Kuangchengtzu, to Kirin, Ahsiho, Ninguta and Sansing.

River Transport. The Liao River is navigable as far as Tungchinagtzu

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chiangtzu about one hundred and fifty miles inland, and in the past there has been a very large river-borne traffic practically non-existent since the war, fully ten thousand junks of from two to ten tons burden having been employed in the transport of beans and grain to the coast and of imports into the interior.

An attempt will probably be made in the near future to conserve this stream and the resultant increase in trade should be considerable. Located on, or not far from the,Liao, are the cities of Tiehling, Hsinmintun and Fakumen.

The Taitzu and Hun Rivers flowing past Liaoyang and Mukden respectively, and the Ching River, on which Kaiyuen is situated, are navigable at certain seasons of the year, but only for very shallow draught vessels, drawing from elven to eighteen inches. The Hun and the Ching are both tributaries of the Liao, while the Taitzu joins the former stream not far from Liaoyang.

Freights are charged on the "piece", or every 160 lbs., at varying rates. Miscellaneous goods, drills, piece goods, cotton yarn, between Mukden and Newchwang, being borne for 2.6, 3.8, 5.2, 7.8 tiaos respectively, or from 20 to 60 cents gold per piece. With the rivers in their present state deliveries are uncertain and notwithstanding the difference in the cost of shipment the railway carries the bulk of the traffic not transported by cart.

THE OPEN CITIES.

The population of Manchuria is almost entirely agricultural. The residents of the treaty marts, besides which there are but few places of importance, do not exceed 10% of the total number of inhabitants. Their wants are few

few, their clothing is simple, their implements, furniture and utensils are rough and crude. It is impossible, for instance, to buy goood curios or expensive hard wood furniture in Mukden, the capital city. The heaviest imports are for food, clothing and light; flour, cotton cloths and kerosene oil. The artisans are comparatively unskilled, wild silk grown in Manchuria is exported to Shantung and not woven by local looms, and manufacturing activity is confined to the fabrication of those articles indispensable in the prosecution of the simple industries upon which the inhabitants depend for their livelihood.

While Kuangchengtzu and Kirin in the north may be regarded as secondary depots, drawing their stocks from the seaboard and redistributing these goods through large areas, the cities of Shengking, because of their proximity the one to the other and since they all maintain direct and intimate relations with Newchwang or Dalny, importing foreign goods in quantities sufficient to meet the local demand and exporting the produce grown in their vicinity or transported thither from the north, are the points of distribution and collection for limited spheres.

As the Military Administrations established throughout the regions occupied by the Japanese armies during the war werewithdrawn, Mukden and Antung, opened by the American-Chinese Commercial Treaty of 1903, Tatungkou, by the Chino-Japanese Treaty of the same year, and Fakumen, Hsinmintun, Tiehling, and Tungchiangtzu, in Shengking, Kirin and Kuangchengtzu, Harbin, Tsitsihar and Manchuli, in Kirin Province, by the Chino-Japanese Manchurian Agreement of 1905, have been declared open to international residence and trade; while Fenghuangcheng and Liaoyang, also in Shengking, will be opened, officially, in the near future. At both places Japanese consular officers function atthe present

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present time, and they are, therefore, to all practical purposes, on the same footing as the other inland marts.

MUKDEN. The capital of the most powerful satrap in the Three Eastern Provinces, ancient stronghold of the Manchu Dynasty, whose founders lie buried to the north and the east and whose decaying palace is located in the heart of the city, Mukden is commercially as well as politically the most importantcity in Shengking, if not in all Manchuria.

Low hills rise from the plains in which the city lies, their line which stretches north and south being broken by the valley of the Hun River, which here opens into the great Liao plain, the shallow stream, navigable only at certain seasons of the year, flowing in a southwesterly direction and passing about two and one-half miles south of the walls of Mukden.

The population of the city is given as 158,132, three-fifths of which number are males. There are about three thousand Japanese civilians and a handful of foreigners. About one-fourth the total number of inhabitants live within the brick-walled, or inner, city, a square enclosure with two gates in each of its four faces, and the remainder reside in the suburbs, which are surrounded by an irregular mud wall approximately ten miles in length.

The station of the South Manchurian Railway is two miles distant from the outer wall and connected with the main thoroughfares of the city by an excellent macadamized road laid by Japanese contractors. From this point lines run to Hsinmintun, Antung and to the junction at Suchiatun, six miles south of Mukden, where the Fushun branch leaves the

the main route, giving grounds for the hope that under favorable circumstances the city may develop as a railroad and manufacturing center.

The public buildings, yamens and governmental offices, shops and private residences are substantially constructed of brick and stone. The streets are gay with parti-colored signs and banners, and the general impression created in the mind of the observer is that the officials and merchants alike enjoy a rough and hardy prosperity, that there is little luxury, and little poverty and vice.

Roads. Large sums have been expended in road building, with results, however, that can scarcely be considered commensurate with the outlay involved.

While the highroads through the province are in a wretched state, nothwithstanding the projects of the Viceroy for their repair, admirable proclamations are issued urging the people to plant trees by the waysides and along the watercourses; and, although piles of noisome filth greet the traveler entering Mukden by any gate save that through which passes the main road to the station, a considerable appropriation has recently been made for laying out a public park to be planted with trees purchased in Japan and enlivened by booths and teahouses for the amusement of the public.

Schools. There are forty-six schools in Mukden, with a total of 298 teachers and 3,513 boys and youths, and 351 girls receiving instruction therein. An Agricultural College and Experiment Station has been established, and ~~xxx~~ Japanese instructors engaged to demonstrate the uses of modern agricultural machinery, to study the soil and produce of the province, and to attempt tp breed sheep and cattle. A school for the study of phonetic Chinese has

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has recently been established.

Police, etc. Mukden is well policed and lighted. The retiring Viceroy has established an hospital with foreign doctors in attendance, officially inspected abattoirs, and a brick kiln furnished with modern machinery, while serviceable foreign-style furniture is made at an industrial institute which is connected with the provincial mint.

Tramway. A Japanese company with 300,000 yen capital has obtained the right to construct a horse-car line from the railway station through the western suburb to the northern of the two gates in the west city wall and around the city to the north gate on the east side. It is expected that electricity will eventually be employed in the operation of this road.

Telephones are in use throughout the city, there being two services, the official Chinese system and the public exchange inaugurated by the Japanese.

Industries. The principal articles manufactured in Mukden, cart wheels and coffins, supply only the city and its immediate vicinity. The local tanners are reported to be the most expert in China and formerly controlled the fur markets of Manchuria. Since the war, however, trade has been dull, prices high, and many of the dealers have moved elsewhere. There are forty bean-mills with an output of 3,000 cakes per day. Dyeing establishments prepare uncolored cotons and silks for the market; and timber yards, brick kilns and distilleries are operated in sufficient numbers to satisfy the local needs.

Exhibition. Following the example of the Japanese, the retiring

retiring Viceroy planned to hold at Mukden a Chinese Commercial and Industrial Exhibition. The buildings are nearly completed, but the project must now depend for its success upon the interest evinced by the new administration.

TRADE.

Imports. There are over one hundred large native firms which deal to a greater or less extent in foreign goods; twenty of these firms have an estimated working capital of between fifteen and one hundred thousand taels. Two occidental concerns, one German Chinese and the other Anglo-German, are represented by foreigners, and are engaged in the import and export business; the British-American Tobacco Company, represented by an Englishman, makes Mukden the headquarters for a considerable district, while the British firms, Jardine, Mathieson and Company, and Butterfield and Swire, and the German firms, Arnhold, Karberg and Company, Mandel and Company, Carlowitz and Company, and the German-Chinese firm, Bielfeldt and Sun, maintain Chinese agents under the supervision of foreign managers who from time to time tour this region. There are three or four reputable Japanese companies and a very large number of small dealers. The principal firms engaged in the Manchurian import and export business is the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Piece Goods. Although the price of American piece goods rose toward the close of the past Chinese year (February, 1907) and since that time has reached $7.00 per piece (about $3.50 U. S. currency), the stocks in Manchuria are small and it has already been found necessary to ship these goods from Shanghai back to the United States, so hopeless did it appear to be that the accumulations at that port would for some time at least find a market in the north.

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The sales of piece goods at Mukden during the Chinese year ending Februaryx 1907, are estimated as follows:

Sheetings: American, 5,700; English, 3,000; Japanese, 30,000 bales; valued at $ 383,500.00, $201,630.00 and$1,560,000.00 respectively. American drills, of which 1,500 bales were imported were valued at $440,300.00 U. S. gold.

Shipments of piece goods fxxm China to the United States reached an unprecedented figure in 1905, and interior dealers made heavy purchases expecting that a greatly increased demand would follow the termination of hostilities. Their hopes, however, were destined to disappointment, and the goods at present on hand in Manchuria are largely the remnants of old stocks, for there have been but few fresh importations. Japanese cottons entered the market as a serious competitor in the early part of 1906, when under the aegis of their military authorities the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and one or two other firms were able to reach territory into which foreigners were not permitted to enter. Chinese merchants state that Japanese piece goods imported have reached 30,000 bales, a figure which would seem exaggerated in view of the avowed limitations of the Osaka mills, which it has been supposed were not able to turn out more than one thousand bales monthly. It seems, however, to be generally admitted that since October, 1906, at least, Japanese cottons have been coming through Dalny at the rate of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred bales per month.

Japanese sheetings sell for about $1.00 (small coin) less than the American article and the Chinese dealers have been eager to protect themselves against the fluctuations of the m rket by purchasing the cheaper goods in small

small quantities from local agents. There is much dissatisfaction with the quality of the Japanese cottons, which are badly wovem, are under weight and contain too heavy a proportion of sizing. The merchants claim that these stuffs do not wash or dye well, and a certain number hold that the people will eventually call again for American cottons. Others, however, claim that the Japanese product is bound to retain its market as the natives will find itserviceable for a time and socheap that they can easily replace old garments with new when the former are no longer fit to wear.

Flour. There have been large sales of American flour throughout southern Manchuria and the demand, nothwithstanding the preference of the natives for their more expensive domestic product, made from whole wheat and possessing what is termed more "strength", is constantly increasing. The importations into Mukden during the Chinese year closing February, 1907, are estimated as 400,000 bags valued at $500,000.00 U. S. gold. Although occidental firms have brought in considerable quantities, the bulk of the business has been done through Kobe by Japanese merchants and a large proportion of the sacks bear Japanese marks, such as "Togo", "Yebisu", and others with designs calculated to attract the Japanese purchaser. Whether the fact that the n tives are gradually becoming familiar with the "chops" controlled by the Japanese but which now cover American flour, may ultimately be used by the flour mills shortly to be established in Japan and Dalny as a valuable asset in the selection of the brands which they will place on the market in which they hope to compete with dealers in American flour remains to be seen.

Direct shipments have been made to both Dalny and Newchwang

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Newchwang from northern Pacific ports; and it is hoped that the inauguration of a regular service at these ports will enable dealers to sell at about 15 cents (small coin) less than the former rate which has varied between $2.45 and $2.60 (small coin) per bag. The reported inability of the American mills to deliver further stocks before July has been responsible for a recent increase in price; and it is stated that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who have been the principal importers, hope in the future to secure a portion, at least, of their supply from mills recently established in Shanghai.

Oil. Although a small quantity of Nobel's oil has recently appeared on the market and nothwithstanding the efforts of the agents of the Borneo and Sumatra products to sell their wares, the American article imported by the Standard Oil Company possesses a virtual monopoly. No agent has as yet been appointed for Mukden; the annual sales, however, are high. In the last Chinese year 100,000 cases, valued at approximately $165,000.00 U. S. gold were handled by local Chinese and Japanese dealers.

The problem of transporting petroleum to the inland cities has yet to be satisfactorily solved. Nothwithstanding the fact that the oils which they handle are because of their poor lighting quality and excessive smoke unpopular among the natives, Arnhold Karberg and Company contemplate the construction of bulk installations at the inland cities and the introduction of vapor lamps. The Standard Oil Company also proposes to put in tanks at the new treaty martsand to transport kerosene oil in light draught tank-boats.

The railway tariffs have been high heretofore, while

while the poor roads have made cart transportation undesirable owing to the heavy percentage of leakage that has taken place. The use of the inland waterways, therefore, should be welcomed by shippers and merchants alike.

Tobacco. The British-American Tobacco Company has developed an extensive organization throughout Manchuria.

The cigarette has now taken the place largely of the old-fashioned water-pipe and the packets of the Japanese Monopoly, the British-American Tobacco Company, and their Chinese and Japanese imitators are on sale everywhere throughout the cities of Manchuria and very generally in the rural districts. The Mukden sales average $7,500 monthly.

Pittsburg stogies have been sold with certain success, but cigars are too long and strong a smoke as well as too expensive to be generally popular. Manila cigars and Egyptian cigarettes are used by officials and foreigners.

Sugar. There is no evidence that American sugar has thus far been imported into Manchuria. The total imports into Mukden are estimated at 28,000 bags valued at approximately $125,000.00 U. S. gold. The Butterfield and Swire Hongkong refinery furnishes the bulk of the above, for, although Japanese sugar sold well for a time, the merchants ultimately claimed that it was too damp for use.

Miscellaneous. The American trade in miscellaneous goods is practically confined to canned goods, milk, fruits and meats. A number of Singer Sewing machines have been sold by the local agent, while a few orders have been secured for cheap plows. Price's candles, Austrain enameled ware and German dyes are

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are on the market?

Japanese retailers are most active. Handbills describing their wares are distributed broadcast, roadside hawkers and house-to-house peddlers handle their crockery and lamps, medicines and knick-knacks, either on salary or for a commission on the daily sales. The Chinese "foreign goods shops" are stocked with Japanese sundries and a large number of Japanese have established themselves along the main throughfares where they handle matches, clocks and watches, velocipedes, cheap enameled ware, glass lamps, tobacco, beer and sake, boots, hats and caps, cheap cutlery, door knobs, nails, bolts, locks, hinges, towels, toilet articles, confectionery, patent medicines, underwear, cheapm bicycles, sea-food and facny cottons and crepes. Japanese corckery is selling well and will undoubtedly supplant the native article, for it is cheaper and of a better quality. Japanese writing materials and colored pictures are also popular. The latter are printed on good paper and are even more gaudy than the Chinese models. Cheap leather articles of all sorts have found a ready market, and the Commercial Exhibition opened last December has been of great value in introducing new goods to the consumers. Their profits, however, have heretofore principally depended upon the patronage of their own nationals.

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops has thrown a large stock of dried fish and canned meats on the market, and it is not impossible that with such an introduction American tinned meats should in the future command a more general sale.

Native goods. The imports of Chinese native goods into Mukden are virtually confined to the entry of large amounts of foodstuffs, hemp, coal indigo, skins, et cetera, from Manchuria itself, and the importation

importation of cotton cloths, silks, crockery, paper, et cetera, from China proper.

In the trade in purely native goods the Japanese are also engaged, handling native produce between inland cities without the payment of duties, and imitating the colors, widths and styles used in making native cloth, paper, et cetera.

The total trade of Mukden is valued at about $26,008,130.00 U. S. gold, imports amounting during the last Chinese year ending February, 1907, to $14,608,130.00 and exports to $11,400,000.00 .

The following table has been compiled from figures furnished by the Provincial Treasury and by the local Chamber of Commerce and secured from the Japanese press and other sources. The figures may beconsidered reasonably accurate and as at least giving a fairly correct idea of the trade of this city.

The figures for imports are as follows:

Article	Quantity.	Value in U. S. gold.
Sheetings		
English	3,000 bales	$ 201,630.00
American	5,700 "	383,500?000
Japanese	30,000 "	1,560,000.00
Drills		
American	1,500 "	440,000.00
Flour		
American	400,000 sacks	500,000.00
Petroleum		
American	100,000 cases	165,000.00
Sugar		
English	28,000 bags	126,000.00
Japanese		
Yarn	5,000 "	532,000.00
Indian and Shanghai		
Japanese	10,000 "	
Miscellaneous articles		
Japanese principally		1,000,000.00
Grain		
Native	1,200,000 tan*	6,080,000.00
Coal		
Native	3,000,000 piculs**	2,100,000.00
Cotton goods		
Native		760,000.00
Silk and satin		
Native		152,000.00

*Tan=133 1/3 lbs**Picul= 133 1/3 lbs.

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Opium	$380,000.00
Tobacco	228,000.00
Total	$15,028, 130.00

The principal expprts from Mukden are bean cake, raw silk, skins, native wine, hemp and tobacco leaf. These goods are not produced locally. The respective figures for the above are not obtainable. The total value of exports from Mukden is estimated at $11,400,000.00.

TIEHLING. Tiehling is a walled city of 28,492 Chinese and about two thousand Japanese inhabitants, located on the banks of the Liao River forty miles north of Mukden, being connected with the provincial capital by the South Manchurian Railway. There are but two streets of importance in the walled town, the majority of the large tiens or chang fang, the exchanges of China, being located in the suburbs along the main cart roads connecting this place with the northern and southern marts. The Liao River in pursuing its generally southerly course runs southwest from Tungchiangtzu, which is about 15 miles northwest of Tiehling, to the latter city, then turns to the southwest, crossing the valley in a diagonal line until it passes not far to the east of Hsinmintun.

The hils rise from the Liao plain about one mile to the east of Tiehling, and in this vicinity are said to be deposits of coal as well as gold. No mines, however, have thus far been operated with results that would warrant a statement that these veins were capable of profitable exploitation on western lines.

The city itself is prosperous, but a country town rather than a business center, although during the past season it has been active in the bean trade, in this regard

regard almost entirely destroying the trade of Tungchiangtzy, which was formerly the principal point of shipment and collection. The presence of a considerable Japanese garrison during 1906 was also responsible for a certain unnatural activity and attracted a large number of Japanese merchants and others not always of the most desirable character.

There are 582 shops, 36 large mercantile establishments dealing in piece goods and foreign imports generally, six bean mills, two distilleries and a number of minor industrial establishments , such as brick kilns and wheelwright works, ropes walks, et cetera.

The British-American Tobacco Company maintains a foreign representative at this place, and Butterfield and Swire, and Arnhold and Karberg, have opened Chinese agencies.

Imports. Japanese goods have practically controlled the market, 7,580 bales of their piece goods having been sold as against 1,870 of the American article. Although the accompanying statistics are compiled from the report furnished by the Tiehling Chamber of Commerce and from Japanese sources, the figures can be considered only approximately correct.

Article.	Quantity.	Value in U. S. gold.
Satin		
German		$ 1 1,900.00
Matches		750.00
Sheetings		
American	1,870 bales	121,550.00
Japanese	7,580 "	381,000.00
Flour		
American	80,000 bags	1 00,000.00
Petroleum		
American	23,500 cases	40,420.00
Paper		
Native, coarse		26,437.50
Native, medium quality		960.75
Native, good quality,		625.00
Kaoliang		
Native		55,019.00

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Beans		
Native	27,372.26 tons	$1,275,119.87
Tobacco		
Native	1,133,333 lbs.	63,863.31
	Total *	$2,077,645.43

Exports. Tiehling during the past few months has been with Kuangchengtzu the principal point of shipment for beans and bean-cake, and has not therefore been affected by the depression which has characterized the trade of Mukden and Liaoyang. The demand in Japan for beans and bean products has been greater than ever before, and prices steadily rose from less than $1.00 (small coin) per loaf at the beginning of the season to $1.33 toward its close. Small cakes which were heretofore reserved for local consumption were eagerly sought for the Japanese market and the entire output of the mills at Tiehling and Mukden was bought forward.

Crops formerly stored in Tungchiangtzu for spring river shipment have been brought to Tiehling and exported through Dalny, having been carried thither by rail, with the result that practically the entire supply for the Japanese market has been shipped months ahead of the usual date

It is stated that the South Manchurian Railway during 1906 carried 5,310 tons of bean-cake and 18,785 tons of beans to Dalny, and 923 tons of bean-cake and 7,030 tons of beans to Newchwang. These figures, however, represent but a portion of the total amount transported during the season.

HSINMINTUN. Hsinmintun is an unwalled city of about 20,000 Chinese and betwee n 100 and 200 Japanese inhabitants, located 37 miles west of

* Figures for miscellaneous imports not given. Principally Japanese.

of Mukden and connected with that place by a railroad constructed during the Russo-Japanese War and lately transferred to Chinese hands. For many years it has been an important cart station, it having been estimated that fully 2,800 carts enter the town daily during the busy winter season.

The town lies in the Liao plain and there is but one main street along which all the principal business houses are located. There are comparatively few brick buildings, the majority of the houses being constructed of mud and thatch. To serve the carters and quarter the animals there are a number of large inns, but as the place has owed its prosperity to a transient rather than a permanent local trade, there are few banks and large shops dealing in foreign imports.

The local Chamber of Commerce states that there are three banks doing business in Hsinmintun, capitalized at from 40 to 80 thousand dollars gold. The thirty most important firms have only from 8 to 12 thousand dollars invested in their business, there being in addition some 50 small dealers.

There are no foreign firms trading at this place, and there is scarcely sufficient business to warrant the establishment of agencies, it being found most advantageous to deal through native merchants.

Imports. The Hsinmintun Chamber of Commerce states that during the past Chinese year 700 bales of American and 100 bales of Japanese shirtings, valued at $45,500.00 and $5,200.00 respectively were imported. 4,000 bags of flour, avlued at $5,000.00, and 15,000 cases of kerosene, valued at$24750.00 U. S. gold, were sold during the year. In addition to the above there were certain amounts of cotton Italians, matches, native cloth, paper, opium, grain and tobacco imported. There is

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is little demand for foreign miscellaneous goods.

Exports. There are 32 bean-mills in Hsinmintun with a daily summer output of 6,000 and a winter output of 4,000 cakes. These are now partly owned by Japanese.

Beans and bean-cake were formerly collected at Hsinmintun and shipped south to Newchwang from the river port on the Liao seven miles east of the town. Tobacco netering from Kirin and the north is sent out to China proper through the junk port of Chinchow and skins, hides and bristles from Mongolia and northern Manchuria by rail to Tientsin. The value of these exports was not to be obtained.

FAKUMEN. Like Hsinmintun, Fakumen is not far from the Mongolian border. Formerly the center of an important trade with the southeastern portion of that region, the town enjoyed a large measure of prosperity which has now disappeared owing to the removal of the horse and cattle markets to Chengchiatun in the region newly opened to the north, as well as to the disturbed conditions of the past two years.

The town is located on the western edge of the Liao plain not far from that stream, down which goods collected at Fakumen have been shipped to Newchwang. There is, as in the other smaller cities of Manchuria, but one principal street, the buildings being substantial and erected to protect the inhabitants from the rigors of the northern climate.

There are 20 bean-mills which produce 715 tons of oil and 320,000 cakes per annum. There are 396 shops of all sizes, but no large importers of foreign goods. There are 19,432 Chinese and about 40 Japanese inhabitants.

Foreign imports, regarding which no figures have been obtainable, come largely by cart from Hsinmintun or Tiehling,

Tiehling, with Newchwang as the original port of entry.

Beans and bean-cake form the principal export, and are shipped south by river. Skins, hides and bristles, as well as Mongolian wool, are sent to Hsinmintun and thence by rail to Tientsin.

These two towns, Fakumen and Hsinmintun, will, it is hoped, be connected by the new railway line to be constructed north to Tsitsihar.

TUNGCHIANGTZU. Situated on the banks of the Liao River about 15 miles northwest of Tiehling, Tungchiangtzu was formerly an important centre of grain trade, annually stroing in the large brick granaries erected along the banks of the Liao about 85,000 tons of grain, which was shipped south to Newchwang when the river opened in the spring. Since the Boxer year, however, the town has lost its former prosperity and at the close of 1906 but nine out of twenty store-houses were open, while the trade had been reduced to less than one-third of its volume.

There arr but 7,299 inhabitants, the large proportion as elsewhere in Manchuria being men. Few buildings have been erected in addition to those in connection with the granaries referred to. There are three bean mills, no banks and only three so-called first-class shops, capitalized at between seven and sixteen thousand dollars gold. Eight small dealers have invested a little over $1,500,000 each. No European or American firms have established branches, and there are but few Japanese merchants, who during the past season were principally engaged in the operation of a small tram-line to Tiehling, over which they shipped beans and bean products for transport south by rail.

The local Chamber of Commerce states that 30,000 bags of flour were imported last year, a figure that appears

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pears too large. Fifty bales of Japanese shirtings, valued at $2,600.00 gold and 15,000 cases of oil valued at $24,750.00 gold, were imported during the last Chinese year. The figures for cotton cloths would appear to be too low. No values were obtainable for miscellaneous articles, native goods, et cetera. It is safe to say, however, that the trade of the town is inconsiderable, and that there are small prospects for its future growth.

LIAOYANG. Liaoyang is situated on the eastern edge of the Liao plain about forty miles south of Mukden, being connected with that city by the South Manchurian Railway. It is one of the oldest cities in Manchuria, having served as one of the principal strongholds of both the Korean and Chinese forces who in ancient times established themselves in this region, the latter being eventually driven back before the gradually developing power of the Manchus, who, having gained control of the country east of the Liao, finally made their way to Peking.

The hills to the east of thw town are rugged and barren and until recently sheltered hunghutzu bands, who descended from their mountain fastness to prey upon the country folk and travelers along the main highway.

The one principal business street runs through the centre of the walled town, which is surrounded by extensive suburbs. The population is estimated at about forty thousand Chinese and between two and three thousand Japanese. There are five hundred shops, the majority thereof being of no particular importance. Few large firms are engaged in the general import and export business and the local Chamber of Commerce has failed to furnish statistics regarding the trade of the city. Its general character, however, is

is similar to that of Mukden. Japanese cottons control the market, but there is a growing demand for American kerosene and flour.

There are few exports.

During the past year changes in the system of credits have seriously affected Liaoyang and the city has passed through a period of business depression.

The British-American Tobacco Company and one or two other foreign firms maintain native connections at Liaoyang; but the trade of the town will not for years to come, if ever, warrant the installation of foreign establishments.

FENGHUANGCHENG. Fenghuangcheng is located on the Mukden-Antung Railway about forty miles by rail and road, but in reality not more than thirty miles, from Antung. It is a walled city of between twenty and thirty thousand inhabitants and nestles in a valley in the mountains which will effectually prevent any great agricultural development in this region, which must, because of its physical characteristics depend upon the exploitation of its mineral resources and the growth of the wild silk industry, already the source of considerable profit for its future and increased prosperity.

A small quantity of bean-cake and beans and a certain amount of maize produced in the neighborhood of Fenghuangcheng find their way across the Yalu into Korea, or are shipped through Antung to Shangtung by junk.

Imports, of which but limited quantities are consumed in this region, are entered at Antung and carried inland by cart or by the Japanese narrow guage railway. Flour, kerosene and cotton goods form the bulk thereof, there being no extensive demand for miscellaneous articles.

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Mission Work. Manchuria has long been regarded as a promising field for missionary activity. The "Missions Etrangeres de Paris" have established two dioceses, of Shengking and of Heilungchiang, respectively. Thirty priests located at widely separated posts throughout the former province minister to over twenty thousand converts, while prior to the Boxer outbreak, during which the mission buildings were destroyed throughout Manchuria, sisters were located at Tiehling as well as at Newchwang and Mukden, where they are stationed at present. Industrial schools have been installed in connection with the missions, but there is only one dispensary in S hengking, at Newchwang, and no hospitals have been opened by the Catholic fathers.

The Irish and Scotch Presbyterian Churches support an extensive organization in Manchuria. The earnest labor of pastors particularly well qualified by education and training has been supplemented in a most happy manner by the establishment of hospitals at Kirin, Kuangchengtzu, Liaoyang, Kaiyuan, Hsinmintun, Chinchow, Chaoyangcheng, Kuangning and Mukden. One college and a theological seminary are located in Mukden, but the curriculum of the former is not extensive and the funds necessary for the proper prosecution of educational work have not thus far been obtainable. In 1905 there were 13,000 converts and 3,000 catechumens, the numbers having been sadly depleted by the Boxer outrages. The mission has opened over one hundred and twenty schools, thirty of which are for the instruction of girls.

Annual collections from the Chinese amount to $40,000 and the Mukden church with 500 members is self-supporting. The Chinese officials have during the past few

few years shown marked appreciation of the efforts which the missionaries have been making for the betterment of the Chinese and have, as at Mukden, given generous financial support to missionary undertakings. The native merchants, moreover, have also shown a very substantial interest in the hospital work, which has been particularly gratifying to the physicians in charge who have for years worked under serious disadvantages.

There are fifty-six members of the above mission distributed at points between Newchwang on the south and Ahsiho on the north, Chaoyangcheng and Chinchow on the east and west respectively.

The Danish mission has established stations at Takushan, Antung, Port Arthur and Huaijenhsien, and has rendered excellent service. Its efforts have not, however, been attended with the same success as those of its older established fellows.

Consular Establishments. Great Britain has stationed a Consul-General and Germany a Consulat Mukden, their districts comprising the entire area of the Three Eastern Provinces, subordinate offices being maintained at Newchwang. Japanese consular representatives are stationed at all the open cities of Shengking as well as at Liaoyang. The Kirin and Kuangchengtzu consulates, those at Antung and Newchwang, and probably the Consulate-General at Harbin will all be controlled from Mukden by an official with the rank of Minister Resident but the title of Consul-General.

Russia has stationed at Consul-General at Mukden, another at Harbin, and Consuls at Kirin, Kuangchengtzu and Newchwang.

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Foreign Settlements. Although it is stipulated in both the American-Chinese and Chino-Japanese Treaties of 1905 that there shall be international settlements at Mukden, Antung and Tatungkou, no steps have as yet been taken for their delimitation. Discussion regarding this matter was for some time postponed on account of the Chinese contention that ~~their~~ foreign goods would be liable to inland dues outside the boundaries of such areas, and the consequent unwillingness of the interested powers to negotiate concerning their location. The Chinese authorities, nevertheless, have endeavored in the south as at Kirin and Kuangchengtzu to insist that all foreigners must ultimately reside within certain specified limits. At Mukden the provincial government has purchased a large tract between the city and the station of the South Manchurian Railway, and has proposed that this shall be the future settlement site. Its declaration, however, has been made in such a peremptory manner that there is little prospect of an immediate solution of the problem; the provincial regulations for the government of the Mukden concession which the Chinese prepared and which they are not disposed to modify would, moreover, be wholly unacceptable to the powers who sanction therefor must be obtained, while the presence of large numbers of Japanese within the cities in question and their determination not to be confined to certain definite areas, renders it extremely unlikely that the right of unrestricted residence now assumed by all foreigners will in the future be curtailed.

Special Conditions in Manchuria. It has perhaps been sufficiently clear that the Manchurian treaty marts are distinct from the treaty ports in the other parts of the Empire. The latter are centres for the importation of foreign and the expottation of native goods. Chinese

Chinese wholesale merchants purchase from or sell to foreign firms, and through their connections in the interior dispose of their stocks of imported articles and secure local products in exchange.

Such was formerly the state of affairs in Manchuria, where foreign interests were virtually confined to the port of Newchwang at the mouth of the Liao and where it was difficult, if not impossible, for the foreign dealers to enter into direct relations with the merchants in the interior owing to the fact that, since they did not engage in the Manchurian export trade, they were generally obliged to depend upon the large Chinese hongs established at Newchwang, who did bring beans and bean-cake from the interior, for the sale of the piece good and other articles which they, the foreigners, imported.

Now, however, the principal cities in the interior have been opened. These places are points of distribution and collection and the foreign (occidental) merchants while they may not wish to export beans and bean-cake, will at least be able to deal directly with the native retailers of foreign goods, and may, if they so desire, secure control of a trade in skins, hides, bristles and wool, which has heretofore been handled from Tientsin.

Dealers in the southern trade marts are, as distinct from their fellows at Kirin and Kuangchengtzu, shopkeepers rather than wholesale merchants, which may be atrributed to the limited areas served by these cities and their proximity to the ports of importation. These firms have been accustomed to purchase their stocks either in Shanghai or Newchwang, but they are now anxious for the advent of the foreign importer, hoping that without any great increase in the cost of the goods they require, they will be able to avoid the expense of maintaining their agents in the

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the south and that by purchasing locally at their convenience, they may be able to escape the danger of overstocking, relying upon the foreigners to assume the risks and solve the difficulties of transportation.

Credits. There was formerly a regular system of credits governing commercial transactions in southern Manchuria, but recent viceregal action has limited the circulation of paper notes unsupported by cash reserves and has restricted speculation in "transfer money", which has heretofore been a most objectionable feature of Manchurian trade. Dealers are now able to dispose of their goods for cash, for fifteen days' credit to reliable clients, or, under exceptional circumstances, for one half down and three months' credit on the balance.

The Japanese, thanks to their exceptional opportunities for acquainting themselves with the needs of the market have adapted their methods to its requirements. The increase in their trade is due to this fact as well as to the absence of Customs collectorates in the Leased Territory or the newly opened marts and what are believed to be the special transportation facilities which they have been accorded. Their sales have been made in spite of the defects of their goods, not only because they were cheaper but because they were placed directly on the market.

Trade Methods. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the principal Japanese firm engaged in the Manchurian trade, and the British-American Tobacco Company have adoptedvirtually the same tactics which have upmto the present proved to be admirably suited to the needs of the market.

The procedure of the former firm at Mukden serves as an illustration of the methods followed. Five of the largest

largest native houses engaged in the general import trade, qhich, besides retailing, also do a considerable wholesale business, have been appointed Mitsui's agents. These merchants handle piece goods, yarn and miscellaneous articles on two and three per cent commissions, and agents and importers in freq ent conferences adjust selling rates to the changing conditions of the market. The Mitsui Company is thus able to make use of the Chinese godown space, and in case the goods stored therein are unsold and eventually reshipped elsewhere, the commissions which would have been due on the sale of the stocks are paid as the equivalent of storage. Not satisfied with the success of this arrangement, however, the Mitsuis have opened an establishment where, to the displeasure of the five agents, Mitsui's goods are sold at the same, if not a lower, rate than in their own stores.

The British-American Tobacco Company have worked along virtually the same lines, disposing of their goods for cash to a number of principal dealers, who in turn sell to the sub-dealers, who dispose of their purchases to the street-side hawkers and peddlers, who are only able to buy from certain firms.

The Chinese still complain that even the most reputable Japanese firms are guilty of sharp business practice, and that contracts are not strictly adhered to. Foreigners, moreover, not without reason condemn the imitation by Japanese of foreign labels and trade-marks, which, while they are not actual appropriations of foreign marks, nevertheless serve to induce the ignorant Chinese to purchase articles ~~in~~ which are not those to which they have been accustomed and which have been imported by dealers who have devoted considerable attention to the introduction of particular

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ticular brands.

The Japanese, however, are aware of their own shortcomings, and among the more sober-minded merchants there is ubdoubtedly a genuine desire to gain the confidence of the natives and to replace shoddy products by more substantial articles. Such an improvement in quality will doubtless be attended by an increase in the cost of production, which should favor the sale of competing American articles, were it not for the fact that Japanese merchants are constantly establishing new connections, and should, thanks to their added influence, be able to hold a market for their goods even though the selling-prices should increase while this influence is being acquired.

The solicitude with which the Japanese Government regards the trade of Manchuria, the energetic manner in which Japanese trade has been extended, the proposed increased production of the Osaka cotton mills, and the determination on the part of certain Japanese financiers to refine sugar and oil and to mill flour both in Japan and Manchuria itself, are all significant, and should discourage the American manufacturer and merchant from too hastily accepting the suggestion that for the Manchurian trade Japanese will be the most desirable retailers of our products. It should be remembered that a very large proportion of the export trade of Manchuria, 85% of the beancake and over 15% of the beans which form the principal items thereof, is in Japanese hands, a fact which places them in a particularly favorable position for gaining control of the import traffic. While there may be certain temporary advantages, therefore, to be derived from employing the Japanese as a business medium, it is scarcely good business policy to appoint as agents those who are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to become competitors.

American merchants and manufactuers who are interested in introducing their goods or extending their trade In Manchuria should recognize the necessity of adopting active and aggressive measures. Where it is impossible to appoint special representatives, foreign firms already established should be secured as agents. Samples should be furnished and the conditions governing all transactions should be as liberal as possible.

The Japanese have by no means established themselves in such a manner as to render competition hopeless, and the conditions which have, perhaps, in the past proved unfavorable to European and American enterprise should be ameliorated in the future. It would seem, moreover, that the Japanese merchants, even granted preferential treatment and government aid, are not sufficiently wealthy to successfully meet well capitalized and organized western endeavor.

During the past few years the trade of Manchuria has been so extensively advertised that it is not strange that an exaggerated idea of its value should, perhaps, have been conveyed to those who upon closer investigation find , especially at the present time, that actual conditions do not justify the reports that have been given too general a credence.

There is every indication, however, as thse pages should show, that people and officials are moved by an undoubtedly progressive spirit, that there is an honest desire to replace an antiquated governmental system by modern administrative machinery, to encourage education and foster industrial endeavor; and this awakening cannot fail to bring an era of unprecedented activity, for Manchuria, with its broad plains and mineral treasures, requires only intelligent human enterprise to make it one of the most prosperous districts in the world.

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TRADE OF CENTRAL MANCHURIA.

The cities of Changchun and Kirin, the two principal centers of trade in central Manchuria, were opened to international residence and commerce on January 14 last. The opening of Petuna and Ninguta, also important commercial points but more or less dependent upon the former two, will also occur in the near future.

While central Manchuria has for several years past constituted a customer of some importance for certain classes of foreign goods, the possibilities of the market it offers have thus far remained largely undeveloped, - a condition due to the fact that until the close of the recent war it was so far removed from the nearest points at which foreign firms were permitted to establish their headquarters that it was impossible for them to acquire a clear knowledge of the conditions affecting the market or to exercise a personal control over the distribution and popularization of their goods. The introduction of foreign articles was entirely in the hands of a few Chinese hongs at Changchun and Kirin which more or less regularly undertook importations from Newchwang and Vladivostok, principally the former port, but which, owing to the remoteness of their relations with foreign firms and the consequently slight influence which the latter were able to exert upon them, conducted their business in accordance with the old conservative methods and, content with the returns accruing with annual regularity from their established trade in domestic products, felt but little inducement for attempting the introduction of goods unknown to their vendees and the successful disposition of which might in many cases be impossible

possible and loss on account of which might thus be entailed. They employed no such methods of advertising as formed the basis of modern business activity and the dissemination of new wares among a naturally conservative clientele was a slow and doubtful process.

It is true that the presence of the Russians occasioned some increase in the importation of foreign goods; but they made no effort to undertake the systematic and vigorous commercial campaign that is necessary to build up a large and profitable market, and the effect which they exerted on the trade of the region under discussion was therefore relatively small.

Now, however, that the two emporia of central Manchuria have been opened to foreign residence and trade, and an effective commercial exploitation of this territory has become possible, it should form an important addition to the large and growing market for foreign goods in north China.

Population. The population of central Manchuria is about 3,000,000 and is gradually increasing through immigration from the southern parts of the Empire. The number of people per square mile is smaller than almost enywhere else in China, and their standard of living, owing to their less crowded condition, is therefore comparatively high. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to the agricultural class; the urban element probably does not exceed 15 per cent.

NATURAL RESOURCES. A territory to be a good purchaser must be a good producer,- a condition which central Manchuria seems largely to meet. It is rich in agricultural, forestal and animal resources.

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The valley of the Sungari running through it from south to north has often been called the "storehouse of the Three Eastern Provinces".

Agricultural. The principal wealth of this region is agricultural. Its possible productive capacity, however, is yet far from having been reached, inasmuch as scarcely more than half of the arable land is at present under cultivation. In 1901 the Government, anxious to secure the development of the large tracts of fertile soil lying idle, undertook a scheme of colonization. A bureau was established to superintend the surveying of the land, its division into suitable farming plots, and its allotment to applicants; and the most favorable inducements to move to this region and engage in agriculture were offered to people living in the overthickly populated parts of the Empire. This movement had but gained a fair headway when the Russo-Japanese war broke out and it had to be suspended. It is stated, however, that it will before long be resumed; and the productiveness of central Manchuria will in time show a considerable increase.

The most important products of this region are wheat, hemp, a species of indigo, opium and tobacco, for the first three of which it is the principal centre of production in Manchuria. The tobacco grown there is superior to that cultivated in other parts. Hemp ranks second and tobacco third, as regards bulk, among the articles of trade of Manchuria. While beans, which together with their manufactured products, oil and fertilizer (bean-cake), constitute the chief export of Manchuria, are grown principally in the southern part, yet the region dependent upon Changchun

Changchun city enjoys a very profitable share of the entire output and Kirin is also the point of collection for considerable quantities of these articles. Kaoliang, a sorghum millet which forms the staple foodstuff of the natives, as well as barley, maize and rice are also cultivated in large quantities.

Shaochiu, a native spirit, is extensively distilled from millet; and native wheat flour, which at present supplies almost the entire demand for that article in central Manchuria, is ground in small horse-power mills.

Forestal. The valley of the Sungari contains large and valuable forests of red pine, fir, larch, walnut, oak and elm, which belong to the Government but are worked at liberty by private persons upon the payment of a small tax. The Russians received permission from the Chinese authorities during the construction of the China Eastern Railway to fell sufficient timber for the necessary sleepers; and despite the protests of the local officials they have continued since the completion of the line to prosecute the enterprise for commercial purposes and are at present negotiating for a monopoly of the timber industry of the valley of the Sungari.

The timber felled is used for various purposes, principally the construction of the two-wheeled carts and junks which form the chief means of transportation in Manchuria, of coffins, one of the important exports of the city of Kirin, and of articles of furniture and household utensils. A considerable amount has also lately been employed for sleepers intended for the proposed Changchun-Kirin Railway.

Wild ginseng, a leading export of central Manchuria,

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Wild ginseng, a leading export of central Manchuria,

ria, is found in profitable quantities in the forests of the Sungari.

Mineral. While it is impossible to make an exact statement regarding the mineral resources of central Manchuria, they are believed to be of considerable extent and value. Their development has thus far been seriously retarded by the lack of transportation facilities, the danger of Russian and Chinese bandits, and the ineffectiveness of the methods employed. The kinds of minerals up to the present discovered in paying quantities are gold, silver, lead, copper and coal. Coal exists in large amounts, some mines being operated by Russians near Changchun and others by the Chinese in the vicinity of Kirin, and the ready availability of this fuel should give an increased stimulus to the railway construction and manufacturing and industrial enterprises which are sure to be concurrent with the development of this region. Most of the mineral deposits are at present operated by pruvate Chinese companies and a number by the Government, while some are worked by officials and merchants in conjunction. There is no doubt that this, as other parts of Manchuria, will, as soon as the Chinese mining regulations have been revised and freed from their present burdensome restrictions, offer very favorable opportunities for the investment oxf foreign capital.

Animal. Another important class of products of central Manchuria consists of skins of both domestic and wild animals. Tigers and leopards are fairly numerous in the valley of the Sungari and their furs command high prices. The bones of the tiger and the young horns of the deer, both of which form an indispensable and greatly prized part of the Chinese pharmocopeia, are also important

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portant articles of trade of this region. Pig's bristles and horse hair are exported from both Changchun and Kirin. Owing to the large tracts of land available for pasturage, stock raising is carried on quite extensively in central Manchuria and both live and dead stock are exported to the province of Shengking.

Centers and Routes of Trade.

Central Manchuria, as other parts, is traversed by a number of regular highways which link together the important towns and at present constitute the principal channels of trade. The cart-borne traffic, though largely confined to the winter season when the roads are frozen and easily traversible, still considerably exceeds that carried either by river or rail. While the marts of this region carry on a more or less extensive business with Vladivostok and Dalny, by far the larger part of their trade is as yet done with Newchwang. The latter port is connected with central Manchuria by a main road running to Kirin, whence it bifurcates to the northwest and the northeast, extending in the former direction through Petuna and Tsitsihar into the northern extremities of the province of Heilungchiang, and in the latter to Ninguta and places to the south thereof, in both cases with branches to the other important towns.

General Course of Trade. During the period from November to March successive caravans of two-wheeled carts laden with local produce stream over these highways from all parts of the country into Changchun and Kirin, the two great emporia of central Manchuria, and return thence with cargoes of flour, cottons, and other articles. From these two cities the native goods are

are in turn transported in the same manner to Newchwang, whence the carts come back loaded with quantities of imported wares. As spring approaches and the roads begin to thaw, the carts, instead of completing the journey to Newchwang, proceed to Tungchiangtzu, the head of navigation on the Liao, or sometimes to points further south, whence the goods on the opening of the river are shipped by junk to that port.

While the foregoing describes the general course which the larger part of the trade of central Manchuria at present follows, considerable cart traffic is also carried on directly between the smaller marts and Newchwang as well as intermediate points, a more or less extensive trade takes place over the winter highways with Harbin and Vladivostok, and fair amounts of goods are transported by rail to and from Dalny, Vladivostok and Newchwang.

Railway Communication. The South Manchurian Railway, extending from Dalny and Newchwang to Changchun, and the China Eastern Railway from Changchun to Harbin, where it unites with the Trans-Siberian passing east and west across the provinces of Heilungchiang and Kirin with its seaboard terminus at Vladivostok, furnish a system of rapid transit which with a few more extensions will provide easy access to all parts of the country. The construction of a line from Changchun to Kirin is at present in contemplation and will probably be realized within another two years, thus greatly stimulating the development of the rich valley of the upper Sungari. Furthermore, the extension of the Tientsin-Newchwang-Hsinmintun line by the Chinese, a plan whose undertaking as far as Fakumen is now a subject of discussion, to some point in central Manchuria, as well as the construction of the proposed

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posed Tsitsihar-Aigun line, would help more adequatddy to meet the requirements of a region the extent of whose increasing resources permits of the profitable operation of more than one railway system and would create the healthy competition necessary to the maintenance of satisfactory service and moderate rates of transportation.

Present Importance of the Railway. At the present time the railway falls considerably short of securing a commensurate share of the trade of central Manchuria. This fact is chiefly attributable to the inadequacy of its facilities and the inferiority of its service, conditions probably inevitable in view of the short time which has elapsed since the close of the recent war. In spite of the latter defect, however, the limited facilities possessed by the Dalny-Changchun line are at present utilized almost to their full extent; and now that the new South Manchurian Railway Company has assumed control, with assurances of early improvement and the operation of the road on business principles, the volume of traffic should show a steady increase. The establishment of connections between the Japanese and Russian lines at Changchun, which it is hoped will soon be effected, will also greatly enhance the importance of the railway as a factor in Manchurian trade.

Competition between Railway and Cart. Under the present circumstances, however, in shipping goods from Newchwang to Changchun, a distance of miles, for example, during the winter season, not only is cart transportation considerably cheaper and, on account of the less frequent necessity for reloading the cargo, attended in the case of some goods by a smaller amount of damage

age, but, surprising as it may seem, it is in many cases just as rapid as, and sometimes even more so than, the railway, owing to the long delays caused on the latter through an insufficiency of cars,with the result that the greater part of the traffic between these two points is carried on by cart. The charge for shipping a seven-ton carload of merchandise from Newchwang to Changchun by rail is , while the same quantity may be sent by cart for . The trade between Changchun and Dalny, which is gradually increasing, takes place throughout the year entirely by rail; while the business of Kirin, at present largely limited to Newchwang, is carried on almost wholly by cart over the highway between those two cities already described.

Outside the winter season, and especially during the months of July and August when the rains render the roads impassible, the railway, free from the competition of such a watercourse as the Liao River forms in the province of Shengking, will almost necessarily handle the larger part of the traffic occurring between central Manchuria and the southern ports during that period. Until, however, adequate facilities be provided and moderate rates established by the railway authorities, it is possible not only that the farmers, in view of the short time intervening between the harvesting of most of their crops and the cold season, will find it more profitable to postpone their exportation until the freezing of the roads render easy cart transportation possible than to commence immediate shipment by railway, but that the merchants will also find it to their interest to import by cart during the winter the larger part of their stocks. The fact must also be borne in mind that, although most of the cart traffic occurs between the middle of November and the beginning of March, the roads are still traversible and a considerable amount

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amount of transportation also takes place, with the exception of the two months of rain, during the rest of the year. It is obvious, therefore, that the railway encounters in the cart a competitor not to be looked at with indifference and which, however satisfactory the service and rates established by the former may be, will undoubtedly for some time to come still continue to be an important factor in the trade of central Manchuria.

Competition between Railway and River to the North. While, as has already been mentioned, the railway to the south of Changchun is ffee from competing water-courses for over half of the distance to Newchwang and practically the entire distance to Dalny, to the north not only must it contend with the winter cart traffic, but during the open season, from March to October, with junk and steamer carriage on the Sungari and Nonni Rivers.

The Sungari is navigable for junks between Kirin and Petuna, while between the latter place and its junction with the Amur,- Harbin, Sansing and Manchulia being situatdd en route,- steamers as well ply for six months of the year. The Hurka makes fluvial transportation possible between Ninguta and Sansing. The Yitungho, a tributary of the Sungari, is navigated by junks from a point a few miles above Changchun. The Nonni, which empties into the Sungari about 20 miles to the north of Petuna, permits of the operation of steamboats to Tsitsihar, beyond which small junks ascend as far as Mergen.

While the extensive system of waterways above described does not constitute so serious a competitor to the railway in central Manchuria as does the Liao in the southern part, in that it furnishes no such rapid exit to the seaboard as does the latter, the embouchure being situated at

at Nikolaievsk and goods destined for Vladivostok under any circumstances necessitating xxshipment by rail or cart from the point above Ninguta where the Hurka crosses the trans-Siberian; nevertheless, the Sungari and Nonni, with their branches, must play an important role in the trade of the region under discussion and must be admitted as a factor in determining the policy of railway construction therein.

Centers of Trade and Areas of Distribution. The city of Changchun is the greatest centre of trade in Manchuria; its sphere of collection and distribution is about eight times as large as that of Mukden, four times that of Tiehling and twice that of Kirin, and extends on the north to Tsitsihar and Peituanlintzu, on the east to Omoso, on the south to Hailuncheng, and on the west for some distance into Mongolia. Since the region dependent upon Changchun, however, is much less developed than that dependent upon Mukden or Tiehling, the difference between their trade is not so great as that between their areas of distribution and collection, although with the development of central Manchuria the comparative commercial importance of the former city will constantly become greater.

Kirin. The area embraced by Kirin goes northward as far as Sansing, eastward as far as Ninguta, southward as far as Hailungcheng, and westward to a point midway to Changchun.

Petuna. Petuna, while having an independent area of trade and dealing directly to a certain extent with both Newchwang and Harbin, is seen to be within the sphere of Changchun and carries on the larger part of its business with that city.

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Ninguta. Ninguta is situated on the outskirtsof the district controlled by Kirin and but 20 miles from the Trans-Siberian Railway, and consequently conducts a more or less extensive trade with both that city and Vladivostok.

It will be seen from the accompanying chart, indicating also trade routes and products, that the areas of distribution and collection of the various commercial centers overlap each other. This is due to the fact that many midway points constantly deal with two or more marts as well as to the easier accessibility of one point as compared with another during certain seasons of the year; while the mexistence of a better market in the farther place than in the nearer one sometimes results in a temporary diversion from the ordinary routes. Some points along the Sungari, for example, in the winter time are at present most easily reached by cart from Changchun, but in the summer time by river from Kirin.

Trade between Vladivostok and Central Manchuria. The question is often asked: Will the future trade of central Manchuria be conducted through Newchwang and Dalny or through Vladivostok ? The answer can concern only the foreign imports and exports, since the native trade between central Manchuria and the southern parts of the Empire, which will probably always constitute the bulk of the business, will naturally continue to be carried on by way of Newchwang and other southern ports, as shipment by way of Vladivostok would involve the passage of the goods through foreign territory and render them subject to resulting inconveniences with no advantage in the matter of transportation facilities.

As to the foreign trade of central Manchuria, the only

only important products at present sent abroad are beans, bean-cake and bean-oil, and their market willmprobably continue to be limited to Japan. The Japanese, consequently, in view of their manifest policy to raise Dalny to the position of the most important commercial port of Manchuria, will divert as much of the export of beans as possible through its gates, while the remainder will probably go out by way of Newchwang and other southern ports rather than Vladivostok.

It is true that whatever wheat is not locally consumed is shipped to Harbin and ground into flour at the Russian mills, whence a considerable part of that product finds its way into Siberia. Wheat, however, constitutes but a small percentage of the foreign exports; and furthermore, as the erection of flour mills in the southern part of Manchuria is contemplated by the Japanese, the realization of their plan will mean the diversion of much of it in that direction.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the larger part of the exports of central Manchuria will continue to pass through Newchwang and Dalny, and as the Chinese merchant generally buys where he sells, most of the imports also will undoubtedly in the future as at present enter by the same points.

It is of course to be borne in mind that the establishment of foreign firms at the newly opened marts will in time enable the Chinese to buy foreign goods as well as sell native products locally, thus obviating the necessity for performing their transactions at Newchwang and Dalny. However, the firms buying from the Chinese will also largely sell to them, and as, moreover, they will for the reasons already described conduct their export business mostly through the southern ports , they will also most likely bring in the larger part of their imported wares by the same route; sothat the ultimate localization to a great extent

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of sale and purchase transactions at the interior marts would not seem to be destined to change the conditions which at present direct the importand export trade of central Manchuria through Newchwang and Dalny rather than Vladivostok.

However, there is no doubt that the latter place, despite the disdavantages operating against it, will always do a considerable, though relatively small, trade with the marts of central Manchuria, especially with those in the eastern part, such as Ninguta; and with the exemption of imports across the frontier from one-third of the regular duties and the realization of the improvement of storage and transportation facilities projected at Vladivostok, it should experience a steady increase.

It is not of course to be inferred from the preceding remarks that Vladivostok is not an important commercial center; for its trade is not dependent upon central Manchuria, but embraces the extensive territories of Heilungchiang and Siberia, and, although already large, with the removal of the inconveniences to which foreign merchants are at present subjected and the establishment of regular steamship lines to Japan, China, America and Europe, it is certain to increase.

Trade.

The trade of central Manchuria last year was fairly active and but slightly abnormal. While the general statement that the late war impoverished the people by the destruction of property and the prevention of agricultural production, and threw the market into universal disorder, in such a manner that the effects have not yet been overcome, is applicable to all parts of Manchuria, the

the degree to which this is true in the central section is much less than in the south, as active hostilities ceased before their destructive advance had penetrated into the former region.

Crops. The crops for 1906, with the exception of beans whose yield owing to the small rainfall was scarcely more than 65% of the usual one, were generally above the vaerage. The loss which might have resulted from the decreased production of beans, however, was to a great extent obviated by the higher prices which they commanded on account of the insufficieney of the supply to meet the demands of both the domestic and foreign markets.

Credits. Credits were on the whole quite constant and stable, although a loss of some two million taels affecting all the important merchants at Changchun caused in 1905 by the speculation of a ealthy native in beans created a disturbance in the market from the effects of which it has not yet completely recovered. The action of the Governor at Kirin in forcibly maintaining the value of tiao notes at an artificially high rate also tended to interfere somewhat with the normal operation of the system of credit exchanges which forms the basis of the larger part of the local trade of central Manchuria.

Imports. The imports for the past year were below normal, inasmuch as 1905 and to a certain extent the preceding year had been the occasion for much over-stocking. The end of 1906, however, saw the larger part of the surplus supplies disposed of, and the coming year, if other conditions are normal, as there is reason to believe they will be, should, owing to the more favorable status of the markets since their opening to international trade, show an increase over the years prior to the war not only in the amount but also in the variety of imported goods.

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Lack of Statistics. The lack of any reliable sources of information makes it impossible to secure statistics at all accurate regarding the trade of central Manchuria. However, a statement of the exports and imports of Changchun and Kirin based on rather incomplete but what are believed to be tolerably approximate fifigures supplied by the large hongs of those cities will serve to furnish at least a partial idea of its nature and extent. The statistics which follow are for the last China year, which ended on February 14, 1907, of our calendar, and hereafter in referring to last year the Chinese one will be meant.

CHANGCHUN. The following is a synopsis of the amounts and values as well as the points of destination of the chief exports of Changchun for last year.

Kind.	Annual Amount.	Annual Value.	Destination.
Beans	400,000 piculs	800,000 taels	Dalny, Newchwang.
Bean-cake	50,000 cakes	15,000 "	" "
Wheat	20,000 piculs	100,000 "	Harbin.
Barley	10,000 "	25,000 "	Newchwang, Harbin/
Millet	400,000 "	2,500,000 "	" "
Kaoliang	400,000 "	1,000,000 "	" "
Indigo	540,000 catties	6,750 "	"
Reeds	30,000 bales	1,125 "	"
Opium	10,000 catties	112,500 "	"
Abutilon hemp	10,000 "	250	"
True hemp	150,000 "	5,625 "	"
Pig's bristles (long)	3,500 "	5,075 "	"
do. (short)	50,000 "	30,000 "	"

Changchun picul = 130 lbs. Changchun tael = $0.87 U.S.C.

Cow bones	15,000 catties	115 taels.	Newchwang.
Horse hair	5,500 "	1,240 "	"
	Total,	4,605,920 tales.	

Value of Annual Trade. The total value of the exports, therefore, according to the foregoing statistics, is about 5,000,000 taels; but these figures are undoubtedly much too small. The value of the entire annual trade of Changchun was estimated by a large Japanese firm which had made a somewhat general survey of conditions at about 20,000,000 tadds; and while the imports are known to be considerably in excess of the exports, it is very unlikely that the difference can be so great, and if the preceding estimate of the entire trade may be taken as a basis, the amount of exports should probably be placed at somewhere between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 taels.

Destination of Exports. With the exception of wheat, and barley and millet, a small portion of which go to Harbin, the points of destination for almost all the exports are seen to be Newchwang and Dalny.

Beans. In the foregoing synopsis of exports it is especially the figures for beans that are believed to be far too small. The larger portion of those exported last year were bought up by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a large Japanese concern, and shipped principally to Dalny.

Bean-cake. The shipment of bean-cake from Changchun is a new venture, as the loaves are only about half the size of those manufactured for the regular export trade and have heretofore been used locally for fodder and fertilizing

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fertilizing purposes. The demand for this article in Japan is steadily increasing, and owing to the insufficient supply of the large cakes as well as to the want for a part of the market of a less expensive product, growing importations of an inferior but cheaper grade have of late been made from the Yangtze valley; but, as it has now been found possible to obtain the small Manchurian cakes, which, while not any more expensive, are superior in quality to those from the south, the exportation of the former has undergone a sudden and extensive increase. Inasmuch, however, as this movement began only toward the end of 1906, the figures for last year are small; and the increase in the amount of shipment of bean-cake alone will considerably swell the total value of the export trade of Changchun during the present year.

Imports. The larger part of the imports of Changchun at present consists of goods of Chinese make from the southern parts of the Empire. The principal articles are piece goods, cotton yarn, petroleum, sugar, cigarettes and miscellaneous merchandise from Newchwang and Dalny, timber and native tobacco from Kirin, and small amounts of flour, cottons, cigarettes and sundries from Harbin.

Russian Goods. Russian goods, with the exception of flour which is manufactured at Harbin, naturally find it difficult, if not impossible, owing to the long railway haul involved, to compete ~~with~~ in the native market with those brought by sea from other countries; and their importation to a certain extent in the past has been due to the special advantages enjoyed by Russia in this territory as well as to the large number of her troops heretofore stationed there, whos e presence has made possible the profitable

profitable operation of numbers of her merchants handling principally Russian goods intended for the soldiers but at the same time disposing of greater or smaller quantities to the Chinese. Since the opening to international trade of Changchun, as well as Kirin, of which the same is true, the proportion of Russian stocks in the native shops is gradually decreasing. It is stated, however, that the Russian government purposes to afford every possible means of encouragement to its Manchurian trade, and that not only has it promptly responded to the request of its merchants in Harbin for a reduction in railway transportation rates, but contemplates the reimbursement to them of the Chinese import duties to be levied upon their goods when customs houses shall have been established along the frontier.

Cottons. The greater part of the cottons imported into Changchun has always consisted of the native product manufactured at Shanghai and other southern cities. Prior to the recent war American goods held second place, after which came English, Russian and Japanese makes. At the present time, however, Japanese piece goods, despite their inferior quality, have, on account of their cheapness, usurped the position formerly held by the American article. Unless, however, the insular factories hasten to improve the character of their products, as it is reported they intend to do, it is possible that this condition may turn out to be a merely temporary one as soon as the customers have had an opportunity to pass their new purchases through the test of washing. Although the texture of the Japanese goods is very inferior, the sizing is such that when new they compare favorably in appearance with the American product. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which at present practically controls the importation of Japanese cottons into Changchun, also handles considerable quantities

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quantities of American piece goods, but will do so, here as as elsewhere, only so long as the home home factories cannot supply the amount required.

Importations of American Cottons. The annual importations into Changchun of American piece goods prior to the war amounted to about 28,000 bales of sheetings and 20,000 of drills. Owing to the overstocking which took place during 1905, however, the shipments last year were reduced to 12,000 bales of sheetings and 10,000 of drills. At the end of the year stocks remained unsold only to the amount of 2,500 bales of the former and 1,400 of the katter. The importations, therefore, should in the future show a gradual return to normal conditions, although during the present year, at least, it is feared that American goods, owing to Japamese competition, will not be able to recover the figures of the years preceding the war. However, the market for foreign cottons should, under the newly established conditions of trade, experience a ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ continual increase; and while Japanese goods will under any circumstances command a considerable part of the sales which previous to the recent conflict were enjoyed by the American product, unless they should undergo an early and marked improvement in quality and the island mills should rapidly enlarge their capacity, which is not likely, there is no occasion for apprehension that American cottons will permanently be expelled from the market, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the importations will in time with the increase in the general demand for foreign products exceed pre-bellum figures .

Cotton Yarn. Practically all the foreign yarn heretofore supplied to Changchun has been Indian. The annual importations previous to the war amounted to about 6,000

6,000 bales, although last year for the same reasons as given for cottons only 2,000 bales were purchased, with about 600 undiposed of at the end of the year. Since the opening of Changchun Japanese yarn has also found a place on the market, and will udoubtedly become an active competitor of the Indian article.

Petroleum. The majority of the inhabitants of central Manchuria still content themselves with bean-oil for illuminating purposes. The importations of petroleum last year reached about 20,000 cases, which was approximately the same amount as was annually shipped to that place prior to the war. Practicallyall of this was American, only a small quantity of Russian oil being sold. The Russian and Sumatran oils are inferior in grade to the American; and despite persistent efforts to extend their market by reducing prices to the lowest possible margin, the natives seem to entertain a sort of prejudice against any oil not American, and the latter as yet continues to enjoy a virtually uncompeted field.

The petroleum at present entering Changchun is generally purchased for cash by Chinese or Japanese importers from the agent of the Standard Oil Company at Newchwang, and thence shipped by rail or cart in the usual cases of two tins. The leakage, however, owing to the long and rough journey, is very great, sometimes being as much as 20%, and the selling prices are consequently raised to such a figure as to make the disposition of the oil very difficult. The Standard Oil Company, it is said, hope in the near future to erect tanks at some point in the interior and to establish regular agencies at the principal open marts; and as soon as this has been done, the demand for American petroleum should rapidly increase. The native prefers kerosene to bean-oil and will always buy it if obtainable

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tainable at a price within his means .

Flour. The market for foreign flour in central Manchuria is very limited. Small quantities of American flour are imported into Changchun from Dalny and Newchwang, and Russian flour is sent from the mills at Harbin. However, the present selling-prices of the former, owing to the great cost of the long transportation, and of the latter, it is said, on account of temporary financial difficulties of the manufacturers, are such as to make competition with the native flour practically impossible. The Chinese, except in the manufacture of vermicelli for which the white foreign flours are the most suitable on account of their greater glutinosity, prefer those of native make, which are ground from the whole wheat, and buy imported flours only when they can secure them for cheaper prices. The mills at Harbin employ Manchurian wheat, and upon recovery from their present embarrassment and the restoration of normal conditions, it should be possible for them to put out a flour suited to the taste of the Chinese and at such a figure as to compete easily with the native product. It is not probable, unless the cost of transportation or of production be considerably reduced, that American white flour will ever enjoy extensive sales in central Manchuria. The importation of whole wheat flour, however, might be successful, not only because the cost of placing it on the market would be cheaper, but because the Chinese, if their taste were suited, would be wiling to pay a higher price for it than for ordinary wheat flour.

The importations of flour into Chanchun last year consisted of 10% American, 20% Russian, and the remainder the native product. The selling-prices were as follows: American (50 lbs.) $2.60 small coin*; Russian, $2.80; native, $1.95.

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*$1.00 small coin = $0.47 U.S.C.

Cigarettes. Prior to the opening of Changchun to foreign trade most of the cigarettes imported were Russian. Since then, however, the Japanese Tobaccom Monopoly has established an agency there, and its cigarettes have quickly attained fairly extensive sales. With the recent opening of the campaign of the British-American Tobacco Company, whose systematic and energetic methods have proved so successful in southern Manchuria, English and American brands are appearing on the market and are certain to gain a rapid ascendency. Cigarettes are fast taking the place of the old-fashioned native pipe and now rank as one of the most important imports of Manchuria.

Miscellaneous Articles. The principal kinds of miscellaneous articles for which there is a demand is seen from the following list of actual stock ofthe phincipal retail dealer in such goods at Changchun:

Article.	Amount of Stock.		Average Prices.
Towels	400	@	$0.10 small coin
Blankets, cotton	200		1.00
Watches, nickel and silver	40		5.00
Clocks, hanging and standing	50		9.00
Lamps, glass and metal	100		3.00
Mirrors, hand, standing and hanging	300		0.20
Porcelain ware (plates saucers, cups, bowls, spoons, jars, ladles, pitchers, et cetera)	1000 pieces		0.15

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Ironware (hammers, axes, screw-drivers, bores, chisels, wedges, locks and keys, hinges, et cetera)	500 pieces	@	0.15 small coin
Soap, toilet,	1000 "		0.15
Soap-boxes,	500		0.25
Condensed milk	400 cans		0.25
Tooth brushes	200		0.08
Gloves	50 pairs		1.20
Candles			
Head scarfs	5		3.00
Tea-pots	50		0.50
Flower-pots	400		0.06
Pocket-books, cloth and leather	1000		0.25
Confectionery, foreign	200 lbs.		0L25

Pocket knives, scissors, pins, needles, et cetera.

There are in Changchun six large retailers of foreign miscellaneous articles, whose stocks are of the foregoing character and who secure their goods through native agents at Newchang, Dalny, Harbin or Shanghai.

Previous to the war their stocks consisted almost entirely of articles of German and Russian make, with a small proportion of Japanese, American and other wares. At the present time, however, the Japanese virtually control the market for miscellaneous goods, and as the old stocks are disposed of, their places are mostly filled by the less substantial but cheaper Japanese ones.

Not only the customer but the merchant himself is generally unable to distinguish between the makes of his goods. Japanese articles almost invariably contain Roman lettering rather than Japanese, if not both, and in numerous cases they are more or less clos ely copied imitations of other foreign goods which happen to have gained considerable popularity among the natives. As a consequence the buyer

buyer secures a Japanese article and departs with a feeling of satisfaction that he has obtained something similar to his purchase of the previous year but at a much cheaper price.

KIRIN. The exports and imports of Kirin are of the same general nature as those of Changchun.

Exports. It has been impossible to secure for Kirin figures like those obtained for the latter place in regard to the annual amount of the export trade. The statement was made by a number of hongs that during the four winter months 1000 carts laden with local produce daily enter the city and during the remainder of the year about 500, one-fourth of them bringing tobacco, three-twentieths hemp, three-tenths beans, and the rest wheat, kaoliang, charcoal and other products. According to these figures, therefore, there are annually brought into the city, and the larger part thereof exported, about 60,000 carts, or 720,000 piculs, of tobacco; 36,000 carts, or 450,000 piculs, of hemp; 72,000 carts, or 720,000 piculs of beans, and 72,000 carts of wheat, kaoliang, charcoal and other articles. Such figures as these are of course too indefinite to be at all reliable and serve merely to give a general idea of the extent and nature of the export trade. They are undoubtedly far too high; for while more hemp and tobacco are exported from Kirin than from Changchun, the latter place is a much more extensive center of collection for beans, although according to the foregoing figures it is considerably smaller.

Lumber. Another important export of Kirin is lumber. The timber is felledalong the Sungari and rafted into Kirin, where it is sawed and a considerable portion manufactured

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factured into junks, carts, coffins and furniture. The sawing has heretofore been done entirely by hand, but the provincial Governor has recently installed a steam saw-mill of small capacity.

Ginseng. Ginseng is also exported from Kirin. The surrounding region is one of the principal sources of supply of the natural root in Manchuria.

Imports.

American Cottons. There were imported last year only 3,000 bales of American sheetings, and 2,000 bales of drills, while during 1905, the year of over stocking, 12,000 of the former, and 10,000 of the latter were shipped to Kirin. The stocks remaining on hand at the end of 1906 amounted to 2,500 bales of sheetings and 2,000 bales of drills. The annual importations prior to the war averaged 10,000 of the one and 8,000 of the other.

Cotton Yarn. The import of cotton yarn during 1906 was about 600 bales, and the amount remaining unsold at the end of the year was 270 bales. The average yearly importation before the war consisted of about 1,700 bales.

Flour. For foreign flour there is practically no demand. In addition to the numerous horse-power mills run by private persons, the Governor operates a steam plant, which, together with the former, more than supply the demand of this region.

Petroleum. Petroleum has begun slowly to replace bean-oil as an illuminant; and the public street-lights, of which an excellent system has been installed at Kirin, consume a considerable quantity. Practically all the oil used is American.

Miscellaneous articles. The miscellaneous goods on stock at Kirin are at present principally German and Russian; but, as in the case of Changchun, they will probably be fast supplanted by those of Japanese origin.

Trade Methods.

Monopoly of Trade. The trade of Changchun and Kirin, as was true of the older ports of China, especially Canton, during the early years after their opening, is virtually controlled by a few large hongs, or native wholesale brokers, about eleven in number at the former place and thirteen at the latter. In addition to these there are numbers of smaller ones which do a certain amount of business though but a relatively limited part of the whole trade.

Hongs. The large hongs own extensive compounds provided with capacious storing facilities as well as with guest rooms and stables where they accomodate for a few days customers and their draught animals arriving from distant places. If the goods are not sold before his departure and the seller desires to quarter his representative in the hong to supervise their disposition, he may do so for a daily charge of 70 cents (small coin), which at Changchun includes food, but does not at Kirin.

Manner of Transaction. These native brokers undertake to dispose of wholesale quantities of foreign goods for importers as well as native products for the local farmers and manufacturers. They maintain at Newchwang and other ports their own agencies, to which the foreign importer has heretofore turned over his goods and with which he has settled his accounts without ever establishing immediate

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immediate relations with the head hongs. Since the opening of Changchun and Kirin to international trade, however, foreign importers are commencing to deal directly with the head hongs, sometimes locating a representative at those cities in office premises leased by themselves, and at others merely stationing a native agent in the hong compound in the manner already described; and they are thus enabled more effectively to oversee the sale of their goods, acquire an intimate knowledge of the needs and peculiarities of the market, and by acquainting themselves with the consumers to prepare the way for the ultimate conduct of their business without the intervention of the brokers.

As regards native products, the farmer or manufacturer generally has more or less permanent relations with a certain hong or hongs, which either sell his goods locally to representatives of firms in southern ports who come to purchase on the spot or have permanent headquarters at Changchun and Kirin, or else dispose of them through their own agencies situated at Newchwang and other seaboard cities. The former procedure, with the increasing establishment of the representatives of foreign firms at the newly opened marts, will soon become the more usual one. The larger part of the beans exported last year, for example, were locally sold by the hongs to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which has its own office at Changchun.

Charges. The brokers under discussion charge the seller a commission of 2 or 3 per cent, varying according to the kind of goods, at both Changchun and Kirin, and the buyer 2 per cent at the former place and 1 per cent at the latter. The selling commission on grain, beans, piece goods, cotton yarn, matches and is generally 2 per cent, while for most miscellaneous articles it is 3 per cent. At Changchun no godown rent is charged, unless the goods are removed elsewhere without being sold or remain

remain undisposed of for too long a period. At Kirin, on the other hand, a moderate charge, varying according to the class of merchandise, is made for storage from the day the goods are deposited in the hong compound. At neither place do the brokers undertake to secure goods against damage or destruction, although Kirin hongs make an indefinite promise to "suffer a share of the loss if great".

Taxes. At Changchun a double tax of 9 per mille and 4.4 per mille is collected from the seller on his goods when placed in the hongs, and a similar excise of 7 per mille and 4 per mille from the buyer at the time of their delivery to him. Although goods imported and exported by foreigners are, according to treaty, exempted within the open marts from inland taxation, to which class the foregoing duties belong, it would be difficult under the circumstances to avoid their imposition in dealing through the native brokers, as these taxes are not levied upon the seller or buyer, as the case may be, directly, but through the hongs; and the latter, both on account of their continued payment of these taxes for so long a time as to render this act to them an almost inherent and essential part of a commercial transaction, and because of the intimate and interdependent character of the relations which the merchants sustain toward the officials and which retard any attempt at evasion of the duties levied by them. Should the foreigner at the beginning, therefore, proceed to protest and insist on the exemption of his goods from the taxes in question, it is probable that the hongs would delcine to deal with him; and should he attempt to operate independently from the commencement, they might, though how far it is difficult to say, interfere with his business.

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Operation through hongs preferable at the beginning.

In view of the extensive control which the hongs exercise over trade at Changchun and Kirin, it would probably be difficult, if not in many cases impossible, for the foreigner at the start successfully to establish profitable commercial relations without their assistance. Furthermore, until the volume of his business has assumed sufficiently large proportions, it would also be less expensive for him to pay the commissions, storage charges, and duties to the native brokers than to maintain his own godowns and staff of clerks.

Final Establishment of Independant Relations.

While buying and selling through the hongs, however, it would be greatly to the interest of the foreign merchant to keep one or more native agents of his own at each city, both to guard against possible damage to his goods, since the brokers, as already stated, refuse to secure them, and to tour the surrounding district to advertise his stocks and secure orders, thus greatly increasing the sales otherwise possible. The fact that such an agent was working through a certain well-known hong would give him standing, and he would thus under the most favorable circumstaness make the acquaintance of the consumers and bring the name and character of the foreign firm represented by him to their knowledge, in that manner preparing the way, when the amount of business should have increased sufficiently, for the ultimate severance of its relations with the native brokers and the establishment of direct connections with the buyers.

Example of of Transaction.

The description of the elements involved in a transaction made by a foreign firm through one of the Kirin hongs may, it

it is believed, be of both interest and value as an illustration of business procedure in central Manchuria. A Newchwang firm during last January decided to attempt to dispose at Kirin of a small stock of American sheeting, "Dog's Head" brand. The hong selling-price in Kirin at that time of this class of goods was 308 tiaos per bale. The net figure, therefore, after deducting transportation charges, brokerage, likin (taxes) and storage fees, at which they had to be laid down in Newchwang was computed as follows:

Kirin hong selling-price - 308 tiaos

Likin	0.9%		
	0.1%		
Brokerage	2.0%		
	3.0%	(of 308 tiaos) =	9.24 "
			299.76 "
Godown hire	1 tiao		
Cartage from Newchwang	11 "		
	12 "		12.00
			287.76 "

287.76 tiaos @ 4.13 = 69.68 Kirin taels @ 1.o55 = 70.51 transfer taels* (net at Newcwhang) per bale.

The price at which the buyer secured the sheeting per bale was as follows:

Kirin hong selling-price - 308 tiaos

Likin	0.7%		
	0.4%		
Brokerage	1.0%		
	2.1%	(of 308 tiaos) =	6.47 "

1 transfer tael = $0.834 U.S.C.

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6.47 tiaos

Price to buyer per bale = 314.47 tiaos.

The difference, therefore, between the net figure per bale at which the goods were laid down in Newchwang and their final cost to the buyer was as follows:

314.47 tiaos @ 4.13 = 76.14 Kirin taels @ 1.055 = 80.33 transfer taels.

80.33 transfer - 70.51 transfer taels = 9.84 transfer taels (differnce between Newchwang net and cost to buyer)

Methods of Payment. Payments for goods sold or purchased at Changchun or Kirin by foreign firms located at Newchwang are made by drafts in transfer taels through the native banks. If such a firm, however, has a local agency at these places with which accounts may be settled, payment is usually made in silver specie or bank notes, the principal kinds of currency in circulation being "small coin" (silver), rubles, and sight bills issued by the Russo-Chinese and Yokohama Specie Banks. The constant fluctuation of rates of exchange between these currencies complicates accounting and discourages the granting of long credits which might otherwise be beneficial.

"Credit" Transfer System. Local transactions between natives are conducted almost entirely on a "credit" basis, the only cash payments involved, except in retail business, being those of taxes and guild fees, which are made in "cash" or copper.

The basis of the "credit" system is the "tiao" note, which is issued without security by the native banks and

and the value of which differs with each place. Accounts with the native brokers are settled by instalments made every three days in tiao notes and in such amounts as always to leave a small balance in favor of the hongs at the end of the month. Complete settlement would constitute the severance of the native merchants's, manufacturer's or farmer's relations with the hong.

While this system of "credit" transfers is admirably adapted to local conditions, and, as long as stable, greatly facilitates business, it constitutes a very precarious financial scheme; and while, barring a minimum of abuse to which it is undoubtedly subject, the strict code of business honor by which native merchants are bound obviates any internal disorder, yet, if unintelligent or unscrupulous officials interpose, as at Kirin city, by forcing the value of the tiao note to excessive rates, or, as in Shengking province, by suddenly illegalizing the system pr demanding the immediate deposit of security, disturbances varying from depression to wide-spread failure are the result.

Foreign Enterprise in Central Manchuria.

Residential and Trade Rights. In the Japanese treaty providing for the opening of Changchun and Kirin to intennational residence and trade, provision is also made for the delimitation of a foreign concession therein. While the Chinese contend that the right of foreigners to such trade and residence are confined to settlement areas hereafter to be laid out, the Japanese Government takes the attitude maintained by the United States in the case of Mukden and Antung and interprets the treaty to mean that the entire cities have been opened, and, by successfully

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successfully enforcing the right of its nationals to indiscriminate residence and trade at both places, has established a precedent whereby other foreigners may also rent or purchase property wherever available.

The restriction of residential and trade rights to the limits of a concession not only would delay the establishment of foreign firms on account of the unavailability within such an area of rentable business premises and the consequent necessity for erecting new buildings, but would for the same reason subject such firms to outlays which the volume of their business might not for some years warrant. In some cases, moreover, location within a concession would place a firm at a considerable distance from the business centre, as it is probable that but few foreigners will for many years establish themselves at the cities in question and the Chinese merchants would doubtless be slow to remove their premises to a settlement area.

Changghun. Changchun, also known as Kuangchengtze, is a walled city with a population of about 100,000. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to the merchant class, and the larger part of the buildings are hongs with spacious court-yards. The terminus of the South Manchurian Railway, the Japanese line, is at present located at Mengchiatun, about 5 miles to the southwest of the city, and that of the China Eastern Railway, the Russian line, some 4 miles to the northwest. The Japanese terminal station, however, is soon to be removed to the north of the wall at a short distance from the southernmost point of the Russian line. Freight and passengers are conveyed between the two stations in Chinese carts or Russian droschkes.

Changchun is a purely commercial city, and, unlike Kirin, where official progressiveness has brought about

bout considerable modern improvement, its streets are poorly lighted, if at all; its police force, especially the night shift, is entirely inadequate; the roads are in a neglected condition and during the rainy season are converted into quagmires; sewers are wanting and refuse is allowed to accumulate. It is hoped, however, that with the impending change of administration and the advent of the Japanese, who have been responsible for much road improvement and sanitation in southern Manchuria, the merchants and officials may be induced to undertake similar projects at Changchun.

Kirin. Kirin, the capital of the province of that name and with a population of about 100,000, is situated on the west bank of the Sungari River about eighty miles to the east of Changchun. The journey between these two cities is made by Russian droschke or Chinese cart, the former method consuming one day and the latter two. During the open season the capital may be reached in from two to five days by junk or small steamer from Toulaichiao, a station on the China Eastern Railway.

The inner city of Kirin is enclosed by a low mud and brick wall approximately five miles in circumference, while the outer city extends for a considerable distance in both directions along the banks of the river. The main avenues inside the walls are planked; an excellent system of public street lights has been installed; and a large and efficient police force is maintained. While a large portion of the buildings are official, including the viceregal yamen, the provincial treasury and mint, the Government Boards, the court-house and numerous public schools, hongs surrounded by extensive compounds stored with large

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large quantities of local and imported products, as well as industrial establishments, are everywhere evident.

Foreigners at Changchun and Kirin. Foreign enterprise at Changchun and Kirin, as far as the number of its local representatives established at those places is concerned, is at present largely Japanese. Upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops most of the merchants also retired to Harbin. The Japanese, on the other hand, made up almost entirely of small dealers, inn-keepers, and artisans, continue to increase in numbers. Other foreigners are also gradually establishing branch offices or native agencies.

Banks. The Russo-Chinese Bank has branches at both Changchun and Kirin and enjoys a long established business among the natives, while also transacting the financial work of the military headquarters and railway offices at the latter place. Its dealings with the Chinese consist in large part of loans to merchants and officials at rates of interest averaging 12 per cent.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has recently opened a branch at Changchun and is also about to establish one at Kirin. On account of the short period during which it has carried on operations its native business is yet very small and its returns are largely derived from its transactions with the Japanese merchants located at Changchun.

Japanese firms. The principl Japanese concern operating in central Manchuria is the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. At the present time it controls the larger part of the export of beans and bean-cake, and also supplies the majority of piece goods, American as well as Japanese, and most of the petroleum shipped into Changchun. Its interests at Kirin are as yet comparatively small. This company, as already mentioned, at present conducts its transactions, both sale and purchase, through the Chinese

ese brokers, but contemplates the erection within the course of a year of its own godowns, upon the completion of which it will probably sever its connections with the native hongs.

Besides the above-mentioned concern, there are two or three smaller Japanese concerns firms which do a more or less extensive wholesale business with the Chinese. The remainder of the Japanese merchants located at Changchun and Kirin consist, as elsewhere in Manchuria, of smallretailers and confine their trade almost entirely to their own countrymen.

The Japanese Tobacco Monopoly established its office in Changchun several months ago and is about to extend its business to Kirin.

Occidental Firms. Only three occidental firms have as yet installed branches in central Manchuria. Of these the one whose interests are at present the largest is the British-American Tobacco Company, which will shortly substitute its present Chinese agent for a Chinese-speaking European representative, as the company has found from its experience in other parts of Manchuria that such a measure is more than warranted by the results obtained. Butterfield and Swire, whose principal article of import into Manchuria is sugar, refined at its plant in Hongkong, have appointed a native agent in Changchun, who through his branch at Kirin also controls the business of the company at that place. Arnhold, Karberg and Company, a German firm, dealing principally in machinery, fire-arms, cottons and miscellaneous articles, are represented at Changchun by a Chinese agent, while their general representative for Manchuria, a European, visits that city from time to time to oversee their interests. There are a number of other occidental firms whose representatives have investigated trade conditions in central Manchuria and who will

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will probably establish branches there in the near future.

American Commercial Opportunities.

In addition to piece goods and petroleum, which have for a number of years enjoyed an extensive demand in central Manchuria, this region should before long furnish a market for various other American products. The construction of railways which is sure to be undertaken should create a demand for rolling stock; the expansion of steamer traffic on the Sungari and Nonni Rivers should afford a market for marine engines and other boat supplies; the opening of mines should supply a new field for the sale of machinery used in connection therewith; and the installation of electric light and car systems which is certain to be concomitant with the approaching era of progress and improvement should provide a new outlet for trade in electrical equipment.

(sgd) Charles J. Arnell.

Vice Consul-General.

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[November 1907]

MEMORANDUM ON MANCHURIAN AFFAIRS.

As a memorandum embodying the gist of the facts which I have endeavored to present in conversation, I venture to submit the following.:-

Japan entered Manchuria nominally to free China from Russian aggression and to insure to all nations the enjoyment of the "open door". A successfully prosecuted war was followed by the transfer by Russia to Japan of all the rights granted by China to the former Power in Manchuria. During and immediately after the war the Japanese installed their military administrations throughout southern Manchuria. They constructed railways between Mukden and Antung, and between the former place and Hsinmintun. They seized all the mining properties that had been worked by the Russians, occupied all the buildings that had been built, rented or in any way used by them, and established an elaborate system of posts add telegraphs. At Antung over six thousand acres of land were acquired in August and September, 1905, by forced purchase, and there is evidence to prove that in many cases torture was employed to secure tracts desired by the military administration. While foreign traders were forbidden to enter the interior, Japanese were encouraged to open for business. It has been asserted that such Japanese came merely as settlers or military contractors. It is true, however, that such merchants did transact a general business with the Chinese. The greater portion of the large floating population which entered Manchuria in the wake of the army and which remained after the withdrawal of the troops was composed of undesirable characters

ters. Freed from the strict police control to whihh they are subjected at home, they frequently defrauded and misused the natives, forcibly occupying premises and refusing to pay rent therefor, and earning their living by gambling and prostitution.

As the military administrators were gradually replaced by consular officers during the spring, summer and autumn of 1906, the general condition of the country improved. Preferential railway freight rates, however, were undoubtedly granted to Japanese by the Railway Administration until the line was taken over by the civilian company on the first of April, 1907. Gambling and prostitution were as prevalent as before and complaints about the actions of the Japanese coolies were frequent. Upon the termination of the period of military occupation on the 15th of April, 1907, there was a further improvement in the general attitude of the Japanese.

At the present time there are approximately 30,000 Japanese in Manchuria, exclusive of the Leased Territory, the largest numbers being located at Antung, with 6,000, Mukden and Newchwang, with 3,000, and Liaoyang and Tiehling, with 2,500 each. There are about 11,000 troops, stationed along the South Manchurian Railway, acting as railway guards. Consular offices have been opened at all the treaty marts of importance, with branch offices at the minor places. Extensive tracts of land are held at Mukden, Liaoyang and Tiehling, as well as at Kuangchengtzu, and will be under the South Manchurian Railway Company as railway settlements, their administrative organizations being directly responsible to the President of the road. The Yokohama Specie Bank has branches at Newchwang, Liaoyang, Mukden, Tiehling, Kuangchengtzu and Antung. Japanese newspapers are published at Mukden and Antung, and a journal at Newchwang was recently suppressed

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suppressed by the Japanese Consul at that port. At Mukden a paper published in Chinese presents the Japanese point of view regarding all questions of the day. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is practically the only Japanese commercial house of importance doing business in Manchuria. This firm is the agent for the Japanese Cotton Exporters' Association, does a general import business, and virtually controls the export of beans to Japan from Manchuria. It is in close touch with the Government and is assisted in every way by the consular authorities. It is seeking mining and other concessions, and has in the past secured a number of Chinese government contracts. The Japanese Government Tobacco Monopoly has been unable successfully to compete with the British-American Tobacco Company, which, with the markets virtually flooded with other goods, has within the past year been able to outsell its rivals. The Okura Company, a firm of large contractors, now operates the Penhsihu coal and iron mines, and has built roads in Mukden. Aside from a few large retail houses, the remainder of Japanese business is transacted by small dealers. A large portion of the Japanese population is composed of restaurateurs and their female dependents, who are usually prostitutes. It has been estimated that there are fully 6,000 of these women in Manchuria. Upon their profits, derived from the Chinese, the small storekeepers largely depend for their living; and astounding though the statement may be, it is undoubtedly true that the Japanese communities of Manchuria to a great extent either directly or indirectly subsist upon prostitution.

At Mukden there are not more than one or two Japanese military instructors. There are Japanese advisers in several of the government departments, two doctors and

and a few teachers employed by the Chinese. The Japanese, however, resent the appointment of any foreigner other than a Japanese to a Chinese government position in Manchuria.

At the present time there are a number of points at issue between Japan and China. The Chinese consider the Japanese post and telegraph systems now functioning in Manchuria to be a derogation of Chinese sovereignty. They protest against the Japanese operation of the Fushun and Penhsihu collieries, and of a number of smaller mines worked during and after the war. They have not agreed to the Japanese demand for the right to operate all mines on either side of the Mukden-Antung Railway. They are unwilling to accede to the Japanese request for fishing privileges off the south Manchurian coast, and ground their protests against the import of salt from the Leased Territory into Manchuria on treaty stipulations. Chinese public and private property, which, according to the Peking Agreement of 1905, should have been returned to the rightful owners thereof on the termination of the period of military occupation, is still held by Japan, although the consular authorities have promised its return. At Antung, the Japanese settlement has been established on pre-empted land, their title thereto has never been recognized by China. In this area Chinese, not Japanese, opium smoking and gambling are openly encouraged by the Japanese Consul, who derives 349,200 yen per annum from the dens and resorts. At this port also the action by the Japanese Timber Bureau can be characterized as little less than high-handed.

In Tokio at the present time Baron Goto, President of the South Manchurian Railway Company, and General Oshima, Governor of Kwantung, are apparently attempting, in the development of their imperial policy, to acquire

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quire from the Foreign Office the control of Japanese international relations in Manchuria. Should they be successful, the former, who is striving to consolidate the civil authority under his office, will occupy a position analogous to that held by Admiral Alexieff before the war. The delegation of quasi-diplomatic functions to this official would undoubtedly be resented by the Chinese, who are anxious to render less obtrusive the alien status of the Leased Territory. There are indications, however, that the Japanese Government desires to adopt a more conciliatory tone than that which, as a heritage from the military administration, has characterized the actions of certain officials in Manchuria. Mr. Hagiwara, for the past fifteen months Consul-General at Mukden, a man who, nearly related to ~~Marshal~~ Prince Yamagata, has been the exponent of the aggressive policy; has been succeeded by a more mild-mannered official, and His Excellency Tang Shao Yi, the Governor of this province, has recently assured me he had reason to believe that there would be less cause for friction in the future.

Despite the very general foreign condemnation of Japanese action in Manchuria, it should be remembered that the country has been opened by the late war and that, thanks to Japan, there are better commercial opportunities ~~in Manchuria~~ here today than there probably ever would have been under a Russian regime. There may be obstacles in the way of foreigners' settling at Dalny and in the Japanese railway settlements. These difficulties are not ~~insuperable~~ prohibitive, however. Some at least of the trouble that has been experienced by foreigners in shipping goods on the South Manchurian Railway must be attributed to their non-acquaintance with the Japanese language. At the present time there seems to be no reliable evidence that preferential rates are granted Japanese on the South Manchurian

Manchurian Railway. Freights from central Manchurian points are virtually the same to Newchwang and Dalny, but this can hardly be considered a just cause for complaint. Japanese commerce is undoubtedly subsidized, but the Japanese Government cannot be arraigned on such grounds. A serious and well-substantiated charge, however, is the Japanese official unwillingness to take cognizance of the great numbers of deceptive adaptations, if not actual imitations, of foreign labels and trade marks.

Foreign financial and commercial interests, particularly, regard Japanese activities in Manchuria as a menace to Chinese sovereignty and to equal opportunity, especially affecting those who might wish to share in the profits of railway, mining and industrial enterprises, ~~to be undertaken in the future.~~ They fear that Japanese ~~will~~ are endeavor to use their political influence to establish themselves as the intermediaries between foreigners and Chinese. They resent the insincerity which has characterized not a few Japanese official dealings ~~in China,~~ and since Japanese representatives are known to be able to exercise a strict supervision over their nationals in China, their failure to do so has ~~brought~~ made them, and consequently their Government, ~~into disrepute~~ the butt of much ill-concealed criticism.

Much of the administrative reform and many of the progressive measures undertaken in Manchuria since the war must be, to a considerable, attributed to a greater or lesser extent to Japanese influence. China has been greatly impressed by Japanese efficiency. She desires not only to emulate the Japanese example, but at the same time, in view of what has seemed to be Japan's imperial policy, wishes to consolidate her own control and develop her own resources in order to conserve Chinese sovereignty in the Three Eastern Provinces.

At the present time the Viceroy of Manchuria and

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and the Governor of Fengtien Province are among the most progressive Chinese officials. The latter, educated in America, is reputed to be one of the ablest diplomats in the Chinese service. During the four months of their joint incumbency Their Excellencies Hsü Shih Chang and Tang Shao Yi have reorganized the administrative machinery of Fengtien Province, have brought 20,000 well drilled troops from Chihli, encouraged education, taken strong steps toward the suppression of opium smoking, and undertaken many municipal improvements in Mukden and elsewhere.

The fate of Korea has been a warning to China. Recent events in that peninsula, the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese ententes and the attempt of Japan, acting ostensibly on behalf of Korea, to secure possession of the Chientao district, have given rise to considerable apprehension among Chinese officials. They are anxious, therefore, by attracting foreign capital, to create a community of interests in Manchuria. The present time seems to them to be particularly auspicious. It is evident ~~to~~ them that the present state of Japanese finance, the new and heavy responsibilities assumed in Korea, the complications with the United States and Canada, and the general misgivings regarding her policy in China, seriously embarrass Japan. The Chinese appreciate that Japan cannot well afford further to estrange either Great Britain or America. They feel that Japan's present difficulties should render her less likely to protest against or try to prevent the establishment of foreign vested interests in Manchuria, and they wish to secure funds either in the United States or England in order to shield themselves behind the political support which would be accorded such capital.

Certain British financial interests have apparently

parently already realized the possibilities of this situation. A contract has been signed for the construction of a railroad north from Hsinmintun. The funds therefor will probably be secured from the British-Chinese Corporation, and I am assured that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, unwilling to do so for commercial, will be obliged to open in Mukden for political reasons. It is known that the Viceroy desires to raise a very considerable loan. He does not wish to secure this money from or through the agency of the Japanese, and the British apparently hope that they may be able to undertake ~~this~~ us flotation.

The representatives of the British-Chinese Corporation, the most important group of British capitalists operating in China, and of the French interests associated with this syndicate, have expressed a desire for American cooperation. The latter has suggested a combination to float an international loan for ~~the development of~~ Manchuria. Such a project would, I have reason to believe, be favored by the Chinese. ¶ His Excellency Tang Shao Yi has discussed with me the possibility of obtaining $30,000,000 in the United States for the organization of ~~the~~ a Manchurian Bank, ~~which would~~ to be jointly directed by Americans and Chinese and ~~which would be~~ to act as the financial agent of the administration. This sum would be used ~~primarily~~ first for the reform of Manchurian currency, at present in a very confused state, and secondly, for the development of the Three Eastern Provinces. His Excellency thinks that $30,000,000 would not be sufficient for the latter purpose, and would therefore desire, once the first loan was floated, to raise a second and larger sum. He wishes to obtain American money in the first instance and international funds in the second. The loans would be given under an Imperial guarantee, and about $7,500,000 of the Manchurian revenues would be set aside for the service thereof.

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thereof.

Not only the Chinese, but all other nations, seem to look to the United States to act in Manchuria. Our position as the principal exponent of the "open door" policy is a peculiarly happy one. We are not suspected of ulterior political motives. If we could cooperate with the Chinese in the establishment of the Manchurian Bank, we should be in a position to extend our ~~influence~~ activities throughout China to the benefit of the Chinese and to our own profit. Never before in the history of China has the advanced official element held so many influential positions. Never before has there been so general a desire for progress. Many of the most powerful of the younger officials have been educated in the United States, and are particularly favorable to the ~~extension~~ introduction of American influence. At the present juncture, when China is trying to reshape her policy along modern lines, practical assistance and encouragement will be more effective than mere moral support. The Chinese are face to face with the necessity of consolidating their position in order to control discontent at home and to resist interference from abroad. They must strive ~~for~~ not only for political but also for commercial and industrial development. A concrete expression of our professed interest would be appreciated now as at no other time. By proving that we are ready not only to insist that the door be open, but also to enter in, we would convince the Chinese of our desire actively to cooperate with them, and might, I feel confident, be largely instrumental in furthering and in directing the development which is bound to take place within the next few years. Railways will be built, mines opened, and new country put under cultivation. Our manufacturers should supply the demands that will thus be created. ~~For all of these projects money will be needed,~~ and if we associate ourselves

ourselves with the men who lead the progressive movement in China, our trade with this Empire and our influence on the Pacific should be vastly augmented.

~~It is not, I think, an~~
~~I do not, I think, overestimate the importance~~
~~overestimate the importance~~ of Manchuria when I say that ~~it seems to me to be the key to China~~ that it is ~~may be made, the key to China~~ as Americans we have a share in the ~~interest~~ in this region. Our trade has been large but it has been in the hands of others. If we wish to make gains we should act now. Others are ready to and will enter in. We ourselves could not enter in with as strong competition

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[illegible]

[illegible]

Very entangled Question

Text

Big armaments

Object

Be not misled

and if misled to War

and arguments of Self

interest made bad

Group Study Best to

prevent the accumulation

Causes

[illegible]

[1908?]

In fact the [illegible] an apparent
hostility both to in home and Political and Commercial
Cost of the leaders [illegible] Education may be the sentiments of the
against the [illegible] Council of the for them years [illegible]
the insincere. [illegible] aggressively ambitious - they [illegible]
country is today under a very financial load. The resources of the
Gov & the prodigious sums of the public are limited. To [illegible]
instigate such evils. Such a suit could not [illegible] unless it [illegible],
without [illegible] to big by quarter days, to expose [illegible]
Claims as we date to fourteen years ago.

Claims :- rightly, profoundly distrusts Japan. Authentic
declarations have been followed by [illegible] Chinese aggression -
[illegible] to me [illegible] as instruments by methods by
which a crafty [illegible] Power seeks to [illegible] the sovereignty
of the State by [illegible] Their business [illegible]
[illegible] Russian [illegible] to Japan [illegible]

In the [illegible] of Ports & Telegraphs. The Chinese distrusts. The
meeting of the [illegible] - & also unmanly loss is
cross is in the [illegible] of the Hon to U.S. as [illegible]
[illegible] the Japan-[illegible], Specious claims have
been advanced. as when demands have been refused when has
been accused to distrust [illegible] negotiate. Such unreasonable
feeds [illegible] very because it is the Yoke Tender Care
of the Hon to U.S. & the Japan mean efforts on the [illegible]
an arguments with the same [illegible] limited are inclined to [illegible]
Claims methods of [illegible] with [illegible]. Yet [illegible]
of the Chinese Japan mean [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
upset, if the Chinese [illegible] made the [illegible]
for a war of rabbit [illegible].

Between Russia, Many have thought, some of them [illegible].
[illegible] the action of [illegible] underhandedly against the [illegible] between
the U.S. Germany & Russia. The [illegible] of [illegible]
of Secretary Root are day by day of Japan [illegible]
by a [illegible] by means - who do not mention the name of this [illegible]
It is [illegible] has, undoubtedly [illegible].

The Bubble are not included.

Bubble admits, it is true, that Hyde T.S.Yi [illegible] one of
Party of the B.C. has [illegible] by [illegible]
by Japan in Manchuria. A certain amount [illegible] Russo Settlement
by been aimed - [illegible] but the Chinese are not yet reassured.
influence of the Alliance

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especially which is now active British Press
against the Duke of Kent.

As I so mentioned in my letter of ——— there seems to be a
background-noise of decided anti-British feeling among a number of classes.
This may or may not be exploited by a [illegible] of the anti-
resentment against a [illegible] and strain in the Chinese & Russian
HH. meetings by reformers the British Cabal of financial sympathy of the interests
in India. last ——— Officials Chinese have hitherto accepted.
Seem to have attributed to the anglo-Japanese alliance — and
apprehension, partly of personal debts, ——— against the ——— which
may be made there — &c.

The chief attribute is activity in China — Germany — the U.S. would be
jumbled as one side — G. B. or Japan on the other —
as the present moment seems ready to be reckoned with
The new statesmanship of ——— the chief attribute would be ———
becomes in the 1st place clumsy & forcible — ; in the way Germany's
notable one would be difficult to justify to public opinion & become involved
in any policy in which China or the 3rd power — and where Germany
effort at any moment seems [illegible] herself in an
embarrassing position vis à vis Russia.

[illegible] could at once [illegible] secure the strategic backing of
give assistance. Are the British to entirely come adrift with
Japan. [illegible] at once tighten the new financial
strain bonds of the anglo-Jap. alliance. & I would in January end

the British. most influential British

[illegible] are alive to the [illegible]
Japan. [illegible] China is truly the attribute. [illegible]
lobby by British City we have refuting my study — [illegible] You may be
assured that his [illegible] are duly heartily the same here
& my own — as I understand that [illegible] other of his
comments has been [illegible] with considerable amusement by
his hosts who [illegible] China [illegible] enable him to make
better than not helpful the ignorance of [illegible] contr.
in Manchuria.

It is not so thoroughly unfortunate as the alliance may Britain — not how-
ever there is undoubtedly a [illegible] drain upon Great Britain as may
become enlisted with Japan. This from world is undoubtedly
gradually veiled by German & Russian — for Britain best on safe as
an ignorant reason.

[illegible] as
This conclusion for the American [illegible] largely as an authority
to Japan seem numbers by an undercurrent of concern at the growth
of American power in the present might constitute a commercial
menace — for when Japanese are unable to [illegible] on a fair field.
We needs know that we can meet them on equal terms.

[illegible]

Any anti-American campaign would as you know.
[illegible] be effected as [illegible] by influences [illegible]
in Japan. This would hardly be seen under the eye in China.

Mr Rublee, [illegible] Secretary Taft's visit. The Pacific fleet a reported [illegible] cause,
[illegible] Mr Root [illegible] Mr Straight, the [illegible] about attitude on Manchurian
popular [illegible]. The all [illegible]
Follows on with in [illegible] Legal & what sources on; [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] so doubt
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Our action on [illegible] and on under [illegible] to [illegible] analysis.
The Bristol fine Heat they [illegible] have been the last as well meant
[illegible] any interference with the Cardinal's life the [illegible] failed
to [illegible]. They may [illegible] on fully the Japan cats - but the
[illegible] found strikes will not be but may [illegible] extending
[illegible] influence will [illegible] light [illegible] of [illegible]

It is fully the Japanese with as all in their power to foster.
They have found it extremely difficult to shape a course satisfactory to the dominant
[illegible] elements, an irresponsible [illegible], as at the same time not [illegible]
to the interest to Great Britain [illegible] under pressure to [illegible] sense
of justice [illegible] [illegible] to the activity of Bristol merchants [illegible]
as the Kent [illegible] [illegible] of some Bristol financiers, to subsidy to
[illegible] while they may not [illegible] have success in [illegible] of
the alliance to intimidate China & even aggress in a [illegible]
Balkan d'essai & fancy list, they will [illegible] undoubtedly, endeavor
to value British [illegible] regarding American designs
in the Pacific.

It would seem that Japanese [illegible] activity both
are at present [illegible] directly & indirectly calculated to
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ill-feeling between the Bristol & ourselves [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] majority of [illegible] are on
different [illegible] as the others [illegible] equanimity of [illegible]
in face of [illegible].

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(4)

would be most unfortunate. Echelonable!

Yet it is probably that the British & Indian are the great deterrent which keeps in the Orient as at present instructs with which careful terms to make. to avoid such an contingency. Such persons can be made. I here assume.

The most successful Entente, about, is China to say is the B-J Co. Commercial cooperation will create the necessity for political alliance. [illegible] Japan is [illegible] steps he takes to by about an understanding between British & German other manufactures similar. there between the machines implements. In the much safer basis on sadness we have per. Next to [illegible] left to see the Germans & Japanese.

(& the Russ)

[illegible] It would seem that [illegible] would be to [illegible] unless very [illegible] with Great Britain.

It should be [illegible]

The [illegible] of Britain & Russia [illegible] The instrument of

B.B., America would mean what we would term to call Germany & Japan is to combine with China & Germany. Both of the steps would be [illegible] dangerous.

β Cooperation) the [illegible] of members, would if one relation with B.B., Russia, we should enable us the use [illegible] to keep Japan within Robert Japan actually within [illegible] Germans, and & also Germans Russia - as to form [illegible] Entente Cabinet with Germany & France & China, against a Russo-Japanese [illegible] with England the other nations [illegible] & China would be of value China & American while

The bond between Britain & Russia would be most unfortunate. Echelonable! If any, but not yet all the time.

Yet it is probably that the British & Indian are the great deterrent which keeps in the Orient as at present instructs with which careful terms to make. to avoid such an contingency. Such persons can be made. I here assume.

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[illegible] It would seem that [illegible] would be to [illegible] unless very [illegible] with Great Britain.

It should be [illegible]

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β Cooperation) the [illegible] of members, would if one relation with B.B., Russia, we should enable us the use [illegible] to keep Japan within Robert Japan actually within [illegible] Germans, and & also Germans Russia - as to form [illegible] Entente Cabinet with Germany & France & China, against a Russo-Japanese [illegible] with England the other nations [illegible] & China would be of value China & American while

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[January 1908 or later]
[first draft]

On the second of January His Excellency Hsu Shih Chang the Viceroy of Manchuria returned from his tour of inspection in the north. He had sojourned ten days in Tsitsihar and Kirin the capitals of Heilungchiang and Kirin provinces respectively. But little information has been forthcoming regarding the details of the journey, H.E. has stated that he devoted his energies to perfecting the organization of the Provincial Governements, and the installation of Commissions for Finance, Justice, and Foreign Affairs similar to those already established at Mukden.

When questioned regarding the political situation in the north the Viceroy remarked that he had found the Russians apparently conciliatory and obliging, and that there were fewer pending questions and much better prospects of a satisfatorory settlemnt thereof than in the south.

As the result of his extended tour the Viceroy should now not only be able to remedy the defects in the adminsitrative machinery which has been subjected to an eight months test, but from his own observation and investigation he should now be better prepared than before to remedy the conditions and combat the political ambitions which are now derogatory to Chinese sovereignty and which threaten to restrict Chinese devlopment in Manchuria.

of the Russians have apparently foreswor-n or are too weak to execute the designs they may enterain in northern Manchuria as

It may not be inopportune therefore at the present time to review the political conditions in this region.

As already suggested in my No. 172 of Dec 9 1907 the Russians have apparently foreswron or are too emasculated to esxecute the designed which they may enteratin in northern

Manchuria. Telegraphs and mines have been surrendered; and if latest Reports from Harbin, that in the face of the Chinese protest the announced elections for the Railway Adminstrations's municipal council have been postponed be true, even in the matter of Railway Settlements where their pride alone might account for a decided stand, they have not felt themselves strong enough to maintain their position when assailed by Chinese and foreign consular opposition. The principal other question outstanding that regarding the oepning of Customs houses at the frontiers has if not already, will be probably soon be, settled.

At Harbin general corruption, liquor influence and mercantile combination hamper development. Russian [illegible] plague embarrassing foreign trade [illegible] but little value in accomplishing its purpose the encouragement of Russian enterprise, and cannot therefore, he considers a gain commercial advance. Nor has the failure to open Customs houses on the frontier aroused complaints from [illegible] of discrimination from [illegible] merchants, though Southern ports also are [illegible] in the north. in view of Russian political and commercial weakness it seems reasonable to assume that subsidiary arrangements of interest may be made. in case the increase in native purchasing power of the native population in the north made it desirable for non-Russian merchants to establish themselves at points along the Chinese Eastern Railway could be made.

The situation in the north therefore acquires its particular interest at the present time on account of its bearing on the Japanese problem in southern Manchuria.

The plans of the Railway Administration at Harbin have been fully described by Mr. Fisher. I have already ( ) out that the Japanese will if the Russian assumptions are recognized by China

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will proceed along similar lines in the South, while if the Chinese are successful in their protest against the Russian action the Japanese will be deprived of a precedent and must accept the onus of riding rough shod over what cannot but be considered natural and justifiable Chinese objections on the part of China.

The reprehensible features of Russian Railway Administration in the north have already been reported by Mr. Fisher, A Japanese counterpart would be no less disagreeable, and the political potentialities would be of far more moment.

While Japanese officials are therefore waiting to organize hoping to model their own railway settlements on the Russian model, and before proceeding with their development are awaiting the outcome of the dispute in the north, Japanese merchants are raising an outcry against China's failure to establish Customs Houses in the North, and demanding that pending their installation there shall be no duty collection at Dalny.. It is claimed that tobacco virtually the sale of the only article in which Japanese and Russians compete is passing duty free across the Russian fronteirs into Manchuria, and driving Japanese tobacco from the market. This complaint I have reason to believe is wholly unfounded. Practically an extensive northern command a market with the Chinese, and the goods imported by the Bat and not Russian cigatertted have largely displaced even this have displaced what few Japanese cigarett s there have been on the market.

~~In this matter affecting their Railway settlements~~

Though quick not only in the Railway settlement and customs questions, but in many others that have arisen since the war the Japanese

have quick to justify their own trespasses by quoting Russian precdents to demand exemption which the Russians have secured, the Japanese have not shown post bellum the Russian readiness to recognize Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria. (See Dressing).

This fact must be considered in an analysis of Japan's Manchurian policy, and attitude with the of a press well known to be subservient to Government control and the statements of men like CountOkuma and Inukai, balanced against Japanese officla declarations regarding the "open door" and the sacred " integrety of China". The assertions of the Opposition leaders that Japan's aggression on the continent would estrange China and arouse the distrust of the"world" alone must be regarded as endeavors to compass the downfall of political rivals as much as attempts to create a sentiment in favor of a more altrusitic and far sightwd diplomacy. The dictum of Japanese editorial writers, however, is more striking. While no native, perhpaps has so frankly voiced what have in the Far East long been considered Japan's true attitude, as Captain Brinkley in the Japan Mail, the comments of the Government organ "Kokumin Shimbun", and of Baron Goto's subsidized Dalny sheet, the Manchu Ninchi nNichi are instructive.

In these Journals China's compalaint against the continued occupation of the Japanese Telegraphs service is condemned as actuated by her "senseless Rights Recover policy " and unjustifiable because of the convenience for the public. It The fact that such lines compete a t the most important stations with China's own system is not mentioned.

A. The telegrams sent to the NCH from Tokyo are of moremthan usual significance for not only is that journal the most influential English publication in the Far East, and as such widely read and quoted in England and elsewhwre, but the correspondent was two years ago and presumably is still, one of the Editors of the "Kokumin". Ballons d'essai would therefore naturally appear from such a source and in such a paper.

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China's unwillingness to surrender Chiantao is criticiczed as ~~being~~ almost incomprehensible ~~fxiixxx~~ ~~xxxxxxgxixxx~~ and ~~her~~ insistence that ~~xxgxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ her title to ~~xxxixxxx~~ a district ~~that has longbeen~~ a Chinese magistracy should be ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ recognised until sufficient evidence ~~was~~ produced ~~to~~ dsiprove her ~~right~~ thereto has been characterized as another instance of her ungrateful obstruction , while a Japanese news service circulates stories of Chinese brutality to ~~Poor harassed~~ Koreans. The fact that ~~Chx~~ the Chinese authorities ~~stopped~~ operations at the Tienpaoshan silver mine , a government property , for the working of which a Chinese official ~~xx had~~ made an unsanctioned contract with a Jaanese adventurer is ~~cited as a~~ an anton interference with Japanese vested interests.

For some months past ~~xhix~~ the South Manchurian Railway Company ~~has complained bitterly of the successful xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ rate war carred on by the I.R.N.D. and Japanese ~~publicists~~ have regretted the short sighted ~~Japanese~~ diplomacy that ~~placed the control of this road in Chinese hands~~ , when Ruussia ~~had been unwilling to permit China to extend the road~~ to Mukden) and when ~~Japan~~ might have reatined it and ~~thus~~ stifled cax manitained its transportation monopoly east of the Liao, ~~Tx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ declarations that Japan would welcome Chinese development ~~seem to be forgotten for the moment~~, nor is it ~~suggested~~ that the railway completed after the cessation of hostilities , was built on Chinese soil ~~without~~ the permission of ~~the Chinese~~ ~~Government~~.

The outcry which ~~greeted~~ the announcement that China had contracted with a British syndicate to extend the I NC ~~Rx~~ from Hsinmintun to Fakumen is perhpaps the most ~~inatrusive~~. Such a railroad it is pointedout will tap a country now served by the South Manchurian Railway ~~m will~~

— — — — — — — — —

T. The solicitude shown for the welafre of Koreann in Chientao , and the sacntity of their land titles ~~is a most estimable departure~~ in ~~view of the light in which they are reagrded in Korea itself.~~

a country ~~which is~~ not sufficiently rich to support more than one line . The construction of ~~xxxxiixx~~ lines parallel to or calculated to co mpete with th e South Manchuira Raislway, is it is alleged forbidden in the minutes of the ~~Peking~~ conferences precedent to the Peking Treatyy of 1905 . In this instance, it ~~must be admitted there seems~~ to be some doubt as to the bona fides of the ~~Chinese~~ assertion that these Minutes are not binding . So determined are the Japanese to prevent the building ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ of the road that ~~in~~ the press ~~it is openly stated~~ that should China insist on its construction ~~she must~~ be responsible for the consequences and Baron Goto's confidential zaide and ~~xx~~ personal representative here has assured me that his Government will if neccessary appeal to arms. This attitude ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ would seem scarcely ~~to be~~ ~~xxiixxfxrx~~ justified by ~~what has thus far in Japanese~~ ~~journals (as far as I have been able to ascertain)~~ been ~~against~~ commercial competition alone and is consistent rather whith the view whifh Captain Brinkley expressed in the Japan "Mail " of January 4, 1908 where he states.

" Another point not noticed by our Tokyo contemporaries" This is ~~strangely~~ in accord ~~and with~~ the ~~belief~~ long entertained by close and competent observers of ~~xhixxxxxxfxxixxx~~ Far Eastern affairs who have held that ~~txxxhixxixxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

and of the veiled threats in the telegrams to the North China Herald enclosed herewith.

As the Russians formerly justified their aggressions by references to the enormous expense they had incurred in building the Trasnsiberian Railway, the Japanese now hold their expenditure of blood and treasure entitle them to interpret as they will the significance of their declarations regarding the integriety of China and the suit their convenience in determining and the extent to which their altruistic declarations must be guide their actual course.

The fact that the control of communications, and the right to develope its own resources as it deems best are the inalienable rights of a sovereign state, that the maintenance of the Japanese strategic position can scarcely be an argument with which to combat Chinese enterprise in Manchuria seem to be forgotten. It must be admitted that the Japanese desire to dominate a terretory freed by Japanese interference is a natural one. But though capable of explanation, there can be but little excuse for the assumption of an attitude so manifestly at variance with professions should be regarded with suspicion as to the effects Declaration has the fate of Korea

was guaranteed by Treaty declarations is it strange that when the Allies and the a third conditions can not be That Japanese efforts in should be assessed.

The fact that the in the light of actual facts Chinese as well as foreign observers are perforce obliged. to compare the respective merits of King Log and King Stork - to ascribed to the obduracy and ingratitude of the former and to the unsympathetic attitude of the latter. The feeling which Mr. Inukai the Progressits leader recently described as" a displasy of the sentimentb whhcih the Japanese themselves have eduvated in the bosoms of the Chinese " is characterized in whatbm in utterances so general as warrant the idea that they have been officially inspired as " obtsrctuction ", "ingratitiude", which when coupled with threats of reprisals suggest the feibled wolf much to his regret forced to vindicate in a single repast his honor impugned by the extraordinary effrontery of the lamb.

In November last as reported in my No. 161 of the

As repotted in my No. 161 of November 9, 1907 there seamed, last autumn, to be indications of a "tactical change " in the Japanese position. It is true that the negotiations which Hagiwara led not only to political but to personal friction recriminations have for the time being been abandoned. But at Penhsihu and Fushun the collieries are still operated by Japanese At Antung, Mukden, Kuangchengtzu and Kirin and elsewhere Chinese official and private property occupied during and after the war are still retained. On the other hand there is no doubt that the occasional complaints of preferential treatment of Japanese by the South Manchuria Railway Co. have not been substantiated by reliable evidence, and better order is preserved among the lower classes of Japanese immigrants.

Practically a year has elapsed since the termination of the period of military occupation irregularities arising from obvious and although the traces of the late struggle are less apparent than before, this period of recovery now commencing for the readjustment of presenting fewer concrete cases requiring adjustment deserves even closer attention than the two years immediately following the war.

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A speech of Count Okuma's was enclosed in my No 161.

and His Excellency Tang Sha o Yi was quoted as regarding the Japanese Consuls General's recall as ~~significant~~ portending a more conciliatory policy. He did not ~~at that time~~ anticipate ~~the institution~~ reorganization ~~which has since been effected~~ in the Kuanhtung Administration and which emphasizes the position of the Governor General as the Chief Executive not only for the Leased Territory but for the Railway Settlements throughout Manchuria, and which ~~subordinates~~ in all matters relating to the most important Japanese interest in Manchuria, the Railway, as well as police control, subordinates Japanese consular officials to ~~his office~~.

~~When it is~~ suggested in the "Kokoumin Shimbun" therefore that it might be necessary for Japan to ~~follow~~ adopt Russia's policy in Manchuria ~~with~~ the similarity ~~already~~ by no means non-existenet, between the prgrammes of the two nations ~~deserves, possibly, passing notice.~~ Neither Russia nor Japan ~~are a commercial people~~. ~~Both~~ Governments ~~was~~, the other ~~is~~ apparently does, cherish Manchurian ambitions. Russia, ~~however~~, ~~is~~ naturally and not unreasonably desired an ice free port. Japan with a relatively small percentage of her own islands under cultivation, with southern Sghalien, Formosa and Korea as yet undeveloped, are still anxious to embark on further continental adventures, ~~and~~, if newspaper ~~ebullitions~~ ~~accepted~~ together with the presence of Japanese topogrpahers throughout the Sungari Valley, and the trip made ~~by the~~ last summer by the JCG at Harbin accompanied, it is reported by ~~the~~ and agricultural expert be accepted as evidence, already ~~contemplate~~ the installationof agricultural colonies in central Manchuria.

In Japanese hands as in Russian the Railway has been thus far ~~even~~ more than a commercial asset, and while Russian ~~conquest~~ domination was attended ~~perhaps~~ by more military display, Japan has the prestige of ~~a successful war~~, and ~~the~~ success in war and ~~the~~ her arguments the weight of not far distant battalions.

~~Russian~~ ~~The~~ It has, however, required ~~the Chinese attempt~~

It has been reserved, ~~however~~, for the Anglo-Chinese Hsinmintun-Fakumen extension project, however, to reveal ~~what~~ a hitherto ~~unannounced~~ unenunciated feature of what, as it was Russian, now seems to be Japanese policy in Manchuria, namely the consolidation of her ~~active~~ position ~~by extending~~ by ~~fostering~~ her own and restricting native Chinese development.

~~Though~~ With Japan ~~and to the Chinese as to the Korean mind~~ in Asia commercial seems to be synonimous with political progress ~~it~~ the ~~steps~~ toward the ultimate goal may be classified as

Commercial	(A)	The retention of buildings.
		1/ Mines.
		1/ Extension of fishing rights.
		Japanese contention in the salt dispute.
Politico-Commercial.		The control of communications. ~~Railways~~ Railways, Posts, Telegraphs or separate installation of
		The Railway Settlements.
		The Japanese demands in the Yalu Timber dispute.
Political. Strategical.		The reorganization of the Kuangtung Adminsitration
		The encroachment along the Yalu and at Chiantao.
	(B)	~~The~~ Competition with the Chinese Posts and Telegraphs.
		Refusal to permit the IRC to cross the South Manchurian line in order to reach Mukden.
		Prohibition of the Hsinmintun-Fakumen extension.

Even in the light of budgetary retrenchment in Japan ~~in~~ events in Manchuria only ~~confirm~~ the impression, ~~which is shared by almost all occidental~~

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residents , that while the Military Power is supreme at home there will be no alteration in the broad lines of Jap'n 's policy ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ in Manchuria. A review of the events of the ~~xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ fr~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

The Chinese purpose is obvious. They desire as far as possible, by strengthening their administration to themselves develope their country, but realize how essential to their success is the preservation of the "Open door". When themselves too feeble to proceed alone they endeavor to secure foreign support. British interests have already become involved in the matter of the Hsinmintun - Fakumen extension The Japanese statement of the case is unequivocal, the Chinese have not apparently offered any satisfactory explanations of their action in contracting for the construction of a line which the Japanese claim was prohibited by treaty.

The outcome of this dispute will exercise a powerful effect on the future of Manchuria. If the Chinese, convinced of the justice of their contention proceed in the face of the Japanese threats forcibly to arrest the construction, Japan could not well afford to ignore the challenge, while her armed interference would have far reaching results. If China possibly have even more yields in the absence of any binding prohibitory clause to Japan she bows to Japanese domination in Manchuria. If as the Japanese claim, the Minutes of the Peking Conference constitute virtually a secret agreemnt forbidding the building of parallel or competing lines, such domination has practically been recognized a already, and those officials who failed to advise the British-Chinese Corporation of existing obtstacles, who attempted to embroil Great Britain and Japan; and who deliberately gave false assurances to the representatives of more than one power, are guilty of a breach of faith as astonishing as it was unnecessary.

On the other hand if the Japanese assertion that the Minutes of the Peking Conference are binding is false, as would appear indicated by the announcements made immediately after the signature thereof., is untrue, the worst indictments of that have been made would seem to have been justified. It

Bad faith on the part of China may deserve criticism

censure, but it emphasizes rather than lessens the censure but the fact that Japan did extract from China the promise that she would not did force China to forego her railway rights in southern Manchuria only emphasizes the fact that it has long been the aim of the Tokyo Government to control the Three Eastern Provinces, and that at the very outset concessions incompatible with the "open door" were secured from China, that the knowledge of what had been done was kept from the world while public declarations were made both in China and Japan that no secret understandings between the two nations That China yielded at that time, hoping, as has been proved by subsequent events that means might be found to evade a contract which it is impossible to deny, must have been secured if not under compulsion at least under strong pressure. ids characteristic of her diplomacy in which opportunism has always been the strategy, and the pitting of one treaty power against the other, the strategy tactics. in which pitting one power against another has been the tactics, and opportunism the strategy.

The incident, if it be proven that Tang Shao Yi and the Viceroy have shown little regrd for the truth may deprive such officials of but it cannot alter the fact that China deserves our sympathy and help in Manchuria rather than any other protion of the Empire., for the prospects for the maintenance of its integrity seem more unsupicious than ever before.

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I have the honor to be Sir.

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[incomplete second draft]
[January 1908 or later]

A review of the present situation may not , therefore, be inopportune.

Russian Weakness.

As suggested in the report enclosed in my dispatch No. 172 of December 9, 1907 , the Russians have apparently foresworn , for the present at least , or are too shaken to execute , designs which have been entertained regarding northern Manchuria. The frontier Customs Houses at Suifenho and Manchuli have , after a long delay , been opened . Telegraphs and mines have been surrendered to China. ~~It is reported from Harbin that the elections for the Railway Administration's municipal council have been postponed and it would seem~~ (2) probable that even in the matter of the Railway Settlements the Russian authorities would not be able to withstand Chinese , if it be reinforced by strong foreign consular opposition. (1)

NB At Harbin general corruption , official inefficiency , and mercantile incompetence hinder development. But though embarrassing foreign trade, Governmental action has done little to stimulate Russian enterprise and, if a satisfactory status be accorded foreign merchants , cannot be considered a grave commercial danger .

Existing obstruction is not , possibly , a matter of immediate concern as it might be if the limited purchasing power of northern Manchuria did not render tradal extension in this region comparatively unprofitable . To submit to the Railway's authority, however, would probably be to abandon the abandonment of hopes for any immediate improvement in which might otherwise take place , and to postpone served by the line. the development of the country . Acquiescence in existing conditions would no less vexatious undoubtedly be precedent moreover, to the enforcement of the Kuantung Governments Regulations in the areas which include the best commercial sites at the cities along the S.M. Rr.

It is when regarded from this standpoint that the Russian attitude deserves consideration., particularly in view of a report emanating from a usually reliable source that Russia and Japan had Russo-

Japanese entente which , usually reliable informant assures me , contemplates mutual forbearance by each in the questions arising with China in their respective spheres of these powers.

X 7 Ready to follow the Russian lead in the matter of Railway Settlements , basing a demand for customs duty on the cessation of collections at Dalny of alleged competition of Russian goods imported through Vladivostock without the payment of duty at the frontier , the Japanese have been quick to justify their own trespasses by Russian precedents , but They have not , however , shown the Russian post-bellum readiness to recongize Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

~~(See my No. Thing.)~~

Japanese in Manchuria. This fact must be considered in an analysis of Japan's Manchurian policy. and , with the attitude of a usually inpired press, and the statements of men like Count Okuma and Inukai , balanced against offiial declarations regarding the opne door and the integrety of China. The assertions of these leaders of the Parliamentary opposition , mentioned above, that Japan's continental aggression is estranging China and arousing the distrust of the "World" lose some of their significance if dictated by a desire to compass the downfall of political rivals rather than to create a sentiment in favor of more altruistic and far sighted diplomacy . In the light of such condemnation Japanese editorial comment , as provocative of thereof, is all the more worthy of attention.

No native Japanese , perhaps , has so frankly ~~asserted~~ proclaimed what has been by many in the far East long considered Japan's true conception of her Manchurian position as has Captain Brinkley in the Japane Mail ; while the utterances of the " Kokumin Shimbun " as telegraphed to the North China Herald " and the dictum of Baron Goto's subsidized Dalny sheet , the Manchu Nichi Nichi are equally pertinent.

Chinas complaint against the continued operation of Japanese Telegraphs in Manchuria

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has been
~~is~~ stigmatized as evidence of a "senseless Rights recovery ~~pa~~it
mania" ~~unjustifiable because the lines are a~~
and although this service competes at the larger cities with
the Chinese system , unjustifiable because the lines are a
public conveneinece.

Insistence that China's right to Chientao
a district , (for many years a Chinese magistracy) , ~~should be~~
~~recognized~~ until evidence is produced ~~sufficient~~ to ~~prove~~
disprove her title thereto has been characterixes as " ungrateful
obstruction" while a Japanese news service circulates reports of Chinese
brutality to Koreans ~~who have~~ settled in this region . The stoppage
by the Chinese authroties of operations at the Tienpaushan mine
, a government property , for the working of which the Governor
informs me , the Chinese official in charge made ~~an unsantioned~~
contract with ~~the~~ a Japanese adventurer , is termed a wanaton
interference with Japanese vested interests.

For some months past Japanese journals have
complained the the Chinese Imperial Railways was successfully waging
a rate war with the S.M. R.R. Co. They deplored the short sighted
diplomacy that transferred ~~the~~ the Hsinmintun -Mukden
line to Chinese hands , while Russia had forbidden such an
extension , and when ~~might~~ by retaining control of the
road Japan might have maintained her transportation monopoly
east of the Liao .

~~The~~ Perhaps the most significant statements
have been those following the announcement that China had contracted
with a British Syndicate to extend the I.F.N.C. from Hsinmintun
to Fakumen . Such a railroad it is pointed out will tap a
country now served by the South Manchurian Railway , a country
not sufficently rich to support more than o a single ~~line~~ road. The
construction of ~~lines~~ lines parallel to or competing with the S.M.R.R.
is , ~~it is alleged~~ , forbidden by the Minutes of the conferences
precedent to the Peking Treaty of 1905. ~~Hinx Excellency Tang Shao~~
China ~~is~~ accused of bad faith and British action ~~either condemned~~

~~as wanton unwarranted interference~~ or condonced as the result of
~~ignorance~~ a misconception of Japan's ~~rights~~ in Manchuria.
China is ~~he~~responsible for any attempt to undertake the
construction of the road in the face of Japan's protest, and
Baron Goto's confidential aide , Major Sato, informs me that his
Government will , if necessary , appeal to arms ~~against economic~~
~~pressure~~ Such vigorous opposition ~~to what an enterprise~~
~~commercially competitive alone~~ , would seem scarcely ~~warranted~~ , and it
is consistent rather with the view expressed in the Japan
Mail of January 4th that

" "

This corroborates the opinion of close and
competent observers of Far Eastern affairs who have , since
the ~~late war~~ , averred that Japan , sorely pressed financially ,
might ultimately seize upon some pretext , such , for example ,
as an aggravtation of the long unsettled Chientao dispute , or
the complication over the N.F. Railway , to embark upon a war
of spoliation agants China. That such an eventuality has not ,
at least , been deemed wholly impossible , is moreover suggested
by Viscount (now Count(Hayashi's staement that China might well
profit by Korea's example , and set her house in order. T. and
by the veiled trhreats quoted from the "Kokumin" by the Tokyo corre-
spondent of the N.C.D.N. (see enclosure no.)

As the Russians formerly defended their aggressions
by reference to the ~~enormous~~ cost of the Transsiberian Railway,
many Japanese now hold , apparently, that ~~their~~ expenditure of blood
and treasure justifies an eclectic interpretation of declarations
regarding the integrety of China, and ~~the~~ considerable
latitude in determining to what extent such declarations should ~~in-~~
fluence their actual course in Manchuria.

It must, of course, be admitted that the victors
desire to dominate territory freed not by the prowess of the owner
thereof but by his own exertions is a natural one, and ~~it is true that~~ China's ~~subservience to Russia entitles her to~~
~~under Russian rule must~~

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Antung has bee...
as soon as the Yalu is...
purposes is therefore significant.

Although the north eastern Korea is reported to be well cultivated and settled, the south eastern portion of Kirin province is rugged, inhospitable and undeveloped. Only the unlikely immediated exploitation of the alleged mineral wealth of this region therefore could make a railway following the propsed route financially profitable.

Pledged under Art. II of the Treaty of Portsmouth not to fortify the Russo-Korean frontier then the Japanese are in no wise prevented from securing the right to build ~~a strategic line~~ through Chinese territory, a line which would enable them to hurry an army against Vladivostock from ~~the~~ a base well south of the Primorsk boundary and its rail communications over a railway running north west in to Kirin province.

That such a plan has suggesteditself to the Tokyo General Staff seems obvious.

In the summer of 1906 Professor Frank Meyer of our Dept of Agriculture journeyed up the Yalu and down the Tumen. He reported that at that time there were large accumulations of military stores

at all the larger towns in north Korea. Extensive barracks would redner it easily possible, he said, to quadruple the skeleton organixations stattioned thereat. There were excellent military roads leading to south of the Tumen opposite the Russian frontier and he believed that the Japanese could then have quickly mobilized and dspatc ed an invading force into Russian territory.

These reports were corroborated by a German engineer who last autumn prospected the mining areas on the upper Yalu. He found garrison of 3,000 men learned of the presence of considerable forces of Japanese trropps throughout northern Korea and found a garrison of 3,000 men on the Korean bank of the stream opposite a copper mine near Mao Erhshan.

This is one of the richest of a group of twentyeight located in this region and claimed by an English firm, H. A. Bush of Newchwang, under an agreement of doubtful validity which Bush claims was sanctioned by the former Tartar General of Fengtien Tseng Chi. After unsuccessfully pressing his claims at Peking for some time Bush sold one half thereof to one of the Mistsui Controlled firms for 300,000 Taels. The Japanese Minister Mr. Hayahsi I am assured promised the concessionarires that he would secure the Imperial edict necessarily precedent to the exploitation of the mines. Bush then interested Collbran and Bostwick and American concern of Seoul, hoping to share with them the remaining half of the original claim. An engineer visited the mines on bahlf of the American firm and as the result of his investigations the Americans refused to enter into any further engagements.

This fact is particularly interesting as it seems unlikely that the Japanese who, if Chinese and other reports be true, have been prospecting throughout this region, should not know the really questionable value of the mines. Neevrtheless the Mitsui firm invvesté /oo,000 Taels, and enlisted the acti e support of the Japanese Miniters. Then comes the avowal of what has long been a cheme of the Japanese General Staff, to run a railway not from Antung to Mukden but from Antung to Kirin, in order to

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tary the mineral wealth of the region near Tunghuahsien, where Bush's mines are situated. Simultaneously there is the Japanese expedition into the Chientao district, followed by the proposal to build a railway from the east coast of Korea to Kirin. while General Terauchi the Japanese Minister for War in his recent speech in the Japanese Parliament, quite oblivious of any possible treaty prohibition against such a movement, is reported to have urged his nationals to settle in the region between the Tumen and Kirin.

The enclosed map gives the railways constructed and projected in Manchuria. The Komura Agreement of 1905 provides that the Antung Mukden line must be regauged within two years. Eigtheen months have already elapsed and reconstruction has not yet been begun. Instead it is suggested that the route be changed and the railway run through Tunghuahsin to Kirin. Japan's opposition to the contruction of the N.F R.R. has been thought by some to have been prompted by a desire to by withdrawing the same to secure Chin'as permission to build the Antung -Kirin road. Now it is asserted Japan's claims in Chientao will be waived if China grants a concession for the Songchin-Kirin line. Four strategic roads would run from the coasts of Korea and Manchurian into the heart of this region Fusan - Newchwang -Fakumen, Dalny -Kuangchengtzu, Antung -Kirin and Songchin -Kirin, with lateral connecting lines from Hsinmintun to Mukden, Kirin to Kuangchengtzu, Newchwang to Tashihchi a narrow guage line. and possibly from Antung to Mukden. It is not surprising therefore that the Russians regard the rumoured program as a menace to their position in the Far East, while the Chinese with the Korean episode before them and open questions in Manchuria as a constant source of friction are not unnaturally apprehenseive regarding the intentions of the Japanese Forward policy in Manchuria.

[1909]

It would not be possible, in the space of this article to do more than give a rough outline of the financial situation, as deducible from facts generally available to the public; nor is it necessary, for our present purpose, to speculate on the possible margin of borrowing power justifiable by the country's actual and potential financial condition. The main facts of the situation sufficiently explain the embarrassment to which the Chinese Government frankly confesses, and its desire to obtain relief by an immediate increase in the Import tariff duties--another temporary expedient.

The central factor of the situation lies undoubtedly in the recent heavy fall in the value of silver. The average value of the Haikuan Tael in 1907 was 3/3d; in 1908 it was 2/8d. For a country which has foreign loans and indemnity debts outstanding to an amount of about £ 125,000,000, which called in 1908 for an appropriation of £ 7,301,163 to meet interest and sinking fund charges, it is evident that unless the shrinkage in the sterling equivalent of the revenue can be counterbalanced by a considerable surplus of exports over imports, China is

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not paying her way and there must be difficulties ahead. In 1907 the Maritime Customs collection was Tls. 33,861,346 equivalent at the rates then current to £ 5,502,458. Last year's collection is officially given, in round numbers, as Tls. 32,500,000 but its sterling equivalent is reduced to about £ 4,333,300. The result, even when stated in silver, is lower than any collection since 1904, whi le, in sterling, a shrinkage of over 22% is a serious matter to a country the service of whose foreign loans is all in gold.

But in this matter of the nation's trade and revenues, as in that of its administration, we move still in a vicious circle. For no satisfactory development of trade, commensurate with the country's population and resources, can possibly occur until the present chaotic currency, restricting all inter-provincial operations, has been placed upon a uniform basis, and until the taxation of goods in transit has been definitely relieved of likin, chang-kuan dues, octroi, loti-shui, consumption tax, and all the other vexatious levies to which it is now exposed. But the provincial authorities whose exechequers are replenished (and private fortunes made) from these irregular levies, can not reasonably be expected to acquiesce in their sudden abolition unless new sources of income are simultaneously provided. This could of course readily be done by radical reform of the civil service, and

honest collection of the existing land tax, salt monopoly and other legitimate sources of revenue; by development of industries and the efficient handling of railways, telegraphs and other government enterprises,--in other words, by a complete change in the whole system of administration. But the most hopeful of progressives dare not look for such a change in the present generation. (On this point it is noteworthy that the Chinese themselves recognize the necessity for the employment of Europeans to secure satisfactory results wherever public funds are concerned, and the fact is daily admitted even by Young China and the native press.)

To come to figures. China's foreign loans and indemnity service called for sterling payments in 1908 as follows:

Service of loans raised before 1902,	£ 3,575,066
Service of Boxer Indemnity loans,	£ 2,824,420
Service of Railway loans,	£ 0,901,677
	£ 7,301,163

To meet which we have the Maritime Customs Revenue of, say, £ 4,000,000 (deducting 10% for cost of collection) and earnings of railways, that may be roughly put down at £ 1,000,000, leaving a balance of about £ 2,000,000 (say 15,000,000 taels) to be supplied from other sources. The amount to be paid, under the same headings, in 1909, is

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£ 7,427,450. Now, assuming that the Board of Revenue's annual statements of the provincial quota and remittances to the Central Government represent what we may call the visible assets of Peking (as distinguished from what the capital levies in kind and in secret corvees) we may estimate these remittances ( ) at something between 60 and 70 millions of taels per annum. On this basis, the funds remaining to the Central Government after discharging its obligations abroad, to meet all the needs of the palace and Metropolitan Boards, may be estimated at taels 50,000,000 --say £ 7,000,000--i.e., the revenue of a second-rate European Principality. It has for some time been apparent to the more enlightened among Chinese officials that no country having pretensions to a place among the great Powers of the world can continue thus to administer its affairs, and that, in the absence of financial reorganiazation, the Chinese Empire stands in imminent peril of insolvency (despite its undoubted resources) and thereafter to administration of its estate by a Commission of its creditors. How rich is that estate, how vast the amount annually squandered in maintaining a corrupt and largely superfluous mandarinate, we know; but the men who now govern China, the party which

has made its way to power since the death of the Emperor and the commencement of the Regency, are identified almost to a man with the hand-to-mouth policy and the old traditions, and it will require something more than the polite commonplaces of diplomacy to convince them of their danger, and their parlous state financial.

( ) Mr. Morse, Statistical Secretary, in his recent "Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" 1908, estimates the amount at Tls. 68,000,000.

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On September 6, 1907, the foreign debt of China, including the amount due the creditors as interest, was, roughly, Tls. 1,443,000,000 ($1,403,462,000 U.S. gold), of which the Boxer Indemnity accounted for $740,592,000 U.S.gold, and the Japanese War Indemnity of 1895, for about $127,000,000 U.S. gold.

The list of Imperial Chinese Covernment foreign loans given at the London Stock Exchange Intellgence ~~Work~~, in 1907, is as follows:

Loan.	Amount. outstanding	Issued by
Silver Loan, 1894, £	1,144,500	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.
Gold Loan, 1895,	1,600,000	do.
Gold Loan, 1895, (known as ~~Canal~~ Canal? Loan)	600,000	Chartered Bank of India.
Gold loan, 1895,	12,492,600	Group of French Bankers, Paris.
Gold Loan, 1896,	13,628,150	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.
Gold Loan, 1898,	14,755,250	do.
Chinese Imperial R.R.	2,185,000	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

Gold Loan, 1898/ (Belgian Syndicate R.R. Loan, Peking & Hankow Ry.) Gold loan 1905	Frs.112,500,000 £ 1,000,000	Bankers in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam and Geneva. H.S. & Seman Bank.

(NOTE. Redeemed by Anglo-French Loan of 1908.)

Gold Loan, 1905, ~~authorized~~ issued, Shanghai-Nanking R.R.	£ 2,900,000	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank as agents for China Corpt'n.

In addition thereto, the following loans, for which China has contracted but which have not as yet, so far as I am able to learn, been placed upon the market. These loans are also guaranteed by the gross revenues of the Empire:

The ~~Szechuan~~ Tachien-Chingchuan loan of £ 700,000;

~~Chungking Tayu~~ Chengtung-Taiyuan fu loan Frs. 40,000,000;

Kai-feng-fu Ho-nan-fu loan, £ 1,000,000.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway loan, contracted for in 1907, has already been floated, and secured by the Imperial revenues; amount £ 1,500,000. The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo loan for £ 1,500,000 is likewise guaranteed by the Imperial revenues.

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The so-called Newchwang Railway loan of 1898 for £ 2,300,000, is given the Imperial guarantee, and, in addition, for a period of ten years, a contribution of Tls. 50,000 per annum from the Provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Anhuianhui, is to be utilized for the service of the loan.

The Tientsin-Puko loan of £ 5,000,000, floated in 1908, is given the Imperial guarantee; it is also secured in the following manner:

1. By lekin and internal revenues of the province of Chihli, 1,200,000 Haikuan Taels a year;

2. By lekin and internal revenues of the province of Shantung, 1,600,000 Haikuan Taels a year, and

3. By the revenue of the Nanking Lekin Collectorate, 900,000 Haikuan Taels a year and of the Huai-an Native Customs 100,000.--Huakuan Taels a year in the province of Kiangsu.

The provincial revenues as above are declared free from all other loans, charges, or mortgages.

The £ 5,000,000 loan to secure funds for the purchase of the Peking-Hankow Railway was given the Imperial guarantee and secured on the surplus revenues of various works of public utility under the control of the Board of Communications. Furthermore in the treaty it is stated that "the Imperial Government of China hereby unconditionally guarantees and declares itself responsible for the due payment of principle and interest of the loan which is hereby secured by first charge, free from all encumbrances, upon the following provincial revenues:

"In Chêkiang province the house tax, wine tax, pawn shop tax, title deeds tax, and the old and new salt tax.

"In Kiangsu province the new salt tax and the house tax.

"In Hupeh province the old and new additional salt tax on salt from Szechuen and Kiangsu provinces, the tobacco tax, wine tax, sugar tax, and house and land title deeds tax.

"In Chihli province the tobacco tax, wine tax and miscellaneous duties, the salt commissioner's treasury, the fund for the adjustment of prices and the new and old tax on salt."

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The loan of £ 1,100,000, floated by the Viceroys of Chang-chih-tung, is secured by the opium taxes of the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, and Kuangsi, and certain lien is also given on the likin of the two provinces named and Kwantung.

The Boxer Indemnity loan of Tls. 450,000,000 was secured by the general revenues of the Chinese Empire, native customs collections, and the salt gabelle.

The loan of Tls L,100,000, floated by the Manchurian administration in 1908, was guaranteed by the Manchurian salt tax.

Surplus in Central exchequer
with T.P. & Pk Hsuk redemption

Revenues of China.

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	Imperial Administration	Provincial Administration	Local Administration
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
I. Land Tax - - -	25,887,000	67,060,000	9,315,000
II. Tribute - - -	7,420,000	15,582,000	2,300,000
III. Native Customs -	3,790,000	1,290,000	249,000
IV. Salt Gabelle - -	13,050,000	26,000,000	25,000,000
V. Miscellaneous -	3,856,000	5,998,000	985,000
VI. Foreign Customs -	31,169,000	3,942,000	1,230,000
VII. Likin - - - - -	13,890,000	22,502,000	3,639,000
TOTAL, -	99,062,000	142,374,000	42,718,000

-

The grand total here shown, Tls. 284,154,000, is an obviously insufficient sum on which to maintain the fabric of government of an empire like China, but it has been reached by calculations based on a few known facts, and does not include any of those delightful exchange operations which alleviate the burden of officials charged with receiving and disbursing official funds. Such as it is, the statement is offered as throwing some light on a subject veiled in obscurity.

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CHINESE CUSTOMS REVENUES

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Year	Foreign Trade	Home Trade	Total
1900	18,182,815	4,691,171	22,873,986
1901	19,860,900	5,676,674	25,537,574
1902	24,180,574	5,826,470	30,007,044
1903	24,054,785	6,475,903	30,530,688
1904	24,788,638	6,704,518	31,493,156
1905	27,544,295	7,566,709	35,111,004
1906	29,272,481	6,796,114	36,068,595
1907	28,147,405	5,713,941	33,861,346

Values are in Haikwan Taels.

VALUE OF THE EXPORT OF CHINESE PRODUCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

from 1900 to date.

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Year	Value in Haikwan Taels
1900	158,996,752
1901	169,656,757
1902	214,181,584
1903	214,352,467
1904	239,486,683
1905	227,888,197
1906	236,456,739
1907	264,380,697

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VALUE OF THE FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE OF CHINA, 1900 TO DATE.

Year	Import	Net Import
1900	222,129,473	211,070,422
1901	277,139,735	268,302,918
1902	325,546,311	315,363,905
1903	336,853,134	326,739,133
1904	357,444,663	344,060,608
1905	461,194,532	447,100,791
1906	428,290,287	410,270,082
1907	429,071,662	416,401,369

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