Acting Resident General Tells What Japan Hopes to Do with Korea



VISCOUNT SONE.

's ponter.) There are in Corea companies of bandits. EOUL, 1990. - 1 Wal Corre- known as it obbers because they blackspondence of The Bee.)-It was mail the villages and often burn them down at the residency general, a big in order to rob the people. We are more frame office building that stands afraid of this element now than of any on the hill flot far from the other. It rises at certain times of the south gate, that I met Viscount year, and is at its worst just after harvest Armsuke Sone, the man who, in the ab- when the rice is gathered and all other sence of Prince Ito, is acting as the real work stopped. Then these robberies begin. ruler of this land of Corea. On my way They are performed by bands of from five there I passed the palace in which the re- to twenty-five or more brigands and they tired emperor is practically imprisoned, seem to break out simultaneously over the and as I went on through the Japanese country. During certain years there are of things in Japan, and some which we quarter and climbed the hill I could see as many as 15,000 of these men, and they cannot successfully cultivate.
the palaces of the present emperor over the have been operating from year to year for "This is especially so as to great plan of tiled roofs composing the almost a century. They are so many that city. I have already described my audi- we could not easily control them if they ence with him and given you some idea of were organized, but we are policing Corea have used the native seed and also the his mental caliber. He is merely a figure- and thus keeping the bands apart. In time American upland. So far the native seed head, and has no power whatever outside we shall wipe them out. You will rememof his immediate court. The man I met ber that you had a similar trouble with today is under the direct control of the your people in the Philippines. It has taken land in Corea, and that we can eventually

country is nominally governed by the judge it will take several years before we

local officials, but they act as the resident can bring peace, safety and quiet to every general directs, and neither appointments part of this land." nor dismissals can be made without his "Are the Coreans as easy to govern as how many people could it support?" the Filipinos?" By the agreement between Japan and

eral. his son put in his place, it was stipulated



JAPANESE OFFICIALS WHO ARE GOVERNING KOREA

trouble. It might support more."

demonstration of our ideas."

Improved Agriculture. "What do you mean by that, your excel-

that we are their friends by the develop- tion are different here, as are also the ment of their country. As it is now, the soil and conditions of life. We have been woods have been cut from the mountains encouraging immigration, but as yet have and many of the peaks are as bare as a not had many of the farming class. A desert. This makes it impossible to con- great deal of the undeveloped land lies in serve the rainfall, and we have not the water needed for irrigation. One of our first works will be along the lines of reforestation. We are planting trees in many places and have laid out model forests near Seoul, Ping Yang and Taiku. These forests cover thousands of acres and have cost several hundred thousand yen, We find the trees grow well and hope in tary conditions of the country," continued time to have the mountains again covered Viscount Sone. "This will cut down the with verdure.

little use of manure, and they know nothing of artificial fertilizers. They do not It will produce eight-tenths of the varieties

"This is especially so as to cotton. are experimenting with that at half a dozen different places in southern Corea. We seems the better. Our experts estimate that there are 500,000 acres of good cotton emperor of Japan, and he is now exercis- us eight years to get the aborigines of raise all the cotton we need here and have ing supervision over all affairs in Corea, Formosa into satisfactory shape, and I a large amount for shipment abroad."

> Room for Twenty Millions More. "Suppose Corea were carefully farmed,

"We have n Coreans have had a government and a try which are thickly populated. If all Fusan, Chemulpo, and elsewhere."

years. It is difficult to change them, and proved methods employed on it and on the concessions, and I asked his excellency the rank and file are not anxious to take farms now under cultivation, there is no if foreigners had any chance to make up new, things. As I have said, we can doubt but what we could produce twice as money mining in Corea. He replied: only expect to teach them by works, by much as we do now. This means that Corea "They have as many opportunities as the giving them a practical and an optical could then support 40,000,000 without much Japanese. The minerals, with the excep-

"In that case you will have an outlet for the congestion of Japan, will you not?" Japanese farmers do not seem anxious to "I mean that we shall show the Coreans come to Corea. The methods of cultivathe northern part of the country. The farming there is more like that of the United States and our people do not take to it. Indeed, I expect to see a growth of the Corean population, rather than an influx from Japan."

> Sanitary Improvements. "We are greatly improving the sant-

death rate and, with better times, the "We are also establishing experimental birth rate will grow. As it is now the farms," continued his excellency, "and are people know almost nothing about taking trying to teach the people to make the care of their health. Smallpox occurs regmost of their lands. At present there is ularly from year to year and little prevention is used to stop it. We have established vaccine farms and are vaccinating of all countries come in on the same terms. duced into Japan. It may interest you to know that I was the first baby vaccinated The vaccine matter took and I have never now. had the smallpox. I make it a rule, however, to be revaccinated every five years." "How about your hospitals?"

with it, and we expect to educate young were over 41,000,000 yen in 1907." "That question is difficult to answer," doctors who will practice throughout the "What proportion of your trade roving the chief cities from Japan? "The Filipinos are more simple, less 20,000,000 people here. This is above other by cleaning them. You see what is going on "In 1907 our imports amounted to 27,000,000 bowls of the Corean pipes hold about as educated and more easily handled. The estimates, but there are parts of the coun- in Seoul. Similar work is being done in yea, or not quite three-fourths of the much as a thimble. They are usually brass.

fair amount of civilization for many, many the land available could be used and im- The conversation here turned to mining the growth of Japanese business houses or in the pipes of the rich they may be

tion of coal, are open to all. As it is now, some of the most valuable mines are held by Americans and there are a number of "To some extent, yes; but, so far the large concessions belonging to foreigners." "Is the country rich, minerally?"

"It has minerals in many parts of it," said the resident general, "but I believe not in large quantities. Most of the mining properties are small, and so far no great and valuable discoveries outside of the gold and copper mines, have been made. Corea contains, silver, gold, copper and iron. There is considerable coal, but the supply of fuel out here in the far east is so here. limited that we have special regulations Japan is taking more and more of the ple use shorter pipes while working, as the concerning it."

"Is there enough coal and iron to make Corea an industrial country?" "I think so. We shall eventually have factories and foundries and will make for fish, the surplus of which is used in Japan. stem down his throat. buy from abroad."

The Open Door. "Does the open door exist in Corea, your

excellency?"

appreciate the possibilities of their soil. the people as rapidly as possible. We find There are no discriminations in favor of it very hard to do this, especially in the Japan, and indeed Japan has the worst of country districts. The Coreans do not it as to some importation. This is so with understand what vaccination means and tobacco. That is a monopoly in Japan and they are more afraid of it than of the the government fixes the prices. Every smallpox. These same conditions pre- one knows what the merchants have to valled at the time vaccination was intro- pay for the Japanese tobaccos. Therefore the American Tobacco company and others can ship in their wares and undersell the there. That was fifty eight years ago. Japanese. I believe they are doing that "As to our foreign trade, that will rap-

idly increase under the new regime, and it is now approximating 30,000,000 gold dol-"We have, as you know, just completed a lars. Seven years ago it was less than large one in Secul. This now has 100 beds 13,000,000. The growth is chiefly in imand is thoroughly equipped in every re- ports, although the exports have more than spect. There is a medical college connected doubled within four years. The imports

whole. They are increasing steadily with The mouthpieces are of the same metal,



trade consists of agricultural crops and ning is liable to stumble and drive the ourselves many of the things which we The biggest export is that of rice, which in 1907 amounted to in the neighborhood of even among the working classes, and the 24,000,000.

"How about your trade with America?" "Your exports to Corea were over 3,000,- which sells at from 3 to 5 cents a package. 000 yen last year, and this is just a little under what Corea bought from China and rettes, which are partially made of Amer-2,000,000 yen less than what it bought from ican tobacco, and then the wares of the Great Britain. It is only one-ninth of American Tobacco company, which are

what was bought from Japan." Tobacco in Corea. On my way back from the residency general I looked at the tobacco stores and the eral he referred to the new hospital here, American goods sold in them. Our tobaccos are far more popular here than garden party was given at the dedication those of Japan, and the American ciga- of the institution, at which more than 1,500 rette promises to drive out the old Corean of the high-class Coreans, the Japanese see little boys of 10 and 12 with pipes in their mouths, and one of the most common have an invitation. The hospital is sitsights on the streets is a half dozen or more men in long white gowns and big from the east gate and just next the east hats, squatting on their heels and smoking palace. Its grounds contain many acres pipes which have reed stems about four of rolling land, spotted with beautiful pine

It is the same with the exports. made of amber or jade. The common peoproducts of Corea every year, and about long pipe can be smoked safely only three-fourths of all the country sells now when sitting down. The man who atcomes to it. The greater part of this tempts to smoke one while walking or run-

The use of cigarettes is now common women are beginning to fancy them. Many of the cigarettes are of native tobacco, Next to these comes the Japanese cigathe best and most popular of all.

New Government Hospital.

During my talk with the resident genwhich has just been completed. A big These people are great smokers. I officials and a few of the foreign residents were present. I was fortunate enough to uated under the mountains, some distance feet in length. Some of these pipes are trees, knotted and gnarled. so long that a servant has to be kept to The hospital itself, which stands high up

light them, as a man cannot reach to the on a hill and overlooks Scoul, is a big red bowl with the pipe in his mouth. The brick building covering more than an acre of ground. It consists of a main building, which contains parlors, laboratories and operating rooms, and back of these are long wings, which form the wards. The laboratories are large and well equipped with all sorts of electrical instruments and are so arranged that more can be accommodated. The medical college connected Already the dreary monotony of plain and with the institution has Japanese and forthe government. From the Pathfinder gates of 1,600 second feet. Hundreds of ing the irrigation works. This amounts to which water is now available is in private at the peace conference. The vice director dam, at a point on the North Platte river, miles of laterals have been constructed to \$45 per acre, payable in ten annual instal- ownership, but many of the farmers who is Dr. Takashina, who for years was physician to the emperor of Japan; and among the professors of the medical college is Dr. than twenty years ago as a medical missionary and who is one of the best known physicians in this part of the world.

Corean Garden Party.

Among the many guests present at the acre and weighing forty-five pounds to the an average width of more than 100 feet it project, and the numerous towns along big horsehalr hat and long gown of silk or linen which a few years ago was the badge of the Corean nobility. All wore foreign clothes, the men having tall hats and long frock coats. Not a few were in military uniforms, and among these were the uncle and cousin of the present emperor. His imperial majesty was expected, but at the last moment gave up coming. Had he been present he would have been in the uniform of a Corean general, which is practically the same as that of the Japanese military

> As to the latter, they were out in force. On horseback and in carriages, with coachofficials of the government came to the hospital; and altogether there was so much military display that the party would not have seemed out of place at an army and navy reception at the White House.

We first went through the building and after this were given a luncheon in tents outside the tents covered more than an acre. They were decorated with red and white bunting and hundreds of flags of all nations hung down over the guests as they ate. The meal was served in European style, at long tables beautifully decorated with flowers and fruit. Beside each plate were glasses for champagne and other wines, a coplous supply of which was served. The menu included roast beef, chicken, duck, pate de foi gras and all the other accompaniments of a first class European lunch, with persimmons, bananas, apples and other Corean fruits for desert. The furnishing of a dinner like this to 1,500 people, seating them all and serving every one without friction, would be difficult in any American city, but is was accomplished here without trouble. Quite a number of such garden parties are now being held, and the Japanese believe that in so bringing the people together they are materially advancing the new civilization.

Before the dinner was served there were a number of speeches by Coreans and Jap anese. These began with a message from the emperor. This was reverently handled, the parchment containing it being wrapped in yellow ailk, the imperial color. An officer of the imperial household, a fine looking Corean, read it in a sing-song tone. As he began the audience rose and all remained standing until it was completed. After this the Japanese resident general made a speech and Baron Sato responded. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Pathfinder Dam and Its Relation to Agriculture in the Arid West the tools for bacteriological investigation.

solutely into the hands of Japan, and this is the condition today. Man Who Rules Corea. Viscount Sone is well known as an administrator. He has been several times in the cabinet of the mikado, and has been a real working force in Corea. He knows all the North Platte river has cut its channel. about the country; and, while conserv. a massive masonry monolith closes the ative in his statements, evidently believes canyon. It rises 215 feet above its foundathat the Japanese will be able to handle tion, and is 500 feet long on top. But the real significance of the event is that it it successfully. During my talk of today I asked him whether he thought the marks the most important step in the Coreans were capable of self-government. reclamation of large tracts of the great

tions and training have been along the munities, with numerous populous and lines of oppression and corruption. They prosperous towns and villages. have been unmercifully squeezed by their rulers and do not know what good gov- of 90,000 square miles, carrying the run-off large eastern dams, is most interesting: ernment means. It will take some time of a large mountainous territory. Fed by to educate them to it. We shall have to the melting snows of spring and early teach them to crawl before they can walk, summer its volume swells to large proporand it will be years before they are able tions, but in the late summer it shrinks to govern themselves." to a stream, distributed over a wide stretch Is it the idea of Japan to make the counof shifting sands. Every drop of the low try independent?" water flow has long been appropriated. Yes, when the conditions are such that and the conservation of the flood waters of the river was beyond the reach of

it can maintain an independence which will be for the good of the people and at the private capital It was for the purpose of same time not injurious to the interests planned.

Auti-Japanese Sentiment. "What is the situation today, your excellency? I understand that many of the Coreans are not in favor of the new re-

Corea, when the emperor was deposed and

that the resident general should reform the

administration and that the government

of Corea should not enact any law or do

any important thing without his approval. It was provided that it should appoint

Japanese to such official positions as the resident general recommended, and that no foreigner should be engaged without his

consent. In short, it meant the turning

over of the Corean government almost ab-

"That is true," replied the resident general "These people cannot appreciate the fact that Japan is anxious to benefit them and their country. They have been oppressed by foreigners through a series of years and not fairly treated. For a long they were under the protection of a Chinese government, which largely Specied their affairs for its own benefit. Then the Japanese, after their war with China, took charge of many things and ine Russians did likewise. The result is that the people suspect our sincerity. They cannot believe that their rights and property are not to be taken away from them, or that their country is not eventunily to be a second Japan. It will take a long time to eradicate these suspicions, and it cannot be done by pronunciamentos and speeches. It will have to be accomplished by works, and that is what we propose to do. We shall build roads, establish industries and introduce improved agricultural methods. We have already wiped out most of the corrupt courts, and are seeing that the people have justice among themselves. We have reformed the system of taxation, and that in such a way as to materially reduce the burdens imposed by the taxgatherers of the past We are starting schools here in Scoul and elsewhere, and we are doing all we can to give the Coreans a square deal."

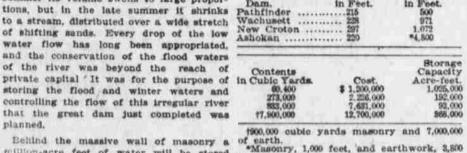
Brigands and Pire Robbers. "But you have not been able to give them peace, your excellency," said I. there is still trouble in different parts of the peninsula. This is due somewhat to disaffection as regards the government, but more to a system of brig-

andage which has gone on for years

HE completion of the Pathfinder the valley. The name of the structure is One hundred miles from the storage dam irrigable lands will be profitably devoted tem now well on its way to completion. dam, one of the highest struc- most appropriate, in that it makes of the a low diversion dam has been thrown to these crops for many years. tures of its kind in the world, dam a fitting monument to commemorate across the river, which turns the waters Under the terms of the reclamation act sky has been broken, and thousands of eign professors. The head of the hospital is an event which the people of forever the achievement of the nation's into the interstate canal, to supply lands in all of the land under this project which homes and fields of green dot the land- is Baron Sato, who was president of the Wyoming and Nebraska are daring pioneer and explorer, Captain John Wyoming and Nebraska. This canal, when belongs to the public domain is open to scape. Lands which a few years ago were chief military hospital of Japan during the celebrating. Resting on a bed C. Fremont, "The Pathfinder."

of solid granite and hewn from the vertical walls of the same formation through which one of the largest so far undertaken by excavated. It has a capacity at the head- quired to pay his share of the cost of build- at from \$30 to \$50. Most of the land for when he was shot by the Japanese fanation about fifty miles southwest from Casper, distribute the water over the lands. Wyo., to the farthest limits of the irrigable plains area in both states, and their trans-"They are not so now. All their tradi- formation to thickly settled farming com-

The North Platte river drains an area effectiveness of the Pathfinder and three



million-acre feet of water will be stored feet. year, and the destructive floods of It will be seen that the Pathfinder dam, the North Platte river, which annually which cost only \$1,200,000, has a storage have caused damages far in excess of the capacity more than ten times that of the is a heavy demand for forage crops for valley has been brought about by the established offices at Denver and at Chiof the dam, will never again visit New Croton, which cost six times as much, winter feeding, and a large part of the construction of the great irrigation sys-

completed, will be 150 miles long, but at entry under the homestead law in farms valued at from \$1 to \$5 per acre are increas- Chinese and Russian wars, and who cut The North Platte irrigation project is present only minety-five miles have been of about eighty acres. Each settler is re- ing rapidly in value and now sell readily the bullet out of Li Hung Chang's face

One of the most attractive features of land in Nebrasks, the distance is 500 miles, the valley is its sunny, invigorating clinow under construction by the government, must dispose of part of their land at reaW. B. Scranton, who came to Corea more and it is estimated that 400,000 acres of mate. The summers are always comfort- none is richer in historical associations sonable prices. land in Wyoming and Nebraska, or more able and the winters are relatively mild. than double the total area of land culti- The general elevation is about 4,000 feet more than 250 miles of the old overland the sod. The soil is fertile, the water supvated in the entire state of Rhode Island, above sea level. The soil is a rich, sandy trail which was followed by the California ply practically unlimited, and the climate will be divided in small farms and irrigated. loam, with a crop producing capacity that gold seekers and by the Mormons in their The comparison afforded by the following to the farmer of the humid region seems migration westward. The old highway is life of the new comer a pleasant one. A table showing the dimensions, cost and incredible. Oats yielding 120 bushels per distinguishable in scores of places. With railroad extends the entire length of the garden party not one was dressed in the bushel have been grown, and the average stretches on mile after mile, now over- this line have more than doubled in popuyield for the valley probably will exceed grown and only distinguishable from the lation since the initiation of the governsixty-five bushels. Three crops of alfalfa general surroundings by the difference in ment irrigation project. The influx of thouare cut during the year, often yielding five vegetation. Its great width is principally sands of farmers to the valley has created tons to the acre, and fifty bushels of corn due to the fact that the Mormons traveled a demand for all classes of labor. Mechanper acre is a low yield. The region is par- in great companies, their wagons often ics are scarce, carpenters in demand, and ticularly adapted to the culture of sugar moving in a solid phalanx five or more brick masons, plasterers, plumbers, blackbeets. As high as twenty-eight tons per abreast. Besides the trail at numerous smiths, and, in fact, all men with trades, acre have been produced per acre with a points lonely headstones mark the graves will find good openings in these rapidly sugar content of 15 per cent. Apples, of those who perished on that western growing communities. The manufacturer, plums, small fruit and berries are grown journey. To those who have read "The the banker and the merchant are also in for home consumption. Vegetables bring Adventures of Captain Bonneville," demand. good prices, and the potatoes especially are "Astoria," the discoveries of Captain Fre- That these opportunities are not being of superior quality.

ments without interest.

than the North Platte project. It occupies

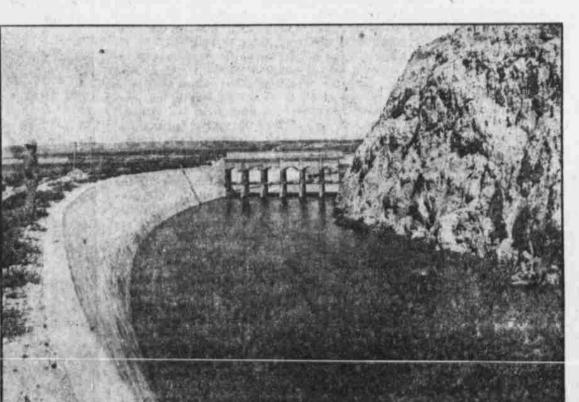
have holdings in excess of that for which Among all the great irrigation works the government will furnish a water right To subdue the land one has but to turn

delightful. All these combine to make the

mont, histories of Mormon emigrations and overlooked is evidenced by the hundreds of Hog and poultry raising and bee culture of the Forty-niners, such fiction as "The letters of inquiry which are being received have proved very profitable. Back of the Virginian," and the adventures of Buffalo by the statistician of the reclamation ser- men and footmen in livery, the principal valley and extending for hundreds of miles Bill, this valley will be familiar and full of vice at Washington. To meet the deis the vast public range, upon which graze interesting associations. But the greatest mands of the homeseekers requiring informany thousands of cattle and sheep. There change in all the history of the mation the reclamation service has also



PATHFINDER DAM, NEARLY COMPLETED, MARCH 21, 1908



CENTRAL GATE ON THE INTERSTATE CANAL