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UNITED STATES LEGATION,
TOKIO.

January 7, 1905.

Messrs Straight & Co.,
Feed Merchants & General Supply Store,
25 Fukide-cho,
Shiba-ku, Tokio.

Gentlemen:

I have pleasure in sending you herewith my check for One Hundred and two yen and seventy sen (Yen 102.70), in full payment of my outstanding accounts with your firm. I note that your account is not receipted but for once we will dispense with the ordinary rules of business and consider that there exists a verbal understanding in the matter. In closing my account I may say that I do so through no dissatisfaction with the manner in which you have heretofore filled our orders, but because I have decided in future to import directly from America. I will be glad to refer my friends to you in the event of their needing any feed, provisions, news or other matters in which you deal.

I am, Gentlemen

Very truly yours

Lloyd Griscom

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleniopentiary.

The House of Toil,
8th Jan. 905

My dear Straight,

I like your breezy independence of men, small and great. You are in the happy position of knowing that you can always earn the first necessities and having given no hostages to fortune you can face temporary penury with a cheerful heart. Which is the highest good in life? "Let thy ghost thee lead" as the old writer put it, and let not Reuter or any other devil of modernity put a yoke of bitternesss on your neck. I hope you will be in these parts, if you are coming at all, before we leave, which will probably be in April. I have the copy ready to send you, about five chapters of a book which is intended to have a dozen or so, and if you write me that you are not chucking the Bold Baron, I'll send you a parcel of the stuff to play with. We may be going home via the States, in which case it would be the Empress of 31st March from here, and if so, we ought to be able to dine together in Y'hama on our way? Let me know your plans as soon as you have any.

I'm anxious to see the picture you are doing for us: what and where is it? Why don't you do a book about war correspondents and their futile ways in Japan, with thumbnail illustrations? It would sell well if produced before the memories of Tokio are dead in the papers for which these correspondents have written. I can get you a decent publisher.

No more this trip. They keep me sweating for that which is not bread

yours truly,

L. Lamb

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three times, that his viscera might be in place. He put out his hand, and grasped the sword. He knew no more till a cry "Mate" "Stop" brought him to his senses. The reprieve at last. The knife had been at his vitals - an instant more and he would have been dead by his own hand. He waited, dazed, in a death sweat. His courage had been tested. He had faced death. This is what the Russians are fighting.

Dec. 29.

Griscom, Kamakura, the arbitrative treaty, Donnison, and his views regarding such things with continental powers. Egans interview with Togo - negotiations therefore, Yamashitas answers, the Japanese being straight-forward and their ddea of humour. Togo's return.

TOKYO, January 8th, 1905.

My dear Morgan:

Your Shanghai letter and the one from Hongkong in which you kindly returned the epistle dealing with my Consular aspirations have, I fear, been long unanswered. You were very kind in your suggestions as to the brilliant prospects in foreign journalism and I quite agree with you that the career you mention would be a most attractive one. The future will have to render an account of itself. The present at least is all that could be asked, that is when one really thinks what it means - which same is difficult when the daily business of life is so fraught with the chronicling of what will one of these days be History. The end of the old year and the dawning of the new were glad as they have never been before in the History of Japan, for Togo returned on the 30th of December, his work done, to be given a tremendous ovation all along the route from Kure to the Capital, to find Tokyo brave with flags and lanterns and all the decorations for the New Year. Then on the morning of the 2nd of January came the news that Stoessel's offer to discuss terms. Egan had gone to the General Staff, I was finishing a late breakfast, when the call came for me to tear off to the the Telegraph office to deposit enough money to carry.

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As I hurried through the streets the "Gogai" men were just rushing out with their freshly printed extras, shouting as I had never heard them shout before. Shopkeepers, householders, were dashing out into the roadway to sieze a sheet, then go mad with joy. Students, soldiers, ricksha men, passing officials in their holiday raiment peered over each others shoulders, raised their hands to heaven screaming with joy. The foolish Japanese bands were soon braying through the city, processions were forming everywhere, waving flags, shouting "Banzai" followed "Banzai". From that time to this there has been no rest. All day and all night the people are marching the streets. Schools, merchants, guilds, the "Nihonbashi Fishmongers", the Shiba Dyers all in their best clothing, strangely capped with white sailor hats or red and blue jockey arrangements, parading here and there, cheering the Cabinet Ministers, the War and Navy Departments. At night Hibiya Park is ablaze with lights, fireworks streak overhead, the Ginza is light as day and the street-cars, a mass of red and white incandencence. When it will stop I dont know, It seems almost as if the first two or three days celebrations w were only by way of practice, as if the people didn't realize fully that the Enemy had been delivered into their hands. Now the organized merrymaking has commenced and no one knows how many months it will take for Japan to express all it feels. For ten years they have waited and they have a right to their triumph.

A few days ago sent out the enclosed telegram. The consequences thereof were far-reaching. Herewith:-

Section Foreign Legationers believe be early efforts secure Peace. Outwardly Japanese Government has not given any indication desires that direction but it is known that they are prepared to discuss the question and make terms characterized as reasonable. The predicters of the Peace movement declare that the Emperors commendation Stoessel and the determination on the part of the Japanese to give honorable terms to the surrendered garrison thereby softening the blow for Russia may create an opening for the discussion of the question of Peace. American, English and France are named as the possible direct or indirect intermediaries. It is not improbable that Japan will broach the subject directly. Fall Port Arthur immensely strengthened hand Japan in actual conduct of the War. It has been a stumbling block for six months engaging over a hundred thousand men and practically the entire Navy. It has compelled Oyama to fight Liaoyang shorthanded. Now the entire Navy is free to prepare for the Baltic fleet, and to attend to the Vladivostock squadron. Frees heavy force troops, immediately available Manchuria, possibly allows undertaking other independent enterprises.

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Such was the despatch. The day after it was sent out Egan was requested to call at the Foreign Office. They were in a frightful stew about the matter. Where had he received such information? What made him think that Japan could possibly "broach the question directly"? How did he feel himself warranted in saying that Japan was prepared to make terms characterized as reasonable? The message had gone through only because the Censor had not been able to appreciate the effect that such information might have on the Russians. The Foreign Office believed that the War Party in Russia would appreciate such a telegram as an evidence of Japanese weakness, and as indicative of a desire on their part to come to any old terms. They would insist upon another great effort to retrieve the ground that had been lost. Egan therefore sent out a second message, contradicting in a particular way his former general statement. He quoted "a certain Japanese Official" as denying the report that Port Arthur's fall might mean an immediate Peace. They seemed satisfied with the last message and let the matter drop. Dennison was exceedingly angry about the whole affair. Egan started for Shanghai day before yesterday and I had a long talk with Dennison about Telegrams and Peace generally - more particularly telegrams. He holds, naturally enough, that Japan could not under any circumstances herself propose terms or even suggest them; that the initiative must be Russia's. More than that Japan would not suggest to a third power that she was ready for Peace and that proposals would be welcomed. Of course she is prepared to treat if the Czar makes the first move. She has been ready to do so since the eighth of February a year ago. Russia must make the first move and make it openly, so that Japan will be assured that it is Russia herself who is playing the suppliant. So much for Mr. Donison, Foreign Advisor to H.I.J.M.'S Government. It seems to me in the street, that should it come to a pinch, Baron Komura and his fellows might be quite prepared to show hands behind some one's broad protecting back. The whole country would be overjoyed, even though they may be quite prepared to fight on and continue making great sacrifices. War is a hard thing and the Japanese are beginning to realize that it is not all "Banzai". and lantern parading. Tokyo is full of troops but they are either very old or

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very young. The men called out by last autumn's rescript are already under arms, and fromtheir appearance even the age limit of thirty-seven has, in many cases been considerably exceeded. The barracks are used only for the year's recruits the Reservists are quartered all over the place and one has a very good chance to see them at all times and under all conditions.

Personally I am enjoying Tokyo very much. It is the centre, undoubtedly But it is not War and that is what I started out for to see. If the Army goes to Vladivostock I am hoping to be able to form part of the expedition, but that is still very much in the air. At present I am in charge. There seems little likely hood that there will be much going on during the next few weeks, but it is pleasant after five months of nonenity to be able to sign one's name even to a bad telegram - poor is the word rather. Egan has gone Shanghailing, you know what that means. After this the deluge and an office I guess. Many thanks for your kind offer of a helping word at Washington. I am not at all convinced that a Consulate would not be the most useful thing after all. How about your return to Dalny. I see that Neutral Commerce is soon to have entry thereto? With best wishes for the New Year, and may a Mission not a Comsulate fall to your deserving lot.

Yours sincerely,

Jan. 14th.

Winter has come and in the street
This is the kind of thing you meet
With frocket coat and clogged feet
And muffler round its chin.
The frock coat saves the social blush
Cold feet are kept, by clogs, from slush.
The muffler's there to warm the mush-
Tasho, its so thin.

A special reserve I show to you
In khaki trousers, coat of blue
Bad finance then, to let it run
Shaky credit with a gun.
But when it Kuropatkin braved.
Twill be by vaulting, twill be saved.

Said the journalist ain't it immense,
-- -- --
Your left hand to use,
To elevate booze,
While the other heroics events.

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Peking, 12th. January. 1905.

My dear Straight,

Thank you so much for your nice card wishing me a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I return to you the same wishes. I hope, my dear friend, that this new year 1905 is going to be very lucky for you and that everything will be according to your wishes ! I got to-day your letter too, and I have been very much pleased. I haven't got yet any news from Luzzatti, and I don't know what he is doing just now, but I think Sabbione is going to write to me very soon. I am glad to hear that the American Minister's wife is nearly a relation of mine.- About my coming to Japan now, I am not able to give you a decisive answer. I hope to get one month's leave next Spring and sure I will come with great pleasure to stay with you and see you again. Here there are very few news -- one is the marriage of Richardson with Miss Ottewill -- it will take place on the 21st. of this month. He choosed me as his best man -- I don't know why but I told him that I would be very glad to do it. Count Galdina went away last month, and the new Minister Signor Baroli seems to be a very nice man and his wife too (she is not Italian but Austrian) I can't say she is beautiful but she tries to be always very kind to everybody. Sir Robert E. Bredon is up here alone, his wife and daughter being still in Shanghai and I don't know if they will come up at all. -- Mrs. Brewster is here again with her daughter. I tell you she is very pretty indeed (the daughter) and I like her. I am going sometimes and ride with her. She does ride rather well. You see, you are not the only one who writes

with the machine, myself too, and I imposed it to Sir Robert who now signs all despatches. I am still doing the same life which consists more or less in riding, skating and playing bridge that's all. The skating rink is much larger than last year and enlightened with electric light. I saw the other day Major von Clear who told me that you have been very nice with him in sending him a nice present for the New Year. He likes you very much, and every time I meet him he asks me about you.

Good-bye, my dear Straight, thank you for remembering me always and believe me

Yours very sincerely

Francesco Rospigliosi

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TOKYO, January, 17th.,19

My dear Henry, [Schoellkopf]

My intention was tostart out by telling you that I felt intelligent , and that for that reason I was about to write to you on this machine, thereby settling a Correspondeht's debt, and getting a carbon copy only , of what would otherwise have gone down in my Diary first hand and never been given to the Unenlightened Public until my Memoirs are published. Anyhow such a statement could be incriminating . In fact I often write to you things which as far as literary merit goes I should be ashamed to put within the sacred cover of that most sacred of volumes. I might add that it is a smal book with much room for rental. That will mean tearing - nought else.

The Manshu-Maru , old sea-love of mine has been and gone and done what she would'nt do when we were all aboard. She's been to Dalny , and this time just in time for the fal of Port Arthur, in fact old Colonel Wood who went as balast - intellectual deadweight- was the first foreign attache to enter the place . He has come back with miles of yarns. He stops you on the street and fires

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information at you . It was a wonderfulx experience , certainly. The God's have been on the side of the little people whom you so much admire, . Wh en they were mining Sungshushan , the Russians were running a counter-shaft , the Japanese set theirs off and as it was well-tamped behind , the gases were driveh throughtx a crevice in the rock and back throughtx the Russian tunnel , into their main magazine and the explosion which followed buried some fifteen hundred men. The capture of Wangtai seemed to have settled the Russians hash for them for after that had gone they began to make preparations for their surrender. The Japanese had a narrow gauge railroad running right across the peninsula , from sea to sea, and over this track they had transported all their big guns and ammunition. Within three days after the capitulation they had formed an artillery park over near Shuishiying and brought a great proportion of their weapons back again , ready to send them on to the north. Their positions too, looking back from the Russian works were practically invisible. The permanent fortifications on the other hand were scarred along the faces of the hills. A Japanese Naval Officerwho was present at the meeting of the Commission arranging the terms of surrender told me that after their work had been accomplished the Japanese and Russians , had a long chat over the events of the seige . The Russians told him that they had only three thousand effectives in the Garrison at the time of surrender , and the condition of the wounded beggared discription. When the tome came for the transfer of Prisoners the Japanese were surprised to find some twenty four thousand healthy and none too hungry soldiermen.

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last days , and the interest of the thing pulls a bit now as anything will when it becomes a steady diet -even champagne and woolybirds.

A fellow turned up today who would have delighted your heart. In fact I think I'll give hima letter to you as he's going to stop off at Cambridge anyway. He's cone Whiting , the special artist for the London Graphic. He'll tell you a few things and put a few lights on the Correspondent questuon that will please you. Hes disgusted , not with the Japanese but with himself and correspondents in general.He claims that there may be honor among thieves , but none among his fellows. A happy go lucky devilmaycare sort of an artist., he's had his high ideals of the Newspaper buisness shattered. There is no truth init . He's tried to draw things as they happened and finds that his paperx has been using the work of another man, who was wise enough to put an hours worth of shells and smoke ina fifteen minute picture. Bennet Burliegh and all his ilk are scoundrels and cads where he had expected to find gentlemen. Of course the man has many grounds for kicking and he's the sort that would anyway. He was delighted to find a Japanese who did'nt conceal his feelings. The officer was one Lt.Col Takachimaya, second on General Oku's staff. The , artist Whiting and another fellow had managed to work their way up into the first line of trenches at Liaoyang and were ordered back. The officer was by no means certain that the morrow would bring the Japanese victory, and was afraid that his men would shoot any white man they saw if they were onceforced to retreat. So Whiting and Pratt were sent back under guard even thoughthey offered to take their chances with the men. They were taken to Takachimaya , who was excited about the result of the days

fighting and resented the appearance , naturally , of new troubles in the shape of direlect correspondents. He was rude to them . All Whiting wanted was opermission to sleep in the compound for he was afraid that if the soldiers saw any white man wandering about in the kaoliang they would pepper away without further notice. The Colonel would not answer them , and kept on cursing them in the best Japanese profanity. The Interpreter stood by and Whiting getting angrier and angrier , told the man to tell the Colonel to go to Hell for a bloody fol and the rudest manhe'd met , and that ,He ,Whiting did 'nt give a damn if he was the Commander in Chief himself. The British were the Allies and as such he had rights , even to see something , but that all he wanted then was permission to sleep in the compound and that if the Colonel could'nt answer that he could go hang himself. At that Whiting lit his pipe with his back to the Japanese , just like that. Most awful rude of him. He went outside and sat down . The Colonel relented and sent out supper which the Englishmen refused to touch. But finally the Oficer came out and they patched it up and were ever great friends. "Damn it , said Whiting . "He'd show his feelings . He was aman."

He has many a DuMauriersq ue story of student life in Paris. "And this is what I am said he "When Iv'e been winning medals . I mean I've been in the running for a hell of a lot , an' might have had 'em too".

Weihaiwei is another subject of great interest at present? What are the British going to do now that Russia is no longer in possession of Port Arthur. I had a long talk with Denison last night about it

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and he is of the opinion that the British have been properly sold a pup. Their treaty reads "As long as Russia holds Port Arthur " . Not a word about a lease, or a "Foreign Power". If they try to hold it anyway, that is if the "Lease" idea cannot be worked through then their action will be the signal for a general grab. If Great Britain does not do all in her power to preserve the Integrity of China , who will? It's a great thing the evening session around the table at the Club. One is not priveleged every day to drink ones evening cocktail with the man who has the Foreign Relations of a Nation in his hands. That certainly is very nearly Denison's position. He was the man who did all the ante-bellum corresponden ce and he is the man who will tell the Japanese how to make peace when the time comes.He has served them many years, well. and this is entre nous , I believe that he hates them. Never by any word or sign, could one see this , only by the man's whols attitude toward things. His life I think is a tragedy. I did'nt believe Mrs. Davis when she voiced the same opinion. I agree with her now. One generally comes around to her way of thinking I guess. I often think I was a damned fool to leave the Customs , but when I think of the times we had here last summer , which you would only share for a moment, I know that the friendships made are worth the opportunity lost and more.Old Doodles is an unofficial member of this Mess . He's here always. I did'nt like your friend at first., but I believe now that he's one of the very best. Such a screed . Never mind often break into song. Rootytoot.

TOKYO , January 24th. 1905.

My dear Mr. Coolidge ;-

Some few days ago I sent you your cards and since then I(ve been wondering whether or not this very interesting time when China seems to be figuring again in the Councils of the World , saw you installed with full powers to keep the Empress Dowager at her work and M/ Lessar informed and more so , of the Great Interests we have in the Integrity of the Empire. The dull period that we have been anticipating for some time past seems to have gone by the other way , for what with Secretary Hay's notes and the awful scenes that have been enacted in Petersburg the morning sheet has much to say. But the Diplomatic interest of the former is apt to be overshadowed I imagine by the horror of the other . All day today the London wires have been coming in , with further details of the Cossack murders for they are no less. Mr. Griscom has been in the Palace today . A special audience and a luncheon afterward . It is rank favoritism and a play to the gallery if there ever was one . The Japanese are out to get our good will and there is no question about that. Old England and the Alliance are more or less back numbers here. One feels I think /plainly enough that the Nation at large really understand us and like us beeter than they do their sworn friends , and besides xxxx, xxx they undoubtedly feel that England

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peace above all [illegible]

2.

The Mikado and therefore quite safe while we need at the Mikado's hunted , hounded by his People , disasters for the Emperor from every side , and the Japanese contrast to the crowding [illegible] praying [illegible] for [illegible] pleased [illegible] kindness to Prince Fushimi and expressing their great delight at their living that they might [illegible] for their country , etc. that the two countries were such remarkably good friends. Griscom replied suitably and all was well . But aside from the empty speeches which cost little , the whole thing was a distinct bid for favor. Never before has a Minister been invited individually to the Palace ,unless it were on the eve of his departure. Even then only those men who had beenin Tokyo a long time and particularly friendly with the Japanese . For instance Melegari , the Italian who went away recently had been here for years but he was not honoured in this way. There were only two of the Imperial Princes a couple of the Elder Statesmen , Komura , and Denison , the Foreign Advisor present , besides of course the Legation Staff, who came in for lunch and were recieved in audience afterward. They say that the Mikado was in tremendous spirits, laughing and talking at a great rate . He proposed the health of the President another most unusual thing . In fact all Japan is joyous for they see the end of the War ahead. The sentiment at that meeting today was all for Peace. The Russians must give in . Even Priests of high standing are leading the strikers , so the Foreign Office says. The people demand [illegible] things . That is the main plank in their platform.

[1-24-05]

[1-24-05]

3.

country. The hand of Destiny certainly seems to have played a great part in this War. As I write I can hear the cheers echoing up from the city. The Newspapers have been issuing extras all day with the latest xxxxx tidings from London. Everywhere the Japanese are shocked by the story . They are not excited but all Tokyo seems to realize how much it means to them , this great upheaval in the enemy's capital. On the other hand they are not exultant over it . Theyfeel the horror of it all . I am not enthusiastically pro-Japanese , but it seems that they are indeed , fighting for a lot more than Korea or Manchuria. Of course they are not doing it all out of philanthropy. Some of them would try to argue that they were . They do seem to be the means , though toward a great end. The broad Humanity argument has been put into their hands and they will use it. Fighting the Battles of the Russian People, so they are ; Liberty , Equality , Fraternity. These are the lines that our native news-monger takes . He was separated from the cable long ago It was a lucky stroke for he is an eloquent person and a fine command of English and he longs to Press Agent his country's cause with tolls prepaid by the Baron de Reuter.

Smith our man at Port Arthur , who was rather , has come back. He had a most remarkable interview with Admiral Wiren . The Sailor siad that Stoessel was a damned coward , that Reiss was worse , and old Smyrnoff agreed with all his charges . The story as Smith tells it is one of the most dramatic I have ever heard? He will write a book and if it is as good as his yarns ,it will be a corker. He says

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that in the last council of war , twentyone out of twentythree office present voted against Sroessel whem he proposed capitulation . That Stoessel had never visited a single position during the whole seige; that Kandratchenko was the whole life of the place and the only man who was able to make the Army and the Navy act together. Makaroff was the man who dictated the policy which kept the fleet tied up . T They all realized that theywere no match for the Japanese , that thgy could not hope to fawe them in open fight. When the final note was sent Stoessel did it absolutely on his own fesponsibility. He even failed to let the naval men know about the thing so that they only hed the night of the Ist. in which to sink and destriy the ship s . When the troops realized that they had been betrayed , they broke into the warehouses and opened all the vodka in the place . Drunken and riotous they went to Stoessel's house and there on his dooratep broke their gifles and threw the bits into his windows. Thus we lose another popular Hero.

Edwin Emerson has been distinguishing himself . He has been branded as a fakir in the local papers . In the employ of one of them he went to Nagasaki to interview Stoessel . He wired a long story which Stoessel denied. Emerson had sen him for about five minutes or less and been kicked off the grounds . Since then he has been busying himself stealing novels from the Nagasaki Clud . Nice person to have running about lose.

Griscom told me today that there was to be a consulate at Chinnampo . This is the one I applied for a long time ago you may remember. Since then I wrote home telling them to hold on a bit

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Davidson has qired me from Shanghai asking me to come over there as an Assistant at I,600 gold per, with the chance of becoming Vice-Consul, at least so Egan tells me and he has just come back from Shanghai. I have been thinking rather that the second might be a very good training for the first. Korea interests me tremendously as I have already written you . Japan in Korea would not make a bad book either.

At present all goes well in the Irish Embassy . But the War is nearing it's close I'm yhinking and then the Midsummer's dream will be over for all time . A nice lot of this show I've seen , but the experience has been well worth the loss of the Customs year.

The cards , by the way , cost Yen 7.50 . With best wishes and my respects to all , I am ,

Yours sincerely ,

I hope that you detect the expert stenographer in this my handiwork.

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TEL. NO 1900 SHIMBASHI.

24, FUKEDE CHO,
SHIBA, TOKYO.

January 27th. 1905.

My dear Bac;- [J. B. Little, Cleveland, Ohio - K. J.]

It's been a long time since I recieved your last letter and I should be quite properly ashamdd of myself for not having answered long before this, which I am not. Not that I've been so gosh awful busy which I have'nt but just on genereal principles and out of rank laziness . One reads so much and in a way writes so much that the idea of sitting down to a letter is no t at all a welcome one even though by the neglect one loses a link in the chain of a correspondence that is dear above the ordinary run of manuscript and priceleess beyond the dreams of a tendollar a columner. The War has gone on a pace hasn't it . You who are at home can probably realize the full significance of things much beeter than we who are here living in the echoes of battles and seiges. We think of nothing else talk of nothing else , from week end to week end. Here in our Mess, Egan my chief and White , the Foreign Adviser to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha , Japan's great steamship line and the one that has furnished practically all the Army transports, are naturally interested in things as much and more than I am myself. Our house is the haven of refuge for all the returning corresepondents and many of the attaches . Hare Collier's photographer has been here a great deal lately . Smith our own man who sent the first long Port Arthur story out of the place have all been dining and yarning from early even unto the small hours. Bartlett , who i s also just back from Liaoting and is going to America to lecture is another pal of ours.

[1-27-05]

TEL. NO 1900 SHIMBASHI.

24, FUKEDE CHO,
SHIBA, TOKYO.

I'll give him a letter to you I think for he's pretty sure to strike Cleveland. You'll find him a strange card with very bad manners on occasion . He was with me on the Manshu Maru trip made famous by George Kennan in the Outlook . A son of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett he was in the Coldstream Guards until Papa went on his beam ends and young Bartlett had to try the Law . After that he came over here more or less on his own and finally Davis took him on for Colliers. Then he went to Port Arthur and while there made arrangements to do the work for the London Times . He made good and is now going after a little American dough.

At present we are all feeling more or less that the War must be fairly swell on toward it's close for the Russians seem to be having such a devil of a time in their own land that it doesn't look as if they could keep up their scrapping over here in the Far East . However we'll see how things turn out . Personally of course I'm hoping that the darned war will keep on indefinitely for I've had no show at the thing at all and beside the interesting people I've met and the goodly wage I've drawn, have made nothing out of the show at all. It's been quite worth while though and I don't regret the Customs a damned bit . My principal accomplishment has been the masterie of this machine . You might not think me proficient but it's better than my handwriting anyway. I'm off tomorrow or next day to Nagoya or Osaka to have a shpot at the Port Arthur prisoners . I'm going to try for portrait sketches of Fock and Wiren and the rest. It ought to be rather good fun .

How's the Matrimonial prospect . The Cleveland girls are much

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[1-27-05]

Tel. No 1380 Shimbashi

24, Fukede cho,
Shiba, Tokyo.

to be if you are allowed to run loose very much longer. What of Ed Kendall and Al Bole and the good crowd of the olden days? Write me of them . Your last letter was more serious and strenuous than ever before . Are you really then becoming a man of affairs and getting beyond the "Sestina " and "For To Admire"? Not so Percy Winterbottom you cold stern man! Like the Captain of the "ASKOLD" - but my heart is warm Madame. Well Ta Ta , and my ver y best to you always.

THINE

Willard Straight.

Feb 8 05

Dear Straight-

Beautiful letter have been written to Marquis Ohama, Min Kodama also to our Consul at Newchwang about you, I hope they will avail something. They are

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Identic - Hohler who under
my instructions "engaged"
the draft. brought his machine
to superintend work, that
he could not be brought to
book another - However if
there is anything you want
particularly said or
done pray command me,
if I find myself unable

to say as much as it be the exact sake
of Reuter (which is possible) I wish
to do it as my id- for yours -
Thanking you in advance if the matter
Lands Greetings -
Yours sincerely
Willard Straight

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[1905]

Peking, February 15th

My dear Mr. Straight,

Please accept my best wishes
for the New Year.

I was delighted to receive
your good wishes for the New
Year, also with the beautiful
Japanese carving you so
kindly sent me, and beg
very sincere thanks for them.
I regret that owing to the
pressure of duties I have

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been unable to correspond with scarcely any of my friends during the season. Please accept my best wishes for the New Year, they are late but sincere.

I was very pleased to get news from you and to know that you are still at Tokio and trust you are enjoying the very best of health. Your many friends in Peking often inquire after you and we all hope you will return here after the war is over.

Thanking you again for your kindness with my best wishes believe me

Yours sincerely

A Miller

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[copy]

For the first day, I believe, Bush Bros. arranged with the Railway people to ship their stuff under protest. Professor Ohoji in charge of the Yingkow Railway station initialed Cheyne; the Traffic Inspector's declaration that the goods were shipped under protest. Tokura, the Administrator, put a stop to that foolishness. Bush in the meantime prepared a statement, that the goods were for Chinese consumption and signed the same before the British Consul. Fulford would do no more than to certify that the signature was genuine. The next thing we knew the cars had all been taken away and traffic was interrupted for the time being.

Bush tells me that he received $50,000 from the Japanese which he sent at once to Tientsin to have the matter squared with the Railway Directors. I will not vouch for the truth of Bush's statements, but I firmly believe that there was strange business in this transaction. It is felt here that there was probably Russian money working to delay the shipment of the Japanese stores. Now they have resumed their traffic and still under the same thin cloak of Chinese consignees. Why they are willing to occupy such a false position I cannot understand. The Russian violation of the Railroad's neutrality was an open secret. The Japanese have seized Hsinmintun because it was a Russian base, made such by the illegitimate business of the Railroad, yet they stoop to the same underhanded methods of shipment themselves and let the Chinese call a bluff which they would have been justified in carrying out.

It is altogether rather amusing. I hope to be able to make Peking before very long but cannot say when.

NEWCHWANG, March 14th, 1 9 0 5.

My dear Mr. Griscom:

People here tell me that a great battle has been fought in the north. I presume that this is true, but as far as any real signs of the war go one might almost as well be in Tokyo, the land of the official report. The Administration has its proclamations posted all about offering rewards for the apprehension of Russian spies, for information concerning the movements of the enemy, and threat-

[3-14-05]

ening with many flourishes the unfortunate who is discovered injuring Japanese property or aiding Russians in any way. This is all the satisfaction one finds in being in the War Zone. The all absorbing topic at present, of course, if the action of the Chinese in stopping all traffic on the railroad. The situation is a peculiar one. For months past the line between Tientsin, Chingwantao and Hsinmintun has been crowded with supplies going north to Kuropatkin. It has been shipped on various pretexts. In Tientsin there was a regular "Huchao" market. Merchants who had stuff to forward and many who didn't applied to their Consuls for certificates stating that they were sending certain shipments of goods for the consumption, either of their own nationals, or for Chinese. Armed with these papers they went to the Taotai and obtained the railway passes or "Huchaos". These entitled them to ship a certain quantity of cargo over the Government road. "Huchaos" commanded varying prices, according to the demand and were elastic, in that a permit to ship six tons would enable the holder to load fifteen, if he paid the additional squeeze to the Railway officials. The Russians sent hundreds of tons over the line. Goods were booked first say to Shanhaikuan, then to Chinchow and finally to Hsinmintun. Each station master received his percentage. Foreigners and Chinese alike shared the profits. The Russians are supposed to have been spending something like $2,000,000 a month in putting through their shipments. Last summer some two million rounds of small arm ammunition were shipped from Hsinmintun ~~tx~~ in specie boxes. On paper the whole consignment was consigned to the Russo-Chinese Bank in Shanghai from its Moukden Branch. The ammunition was loaded on the "Fuping" at Chingwantao and started for Port Arthur, but the Japanese captured the steamer. Shortly after the bogus dollars left Hsinmintun the Chief of the Railway Police at that place was the proud possessor of a house freshly furnished in foreign style. This was the gift of his good friend Mr. Denny, an Australian who had been acting for some time as the Russian agent and who had been sending his men far into the Japanese lines at Liaoyang and Haicheng.

A few days ago the Japanese decided that they would try the same game. They had been shipping a good deal of stuff from Tientsin and other places inside

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the Wall, but in so doing they had used the same methods as the Russians themselves. They paid their squeeze I presume like any other Oriental business man. Forwarding stuff from Newchwang, however, was a different matter. Bush Bros., a British firm, contracted to send the goods on and went to the Railway authorities to arrange matters. They were foolish enough to allow Japanese officers to go with them. These officers as one of the foreign employees assures me, threatened that unless the Company permitted the shipment of 600 tons of rice a day, the Japanese would seize the line. This frightened the Station Master who at once wired Tientsin. The Traffic Manager answered that the Road could not accept any such cargo unless application was made through the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin. It was then settled that the first consignment should be shipped under protest. In the meantime one of the Directors, a Cantonese telegraphed the Traffic Manager, that only grain certified to be for Chinese consumption could be accepted for conveyance to Hsinmintun. That "Bush Bros. consignments shipped under military auspices were not desirable and should the Japanese insist upon the Railway accepting them, the empty wagons should not be returned from Konpantzu. Bush Bros. then filed a statement with the British Consul that the rice was intended for Chinese consumption. Mr. Fulford would only certify that Bush. Bros. signature was genuine. The next thing we knew was that all traffic had suddenly ceased. There the matter stands at present. It is believed here that Russian money is being used freely in the matter. Of course, the railway's case is a weak one. The shipments of contraband has been an open secret and the corruption of the officials have been notorious. The Russians ~~knew~~ however, have always been clever enough to allow the Chinamen to keep his face. That is the main thing in all transactions over here. The Japanese gave them the same chance but they tried bluff first. I believe that they would have been successful however, had there not been sharp practice in Tientsin.

They claim now that the matter has been satisfactorily settled. Bush told me today that he had wired $50,000 to his agent there and told him to square matters. The only trouble with Bush is that he is not a consistent liar. He

sometimes tells the truth and that is perplexing. He claims too, that he will be able to ship his rice as soon as traffic is resumed. This the Administrator will not confirm.

It seems to me that the Japanese have needlessly placed themselves in a most embarrassing position. They have occupied Hsinmintun and siezed a Russian officer who is accused of breaking his parole. They have confiscated a lot of cargo brought by various mongrel merchants, condemning it as contraband, and yet they stoop to bandying technicalities with the railroad. All the goods which they have siezed in Hsinmintun were brought over the line. If these things were contraband why should they not hold the Railway to account. If they are forced to adopt the same underhanded methods in forwarding their own foodstuffs, from one station which they have held for a long time to another which they have occupied, what right have they in the first place to occupy the latter, and in the second on what grounds are they justified in confiscating goods which they find there. Their position is a false one, absolutely. They will be called upon to justify an act which in itself was an admission that their occipation of Hsinmintun was a breach of newtrality. If they claim that the Cavalry raid and the Russian use of the Railway had removed all restrictions on their actions in the West Liao Region, they certainly would have been within their rights had they insisted upon the Railway's carrying their cargo.

As a matter of fact, the neutrality of this country has been a farce from the very beginning. Japan told a deliberate and absolute falsehood when she announced to the Powers that there were no Japanese Officers with the Hunghutzu. I have seen these worthies at Hsinmintun. The are as fine a lot of blackguards as one might wish for. Colonel Yokura, the Japanese Administrator gave me a letter to their Chief, and to a Japanese lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry who with three other officers directed the operations of the Band. They carried Japanese flags, and one of the men told me that the ordinary troopers received $14 a month from

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the Japanese. While I was Hsinmintun, they beheaded two Russians. One was dressed in Chinese clothes, the other was the only captive they had made out of a body of twenty-four Russian scouts whom they had surrounded in a small village near-by. One man escaped the others had been killed. This last who seemed to be an officer, they stripped to the waist and killed. I asked the Chief why he did it. He told me that the men were spies. That it would be a nuisance to cart them around anyway, and besides the Japanese "great man" had ordered them to do so. The Japanese were in occupation of Hsinmintun at the time of the execution. Later in the day I went to the Hunghutzu Camp and on my way home one of the cheerful bandits tried a pot shot at me at ten yards. This was because I wore a fur cap and he thought I was a Russian. I hastily explained that I was an American at which he was much pleased and smiled all over. If he had not been a most awful marksman, he would never have had the pleasure of learning my nationality. That night I returned to Watts Hotel and interpreted for the Japanese Officer who came in Chinese clothes to sieze the Port Arthur man. Strangely enough the wiley Russian claimed to be a German. There were three other Russians there. A priest, a wounded officer, minus an arm, his servant, all asleep. The Japanese came in. I had seen them outside just before and talked with the alleged Chinaman. They rushed the place with a file of soldiers and through me asked who had arrived that night. Four men, they answered. Who were they. Three Russians said number four and myself who am a German. He spoke very good English. The Japanese could speak better English than he could Chinese but that made little difference. So there I was, Jap alias Chinaman on one side Russian alias German on the other, both bluffing, hunter and hunted. They finally brought him to earth I believe by the discovery of three Russian swords. The priest couldn't carry one they said so it must be the German, and what should even a German want in neutral territory. It was a great place Hsinmintun. It was the Capital of "No Man's Land".

Trusting that Mrs. Griscom and yourself are well, and that I may have that promised photograph soon, I am with best wishes for a gladsome springtime to you all,

Yours sincerely,

Newchwang/

March 15th, 1905.

My dear Bland :-

My brief career up here has been such a checkered one and my flitting about so frequent that I have not had the luck or the energy, either, I fear, to carry out my plan of writing you one of those long and interesting letters you know in which one really splurges and writes gilt edged discriptionsof things in order that one may have a letter press or carbon copy and thus fill ones s diary and one's sense of duty done at the same time. Not that I would insinuate for a moment that I considered the letter in such alight. If I did it would never be written, for I begin to fear that in some ways I lost my appreciation of that duties dunned, along with other most admirable Customs.

I received the cuff link safes and sound the other day and am very greatly obliged to you for sending it on. I am now wondering whether or no Mrs. Bland ever had the joy of reading an illustrated epistle mailed at Chingwantao. I ask, not by way of genetle reminder that letters are generally written to be answered, but because, I have an idea that Mr. Postal Clark at Chingwantao, pocketed the money and threww the letters into the Coolie Camp. Among other letters posted at the same time was one to the Japan Times, enclosing a subscription. The paper I have not seen and that makes me very suspicious. I rather thought at the time that the gent lookdd a good deal of a blackguard. Mr. John Liddels gloves were also sent along at the same time. If they were lost I amsorrior still. Of course, it would only be a pleasure to write agian to Mrs. Bland, but I should hate to part with those new gloves which Mrs. Liddel so kindly returned.

Besides a most enjoyable three days in Shanghai, I have now to thank you for my bodily comfort and mental

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feasting in this most God Forsaken spot. Yourm letter to Gilchrist must have been a rosy one for I am now fixed upon the Commissioner's Household like a long lost Country Cousin and there will be some trouble in driving me out before the time comes when the dear Baron decides that it is up to his humble employee to leave for other parts. In this connection you might be interested to know that my little bluff worked like a charm and that in a mosth kind letter the News King said that he had not understood the case in it's proper bearings and that in view of my most reasonable explanantion he would continue the original agreement to June next at least. That is most satisfactory. If you see the gentleman in London you might whisper in his ear what a pearl of great price he enticed from the Dowagers crown.

I have really been having an interesting time up in these parts. Neschwang is itself by no means as dull as some folk would have one to think. I wish I were a literary genius and could do the "Verse" part, and I assure you that R. K. A. " and Mrs. Bandinel and therest should go into a NorthChina River tale. Besdides that I have seen blood and smelled gunpowder. Only a little you know, but the blood was Russian and the gunpowder went of in my own direction, and I took a rather personal interest in the performance. I went to Hsinmintun and while there saw the Honghutzu behead two Russians? They claimed that the men were spies, one of them had on Chinese clothes but the other man seemed to me to be an Officer. I couldNT talk to them, I tried one but he spoke niether Chinese nor french nor English and that's my limit. Then before I knew what was happening their heads were off. It was not pleasant. later in the day I persuaded one of the Bandits to take me out to the Camp. I had a talk with Number Two in Command and startetd for town. The Chinaman had all of them eyed me in an ugly way and fingered their rifles until they heard that I was an American. On the road, however, I met two blackguards who did'nt

withuther and they finallay stopped it was interesting but not as safe as golf along the Race Course. That night in Watt's Hotel I was in at the capture of the Russian Parcle breaker. In fact I interpreted for the Japanese. It was rather ludicrous for the Japanese came in disguised as Chinamen, at the head of a file of soldiers. There were four people who had arrived that night said one w, three Russians and myself who am German. He spoke in E English and the Japs in Chinese.? He was a Russian officer and they knew it. They were trying to pretend that theydidn't understand E English when they could speak it much better than they could Chinese. One of the three Russians was a priest, the other two were officer, minus one arm, and his servant. They of course were not wanted. At any rate the whole crowd were hauled off to the Japanese Commander and detained upon suspicion. Later they found three sab res, one for the wounded officer and one for the servant, but the thi rd, why should a priest use a sword,? Maybe it was for a ffiend that he ws taking it home who could tell? Mabe he was thx admitted the Japanese, but they thought perhaps that it might belong to the German, they wondered if he had any more military trinkets about Yes he had, there was an officers parole/ there was also an Russian uniform. Remarkable things for a German to have with him. He might be a thief. Of course that was probable if he was a German, but then too he might be a liar. Still more probable. But a liar, a thief and a German altogether they thought about put him in the Russain Officer class and they would therefore sieze him, which they did.

Of all the palces for mongrel life, Hsinmintun was the best. The place was alive with stories I would have given anything to be able to dtay up there for a time. But no such luck I went up on my own bluff and was called back atbonce. At any rate I've slept on the sob bar at Watt's Hotel and that is a great thing, particularly when you have a poker game going on within tw feet of you all night long a game, where American Bad Men, Greeks Poles, Jews, aRussian, and a German Russian spy are threatening to draw guns at any moment. It was my first taste of High Life.

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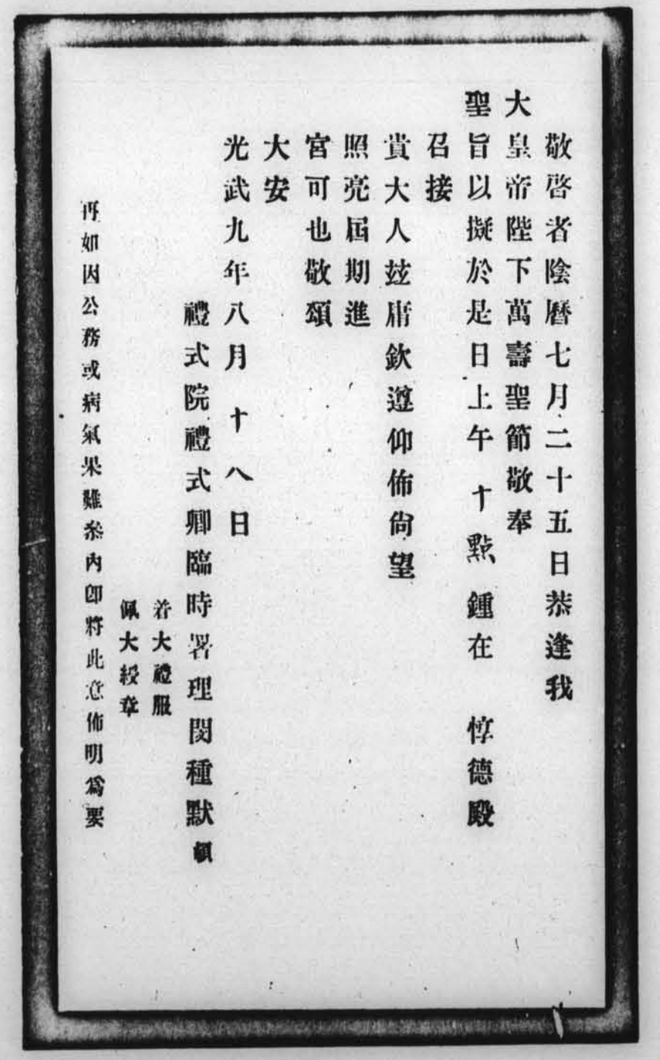
With best wishes for a gladsome few eeks in Shanghai before you leave and a Bon Voyage when you do start , and with many thanks to Mrs. Bland and yourself for my very pleasant Shanghaiing ,

I am ,

Yours sincerely ,


敬啓者陰曆七月二十五日恭逢我
大皇帝陛下萬壽聖節敬奉
聖旨以擬於是日上午十點鐘在 惇德殿
召接
貴大人茲届欽遵仰佈尙望
照亮届期進
宮可也敬頌
大安
光武九年八月十八日
禮式院禮式卿臨時署理閔種默 頓
再如因公務或病氣果難參內卽將此意佈明爲要
着大禮服
佩大綬章

Nowchwang ,

March 15th. ,1905,

Dear Mr. Coolidges-

Many thaks for your letter which reached me on my return from a second trip to Hsinmintun. I was again rather fortunate in my time of arrival for although I only stopped a day , I had all the excitement I was looking for so eagerly.

You who as the Viceregent of Secretary Hay , guard over the Neutrality of China might be interested in hearing of the decapitation of two Russians by the Hunghutzu. You also might be rather astonished in seeing the enclosed photographs taken with your own much appreciated camera.

Thex Bandits , so called , Japanese Irregulars would be the proper name , marched their victims through the streets of Hsinmintun. One man was dressed entirely in Chinese clothes , the other wore an Officer's coat and cap , but had a Chinese overcoat and boots. With Japanese flags flying the Russians went out to the execution ground , preceded by trumpeters who blared away on their long instruments , calling the Chinese crowds to look on the white men going to their death. The Police made no attempt at interference. The Commander was an old Hunghutzu himself , a friend of the Leader of the Band. More than that the Japanese were holding the town. Theyx had siezed the freight yards and the telegraph offices , they might as well be responsible for order as well. The Japanese officers and the Bandit Chiefs were quattered in the same hotel. The Japanese had turned over to their allies all the stores at the Russian etape just across the Liao , the Japanese soldiers paid no attention to the "Robbers" allowed them to carry the Japanese flag , with the characters "Subsidiary Battalion " in small red letters , why should the Chinese interfere.

The Hunghutzu themselves told me that they had had three Japanese cavalry officers with them since the spring of xhx last year. These men had ordered the execution of the Russians , had [illegible] to be paraded through the streets of Newchwangxxxxxx

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Hsinmintun , probably as anexample to the Chinese , and to terrorize the various Russian agents who they knew were in the town . These same men told me the they received $14.00 a month from the Japanese . There would have been no object in their lying xxxx They all carried Russian rifles , given to them by the Japanese they said . Some of them had Russian Officer's swords , others the Japanese article . The Headsman used a samurai blade . The Commander carried a Japanese xxxxx parade weapon .

In this respect it is interesting to notse Clause II of Japan's reply to Russia on the subject of Chinese neutrality . With regard to the Hunghutzu , and Russia's accusation that there were bands , commanded by Japanese officers operating in neutral territory , ad that whole detachments had been enrolled in the xx Japanese Army and are inthe pat of the Japanese Government , the Japanese replied , that these allegations were one and all wholly and absolutely without the slightest foundation in fact ad the Imperial Government , categorically and without qualification or reservation denied them and declared that Russia could not produce any evidence worthy of credence xx to support their so called ascertained charges .

Another question that has arisen is the Railroad matter and as I rather doubt old Bandinel's ability to give you much of an idea of the matter I will take it upon myself . Last Thrsday or rather Thursady week Bush Bros . started sending cargo to Hsinmintun . The Railway people objected and , one of the Japanese officers who was looking after the Govenbment interests told a Foreign Inspector that unless the Road carried the cargo the Japanese would sieze the line . This was a bit of bluff on the part of a subordinate . Nevertheless the Englishman took it for a statement of fact and wired the same to the Tientsin Office .

He received the following from Foley . Kindly inform Japanese Captain that Traffic Managers wires cannot accept without proper authority . Japanese should apply for same through Consul at Tientsin .

Liang , the Director , wited as follows . " Only grain certified to be for Chinese consumption can be accepted for conveyance to Hsinmintun . Bush Bros . consignments shipped under military are not desirable and should the Japanese insist upon our accepting these , empty wagons should not be returned from Koupantzu . "

For the first day , I beleive , Bush Bros. arranged with the Railway people to ship their stuff under protest . Professor Shoji in charge of the Yingkow Railway station xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx initialed Cheyne, the Traffic Inspector's declaration that the goods were shipped under protest . Yokura , the Administrator put a stop to that foolishness . Bush in the xxxxxxxx meantime prepared a statement , that the goods were for Chinese consumption and signed the same before the British Consul . Fulford would do no more than to certify that the signature was genuine . The next thing we knew the cars had all been taken away and traffic was interrupted for the time being .

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It is altogether rather amusing . I hope to be able to make Peking before very long , but cannot say when . I am exceedingly

[incomplete]

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Washington
March 2/ 05
1905

Dear Straight

I have sent you a cable today advising you can be induced by an extension of the 1 share you are at present receiving from the A. P. to become my private secretary and vice-consul-general in Korea beginning in June.

She will goes today

although we can not foresee what the future will bring, even should our relations here absolutely terminate with remain and there - which are likely to be filled by men of experience will be created.

I shall probably not reach Japan before the middle of May and Seoul early in June.

Sincerely,
Edwin Morgan

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and I must write before
receiving your reply.
I hope it may be favour-
able for I want you. My
position is to be a difficult
one and all the able assist-
ance I can have I need.
Your experience, connections
and local knowledge would
be a distinct aid. Faddock
I shall retain & all territ-
orial duties and let his
attention be confined to
the Consular work. She has
given him the title & Secret-
ary & Legation and Consul-
General so he must techni-
cally retain the double g-
ic. I shall encourage him
to take the long leave he has
denied and you will have
all the consular duties (and
fees) during his absence.
If you still are keen to
enter the service his absen-
tuity may attract you and

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000301

10 March 1905

My dear Straight

Very many thanks indeed for your telegram which I received a couple of days ago, we had almost given up all hope of hearing from Tom at all. Though really it did not matter very much I have not been able to come to terms with my Parisian man but terms which at last he paid rather out of the question altogether & if he continues writing on them I am afraid he will find himself left. He wanted £1500 down on signing over the Rps in Germany & a royalty when it came out in book form of 30% both assured him by Consular contract & though there might have been perhaps a good deal

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more in it I was not prepared to guarantee him that amount. he was quite alright at first but somebody seemed to have got hold of him & turned his head with unlimited riches too we have dropped it I am sorry in doubt as it would have been a fine opportunity mais que faire? will you please let me know what I can say for your wires & how shall we settle with Fox as we don't want him to be out of pocket over our speculations I will write to Lenz direct if you like & explain matters or what do you think the best way?

From other reports I managed to get a good many photographs of scenes during the siege & we have packed them home perhaps we may have some luck with them.

Herewith a cutting from the Gazette re Housing question perhaps it may interest you they are gradually clearing out things Pavloff told me a couple of nights ago there are still a good 2,000 to be disposed of.

but they have not turned up here yet. Stores are always up north & Komroff takes it. Moreover has it Kuropatkin's capture of the Lubbers seems unknown but one may expect anything from the Russians we might be nearer to the end than afterall then we thought. I hope you managed to get to the front, though from all accounts that means by the jap's own statement a good many miles away from the fighting sphere. Good luck & let us hear from you if you can find time & opportunity

Yours sincerely

A Commins

P. S. Did you ever come across Thomas Smith?

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[3-10-05]

NOTIFICATION.

The Special Russian Housing Committee, owing to frequently repeated cases of false pretences and deviations from the regulations for the boarding and housing of refugees, repeats herewith for the general information the following obligatory directions :

(1) No Russian subject in receipt of a daily allowance comes within the operations of the Committee and must live at his or her own expense.

(2) In all such cases the landlords and landladies of private boarding houses should ask such guests to pay for their board daily in advance.

(3) Persons who do not receive any such allowance are quartered by the Special Housing Committee in the French Camp or in premises specially rented for this purpose by the Committee, who in such cases has only to dispose of $1.50 to $2.00 per diem for each such refugee, as may be agreed upon ; and in special cases $3 a [illegible] health [illegible] in

[illegible] Housing [illegible]ons must make personal application to the Committee for the necessary card of authorisation, which must be presented every Friday to the owner or manager of the hotel or house (except in the case of the French Camp), who will bring it to the Committee along with the board and lodging bill for the person in question.

(7) This same card must be shown by the holder, whose name it bears, to the Shipping Committee when a passage ticket is required and to the Subvention Committee when the allowance is to be drawn. Without this card neither ticket nor allowance will be granted.

(8) All refugees who may by error or otherwise be located at the moment in more expensive quarters (that is in hotels, or boarding houses, as for instance the Astor House, Central Hotel, Hotel des Colonies, Metropole Hotel, Restaurant de Paris, etc., where the price charged is over $3 a day) must immediately present themselves to the Housing Committee who will indicate to them other quarters. No accounts or claims from any of the above mentioned hotels or any more expensive boarding houses will be recognized by the Russian authorities from date.

(9) In cases of sickness, or vaccination being required all Russian subjects without exception are directed to apply for medical assistance to the temporary Russian Hospital located in Charg Su-ho's Garden, Bubbling Well Road, or to Dr. Kaplunoff, 19 North Soochow Road. No other medical adviser's bills be recognized by the Committee.

(Signed) N. ROSPOPOFF,
President of the Special
Housing Committee.
Approved by the General
Evacuation Committee.
Minister Plenipotentiary to
Corea, A. PAVLOV.
Major-General DESSINO.
Consul-General KLEIMENOW.
S'hai, 9th March 1905. 9 11mr 188

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[3-10-05]

NOTIFICATION.

The Special Russian Housing Committee, owing to frequently repeated cases of false pretences and deviations from the regulations for the boarding and housing of refugees, repeats herewith for the general information the following obligatory directions :

(1) No Russian subject in receipt of a daily allowance comes within the operations of the Committee and must live at his or her own expense.

(2) In all such cases the landlords and landladies of private boarding houses should ask such guests to pay for their board daily in advance.

(3) Persons who do not receive any such allowance are quartered by the Special Housing Committee in the French Camp or in premises specially rented for this purpose by the Committee, who in such cases has only to dispose of $1.50 to $2.00 per diem for each such refugee, as may be agreed upon ; and in very special cases $3 a day, according to the state of health and position in life of the person in question.

(4) The selection of quarters rests entirely with the Committee, and voluntary changing from one lodging to another is strictly forbidden. Anyone offending against this rule will forfeit all claim to assistance from the authorities and will be summarily deported.

(5) All persons living at the Russian Government's expense are obliged to embark upon such vessel as may be appointed by the Shipping Committee. In case of infringement of the directions or rules the offender will forfeit his or her claim to support at Government expense.

(6) Any Russian subject wishing to take advantage of the Housing Committee's ministrations must make personal application to the Committee for the necessary card of authorisation, which must be presented every Friday to the owner or manager of the hotel or house (except in the case of the French Camp), who will bring it to the Committee along with the board and lodging bill for the person in question.

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Minister Plenipotentiary to
Corea, A. PAVLOV.
Major-General DESSINO.
Consul-General KLEIMENOW.
S'hai, 9th March 1905. 9 11mr 188

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Reply to be addressed to the
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

24, Old Jewry, London, March 10th.05

To Willard Straight Esq.,
Tokio.

Dear Sir,

We today sent to Mr.Egan the following telegram "Straight departing his sphere cabling questionable rumours from front as facts". Had we been sure of your address we should have telegraphed to you direct but being quite uncertain whether a message addressed to you at Newchwang would reach you safely we decided to take the only course open and communicate with Tokio. In explanation of our telegram we would call your attention more especially to the despatches which you sent to us yesterday and today. The former dated Tientsin Thursday seven, stated in the first place that the Russians had not been reinforced from the direction of Harbin since the first. We have every reason to believe that this statement is quite incorrect apart from its obvious improbability. We then come to the statement that 80,000 Russians had been surrounded in the direction of Tieling. It is true that the expression "in the direction of Tieling" is pretty vague, but on the date mentioned, unless every other

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report from the front is inaccurate, there was no Japanese force anywhere near Tieling of sufficient strength to surround 80,000 Russians, or indeed eight hundred. A rush of some sort seems to have been made towards Tieling but it came to nothing and the force, which was a small one, had to fall back. As regards the statement at the end that "Kuropatkin unalternative probably forced surrender within week", we suppressed this passage as we could not possibly venture upon a prophecy which events might so easily falsify within a day or two. Your telegram of today, which was sent at urgent rates stated that Mukden had fallen at ten on Thursday morning, that is on the morning of March 9. We felt perfectly certain from the silence of Marshal Oyama, and from other reasons that this statement was erroneous and that being so, the additional information that thousands of Russians had been taken prisoners, that the Russians were panic-stricken, and that huge quantities of stores had been captured, lost all their value. Necessarily, if a main statement is incorrect, all circumstantial particulars must be so, although accidentally they may prove, in the end, to be more or less right. That is a matter of luck. Within an hour of the receipt of your telegram came a despatch from Mr Egan saying that Mukden had fallen on Friday morning, namely March 10. It may be that in the hurry of the moment you wrote Thursday instead of Friday and that you really had the very first news of the Japanese capturing the city. In that case your additional details were of much value and you would have achieved a distinct success by being first in London

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in London with the news, but the wrong date nullified the value of the whole.

It would appear to us that you are endeavouring to fulfil a function which is beyond the power of any man, that is to say to cover all the ground occupied by quite a number of special correspondents. Several times in the past fortnight we have had news from you which we had already received some time before from different parts of the field. which showed that we knew infinitely more of what was going on at the front than you did or could know. In our opinion you should confine your activity to your own immediate sphere without branching forth into the province of other correspondents. Within your own field you have done excellent work and you will be pleased to know that you were long ahead of everybody with the news of the first Japanese rush upon Sinminting which was really the initial overt step in the great advance which followed. Pray accept our best thanks for your service on this occasion.

With regard to the enclosed flimsy, we were unable to make any use of the last five lines as they were entirely incomprehensible to us. Will you permit us to say that your telegram of yesterday describing the shooting of the two Russian spies ran into unnecessary length. The incident was interesting and picturesque but fell into insignificance at a time when this huge battle was raging round Mukden.

Yours faithfully
The Editor.

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[enel. 3-10-05]

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Beleh

4/3/05

29

7.20

San fran

adventure

Tientsin fri ten night
Japanese occupied fort
russian slope east liao
mukden trail closed
thousands pounds investors
contributed threatened
bankruptcy reported large
russian force second station

straight

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE CO.
4 - MAR 1905
REUTER'S BRANCH

[copy]

Newchwang, March 25, 1905.

My dear Morgan:

The Press on its last legs thanks your Excellency for your kindness and congratulates you most heartily upon your Mission. Altogether I am rather proud of myself as a prophet, for when Mr. Roosevelt had been re-elected we in Tokyo settled it quite to our satisfaction that you would be Minister to Korea. American Diplomacy in the Far East is getting beyond the Hon. John W. Foster. The news of your appointment came out in Reuter's much appreciated telegrams and I was delighted. When your cablegram was forwarded from Tokyo, the Battle of Moukden paled and Port Arthur was eclipsed. I appreciate your thinking of your offer, made one hot morning in the defunct Hotel du Palais to go with you to Dalny. This is much better. It will be a great honour to serve under you as Vice Consul and a greater pleasure to be your Secretary. I trust that you will never have cause to regret your choice.

I am quite in the air, of course, as to where or when I am to join you - save that it will be in June. I shall expect to hear from you in the course of the next few weeks and will shape my plans accordingly. There may be many things that I could do for you in Japan, or Shanghai, and if so, I am at your service.

Tomorrow I start for Moukden, and hope to see a little real war if possible. It has not been settled how long I shall be allowed to remain, but in any case my stay shall not be such that it will interfere with your arrangements.

Thanking you a thousand times, and anxiously awaiting further tidings, and with repeated and hearty congratulations, I have the honour to be -

Sir

Your obedient servant,

Willard Straight.

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weeks or more in charge, not of much account but six weeks better than none at all, and there are sometimes make or break chances even in six weeks.

Rogsdale is less than half pleased at his transfer to the Klondike. The fees are larger there, so is the coal bill. He will go home on the same steamer with the Rogers but Mrs. R. will go round the other way & pick up Effie and they will join him together at his

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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

Dear Straight

Your letter of the 25th reached me just as I was sitting down to write to you and it was welcome as was another that came not long ago. I sent you a telegram that came to me this morning from Morgan which I cannot quote as I have not got it by me but which said that he was pleased and that you were to join him

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in Tokyo on May 20.

This gave me an idea of how the land lay which your letter tonight confirms.

I am very glad both on your account and on Morgan's. It seems to me like a real opening for a Consular or Diplomatic career.

As you probably know, Fletcher has been appointed Secretary at Lisbon where there is only one, which is a good promotion though the pay is the same as that which he is getting here.

Mr. Conger will take his oath as Ambassador to Mexico on April 1st and leave on the 4th to the regret of his colleagues and the despair of the missionaries.

Rockhill should arrive in the latter part of May with a new second Secretary, at present unannounced, and I hope to leave a few months later, without plan or prospects for the future, which suits my disposition.

In the meantime I shall have another run of six

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On the strength of my better fortunes as Chargé d'Affaires for an interim of ten minutes I have bought many pots & pans and wood carvings galore & I even thought of turning my stable yard into a pleasaunce but the shadow of the new Legation looms too large. Jameson is still as ever in the land of dreams, & fable. The Wagon Lits Hotel is to open next week. Mrs. Hillier judging by appearances will soon produce quadruplets seriously & sincerely Y.F.C.

[3-29-05]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

palais de glace in Dawson City. Of Rodgers the new Consul General at Shanghai I know nothing except that he is a well trained lawyer which is perhaps the best possible recommendation for the post.

They say that Chishire may fill the gap in Tientsin as a temporary filling, but I doubt it. Ito has done very well indeed at Canton.

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Miss Henri whose shadow is not growing less is once more staying with Mrs. Williams but I have been so busy that I have hardly seen her. Loos is about the same and Pontius I am told is making steady progress in the English and Chinese languages. We have had a very decent fellow named Abele a most efficient workman in the place of Drollette but he will not stay, he is too lonely.

Hall has finished his two years of preparatory study and is on the waiting list, in the meantime he keeps on with his Chinese in the morning and works in the office in the afternoon, he has matured and is shaping out well.

Hopkins is working hard and well and shows both aptitude and keenness + his wife is a most desirable addition to the younger lot.

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Moukden ,

March 27th 1905

My dear Maenie :-

Well on toward the front at last . Tomorrow I hope to be able to make arrangements with the Headquarters Staff to go on to join the pursuing armies . It has been a great journey up from Liaoyang to the scene of War . On every side the fields were scarred with rifle pits . All the railway stations with their peculiar architecture , half Russian , half Chinese were battered and crumbling under the Wu blight . In the fields one saw the Japanese entench ments facing north , the Russian southwards . South of Shahopu the country had long been under the Japanese ,but at the Shaho were the trenches on either side of the river , grim and brown where the Armies of the two Powers had faced one another for two or three months . The Japanese works were by far the most elaborate , stone and earth , the Russian a series of dithches defendeed by a breastwork of sandbags . The river a narrow , stream enough ran between it's high banks and down the face of the fortifidations were many paths where the man with the gun used to make his way down to the frozen waterway for his daily supply of drinkables. Here the two, Armies used to meet in friendly converse while the tide of War swept by to the left and off on the right flank . The station was shattered , it's tile roof bared by the shell fire , the bombproofs all about it a mute testimony to the strenuous days before the fall of Moukden . Here I saw several Russian field peices gray in their war paint , savage , stern. On the northern bank the Muscovites had made their stand . A scant grove of pines was seamed with trench lines , at the bridge head were deep dithches , and the plain behind was ridged with rough embankments . From the station northward we were in the battle area . As Oku and the Japanese left had forced the Russians back on Moukden they had eveidently made a stand along the line using

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the Railway Embankment as a breastwork . Where their cavalry over to land again after their airy venture across the stream , one even three weeks after could see signs of a terrific struggle . The Russian cartridge boxes , leaden , torn open were strewn over the field , Japanese caps , tagged , dusty , dull brown with caked blood lay here and there . The train trundled on it's way . Shells were thick in the fields , Russianand Japanese . Exploded shells , whole ones , bits of jagged metal , furrowed copper rings , six inch missiles . Everywhere the torn leaden cartridge boxes , thousands of clips withthe long steel tipped bals . The yellow prickles of Kaoliang and millet that had been lef in the ground after the Autumn's harvest , clutched bits of paper rags , red and purple , windblown far andwide. Boots , longfelt legs , leather footed , stiff walking gear at best , hundreds of them clipped off short at the ankle lay where the retreating soldiers had thrown them that they might make a better run for the beleaguered city . Cossacks caps , the shaggy hoaggear of the Siberian soldiery , shredded overcoats , scup tins with the Imperial double headed Eagle . Behind the embankment were heaps of fresh earth , newly turned sod , They were the tail pieces at the end of the chapter .

We left the train at a place called Suchiatun . The road had been put in running order some miles beyond but this was the great transhipping point . There were thousands of soldier coolies, clad in their brown wollen headpieces drwan over their ears , a ragy blue uniform half hidden by the sheepskin lined vest which they had still worn as a heritage from the winter's outfit . Crowds of Chinese were draging the carts laden with rice and barley , dries fish , tinned meat , hospital supplies , ammunition , small arm in neat wooden boxes , yellow pine ; machine gun in slate coloured chests , six inch shells in little wooden frames , three sticks and heavy rope around ,, binding the ugly beast in wooden walls .

From this point we took a cart across the plain for Moukde The road was jammed with heavy vehicles , carrying all manner

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supplies , firewood , trunks and shorn arms of the trees that were used to shade the graves of some early Manchurian warriors . They were loaded with charcoal , tiles , and grain . One cart had a general cargo . Two Japanese soldiers in full marching kit . Each in coulored blanket coat , with it's goatskin collar . Knapsacks and cartridge boxes wier bottles , little wicker baskets for their rice a long notfull of miscellunies . They were perched on top of the huge load . Wooden cases , matting wrapped barrels , bundles and bales , a decrepit bxxiexxx bicycle and four or five Chinese coolies . They were drxxanxbix drawn by a mixed lot of brutes , a pony , that belonged to the Carter himself ; the twomules had been loaned to him fxx by the Missionary . Tha was very kind of the Missionary I told him . He knew that it was but it had all come about through his uncles soninlaw being the brother of the Missionary's wife . The beasts with which he had tilled his fields had been siezed by the Russians and no pay given in xxt return therefore . They had taken all his grainxxxxix as well andleft him without any means of earning his bread . Nowitxas all right for the Japanese were giving him ten dllars a day .

The country from Suchiatun north showed few signs of the battle There mounds of fresh earth occasionally , but nothing more . As approached the Hun however , we could see the first line of the Mukden defenses . We had crossed over three very good military roads but why the Russians took the trouble to make them I cannot understand . It was merely a case of scraping a path through a level field and putting ditches along the sides , ditchesxnto which the water would never go by any chance . There were also several Decauville light railroads . Bits of track some four feetxng with iron sleepers . Here too , the Russian preparations had been much more elaborate than the Japanese . At Hunhopu we wee in the midst of wire entanglements , which are not half as dreadful as I had imagined . The posts are about three feet high and the wire , barbed and otherwise is crossed and recrossed between them Were they charged with electricity they might be very terrible ,

But in the face of a fierce rifle fire they would present a pretty stiff obstacle . To the right of the road was a Russian fort , trenched and fronted by a triple line of entanglements . The fort works were of sandbags and caked earth , and there was a ramp for the guns . A small group of dugouts had been unearthed and Xxxx literally blown to pieces .

There were a few scraps of paper lying about and I send you one herewith , it is evidently the cover , or a part thereof , of some Russian Magazine .

Leaving this point we went down into the valley of the Hun , a great wide shallow sweep of river basin , sandy and scored by the summer floods . A mile or so to the right we could see the Railway bridge , which the Russians had destroyed in their retreat . The bustling carts were fording the river , while the wayfarers who would not risk the crossing behind a balking mule team , picked their way over the planks that had been layed diagonally over the charred remains of the Russian xtbridge . Ten yards up stream the Japanese Engineers were at work driving fine clean , fresh pine piles , and the new structure was already well under way . The Engineers are a fine lot of men , sturdy and it seems to me taller than the average soldier man in the street . Their officers were lending a hand at the ropes and joined in the chorous with which the men responded to the sergeants solos. They were running a light track with the captured Russian rails and most of the bridge materials they were using had been given them by the departing enemy .

It was a great sight , that ford , the same lines of carts splashing north and south , mounted men , in fresh yellow Russian boots , riding through the icy water , the song of the engineers at work , the curses of the Chinese carters , the whawping of the xx frightened mules , the gurgle of the river around the cart wheels , over the blackened frames of the Russian crossing , the howls of the men on shore when they saw their baggage well awash in midstream. Once on dry land again we were within a mile of the city . The road was a broad bed of ruts , twisting and interlacing . A once whitse

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city all crumbling away , it's green bronze , umbrella shaped cap , cocked jauntily over on one side like a hot sports , stood alone in front of a battered temple . The houses on either side had been burned by the Russians , only a tumbled bit of mud wall remained as proof that a house had once stood where there should have been a busy market .

Outside Moukden proper there is a city behind a mud mix wall . There is a small gate , welcoming the arriving carts , and here there stood a Japanese sentry . To the right of the gate was the Japanese flag , to the left a Chinese banner . They both waved from improvised bamboo poles , which rested in the gray wheel of a captured Russian gun carriage . Carts were bringing the filth out from the city , for the Japanese had started at once to put the place in order . We took our place in the line that waited at the narrow entrance to the city , and finally made our way in by dint of a good deal of vernacular profanity . Here everything was bustling It is Peking over again the same people the same streets , shops , street kitchens all the old , old friends . Temples with their dust grayed evergreens , Yamens and official residences , with their rows of black lettered vermillion boards , telling of the honours xxxx decorations and rank of the dweller therein . From every shop front there flew a Japanese flag . Some had purple suns , small , in a very large field , others had octagonal ones , some had red patches and the others daubs only , but they all bore some semblance to the ensign of Dai Nippon , and served their purpose ?There were many Chinese flags also , but they were few and far between compared to the Japanese . The people were evidently well pleased . The China man doesn't care a damn who is running the Government as long as buisness is brisk . They were quite as much at ease with the Russians , undoubtedly as they are with the new occupants I doubt if they liked them as well but a mere matter of personal preference has little to do with the real buisness of life which is to buy and sell . They haven't had time yet to pick up Japanese , and it will be rather difficult for them to do so for the soldiers are most of them kept well outside the city ? It will not be long

before , before the small dealers , are calling the Japanese smile as philosophically as they did the Russian kick as long as the greeting is backed up by a yen note instead of a rouble . The small boys are laughing and joking with every one , happy and carefree as ever . The transport coolies are working with the same willingness they doubtless displayed when they were carting vodka instead of sake . Mukden seems as peaceable as Peking . Buisness , is going on as usual . Official carts , fresh and shining , trundle along from one yamen to another , the carts laden with great fruit bales yellow pears packed in oak leaves and wrapped in matting are making their way in from the country in the same old way . The horse markets are full . The Chinese go their million ways and rejoice , they read the proclamations published by Marshal Oyama , and remark in a loud tone for the benifit of the passing Japanese that "Japan is number one " They read the notices aloud and exclaim upon the merits thereof and smack their lips with stage delight . He is a good actor the Chinaman . I wonder how many of these selfsame people could make themselves understood in Russian at this particular time . Trade seems to xxxx know no flag and the Chinese have a very poor one in the dragon ensign and a sublime indifference , as to what does fly overhead as long as the coin of the ruling realm is convertible into a decent silver shoe without too much loss on the melting .

I am at present the guest of H E Field Marshal Oyama and am quartered in the Russo Chinese Bank that was . I have never been better content . Plenty of food and good at that , smokes of the best , a warm room , cheerful companions and at the seat of war , a Mecca toward which I have turned my face for many a moon , to whose prophet I have offered many prayers and in touching which I am prepared to bow down and offer burnt sacrifice to all the Gods of War and Peace . It's a great place and I am content . In a day or so I go with Pershing the man who crushed the Negros , to join the First Army , somewhere to the north . How long I shall be up here I do not know . It has been by special dispensation that I have been allowed to come and I am afraid that my visit will only be a

[incomplete]

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First Army Headquarters.

Manchurai
April 4th, 1905.

My dear Hazel,

Here I am at the "Front" at last. Some people might think that it was the front at least but it is about as peaceful as a back street in Oswego. The whole army is resting after the great battle that has just been fought at Moukden The soldiers are settling down in the villages and making aredons for themselves, building baths in the dirty Chinese compounds, and getting ready evidently for a long stop. I visited in Moukden for a few days before coming north, and it was a great chance for I had an interview with Marquis Oyama and was his guest for two days after which I went to the second army and stopped with our correspondent with General Oku. The country round about was filled with soldiers of the various regiments that had stood the brunt of the fighting to the west of Moukden and the army was enjoying a well earned rest. The story of the battle were heart rending. Out of an army of some sixty thousand men there had been almost twenty thousand casualities. There were two regiments that had been reduced from four thousand to only two companies, one in which a second lieutenant had been in command when the engagement was over. When Marquis Oyama rode into the city these troops had lined the streets and the remnants of what had once been a splendid fighting organization presented arms and raised their tattered regimental flags, some of which were but a few rags on a pole, to salute the man who had led them to victory.

Captain Pershing the newly appointed American attache and myself made a forty mile ride to join the first army. It was then three weeks after the battle but there were still many evidences of the terrific struggle and the almost frenzied Russian retreat. The fields along the road were strewn with discarded boots and caps. Bits of uniform had been blown across country, there were soup tins scattered everywhere, account

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books and regimental records, wind swept over the trampled earth. All along the roads were the kneeled bones of horses. The dogs had been a busy and lazy dozing, fat, greasy in the sun. But in every case the Chinaman had been there before them and skinned the carcasses, probably while they were still warm. In the gullies one could see them by the dozens, a jumble of legs and heads and bare ribs, a splintered cart wheel, shreds of uniform coats. By the road side were little hummocks of earth, sometime with a rough cross of willow twigs, sometime with nothing at all to mark the xxx grave unless it were a felt socked foot the stuck out gray and significant. Now and then there were stretches of trenches, littlered with gear of all sorts, more earth mounds, or three or four bodies unburied, many of them naked, their arms stretched out their faces buried in the yellow dust blown down by the last sand storm, or upturned, ghastly, grimy, horrid. Our horses shied at a bare knee that bent up from the cart tracks, sprang back from the other side at the redsun glitter through the ribs of a sprawling horse. That country had felt the war blight.

Along the roads strings of carts were trundling northward, rattling south for fresh loads. Soldiers were sleeping on the jolting wagons, their heads pillowed on sacks of rice for the men on the firing line.

We reached this village at about seven in the evening and I have been stopping with Frederick Palmer and my own chief Collins ever since. Yesterday I lunched with General Kuroki and afterwards made a sketch of the Victor of the Yalu. It came out pretty well and you will probably see it later in the Graphic. He is a fine old soldier, simple, kindly, talking to your humble servant as he would to any one else, in his own unaffected way. He has been in the field now for over a year. Brown and erect he is the picture of health and vigour. The brown eyes are gentle and laughing but the mouth under the close cropped moustache is firm and hard. He has been the mountain fighter. Working up through Manchuria he has always been in the hills, climbing, attacking the Russian trenches far [illegible] the valleys through which he had to, defile, marching through

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3.

rock passes , quartered in the little mud villages of the simple h
hill folk. He told me that this was the first time in months that he
had not been wakened by rifle fire and lulled to sleep by the
booming of great guns . He missed it . But the soldiers are happy .
they all speak a little Chinese now after their year in ~~Chinese~~
Manchuria and are friendly with the people . In every little hamlet t-
the natives have been routed out and put to work cleaning and drain
ing the streets , the small boys armed with pick and shovel are rece
iving thirty or forty cents a day and are under a Japanese overseer
who is kept very busy making the youngsters work.. The joke with t-
their taskmasters and make uncomplimentary remarks in Chinese slang
all of which are quite beyond the comprehension of their task masters
Everyone seems to be in the best of humours and quite happy . It makes
little difference to the Chinamen whom is in power as long as the wa
wages are good and their is enough to eat .

Tomorrow or next day I shall go over to Tiehling and the
probably on to Fakumen if permitted to do so . Then back to Moukden
and Newchwang and over to Seoul and Tokyo in the latter part of
May or the beginning of June .

If things go well you will have to come out next year and see
me though selfishly enough I want to go home , but that may not be
possible . I trust that all is going well with you and that your years
end will be all that you have a right to expect which is much .

lovingly ,

Appts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

April 6, 1905.

Willard D. Straight, Esquire,
Appointed American Vice Consul General
at Seoul, Korea,
Now at Tokyo, Japan.

Sir:

I have to inform you that you have been appointed to the above-named office, and to enclose herewith forms of oath of office, official bond and formal application, for execution and return to this Department. The law requires that the sureties must be permanent residents of the United States or a duly authorized surety company.

You will also please sign the enclosed card in the same way you sign the bond, for the use of the accounting officers of the Treasury, and return it to this Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

L. B. Lamm
Acting Secretary.

Enclosures:
Form of oath.
Form of bond.
Formal application.
Signature card.

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FORM NO. 3.

Know all men by these Presents:

That we, Willard D. Straight, principal, and _____ and _____, sureties, the two last named being permanent residents of the United States residing at _____, State of _____, are held and firmly bound to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in the sum of two (2) thousand dollars, money of the said United States, to the payment whereof we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, our joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators.

Witness our hands and seals this _____ day of _____, 190 .

The condition of the above obligation is such, That if the above-bounden Willard D. Straight, appointed Vice Consul Genrral of the United States at Seoul, Korea, shall truly and faithfully discharge the duties of his said office according to law, and shall also truly and faithfully account for, pay over, and deliver up all moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come into the hands of the said Willard D. Straight, or into the hands of any other person to his use as such Vice Consul Genrral, under any law now or hereafter enacted, or by virtue of his office, and shall faithfully perform all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such Vice Consul Genrral, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to remain in full force.

And further, in case suit is brought upon this bond, if the principal resides in a foreign country, it is agreed that the service upon him

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of summons or other process by filing a certified copy of the same with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be accepted as sufficient to give the court jurisdiction over the person and property of the defendant.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of— .....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

.....[SEAL.]

State of....., County of....., ss:

I, ..., the within-named surety on the official bond of Willard D. Straight, appointed Vice Consul General at Seoul, Korea, do solemnly that I am reasonably worth the sum of..... thousand dollars over and above all debts, liabilities, and property exempt from execution, and that I executed and delivered the within bond without any condition, reservation, or agreement other than appears on the face thereof.

My address is No. ..... street, ...

Surety sign .....

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 190 .

Witness my hand and seal.

.....[L. S.]

State of....., County of....., ss:

I, ..., the within-named surety on the official bond of Willard D. Straight, appointed Vice Consul General at Seoul, Korea, do solemnly that I am reasonably worth the sum of..... thousand dollars over and above all debts, liabilities, and property exempt from execution, and that I executed and delivered the within bond without any condition, reservation, or agreement other than appears on the face thereof.

My address is No. ..... street, ...

Surety sign .....

.....

Subscribed and sworn to before me this..... day of....., 190 .

Witness my hand and seal.

.....[L. S.]

I, ..., hereby certify that ..... and ....., the sureties named in the within bond, are severally sufficient to pay the penalty thereof, and that they are citizens of..... and residents of .....

.....

Dated at....., 190 .

Department of State,

Washington, ..., 190 .

Approved.

.....

Secretary of State.

Mr. Straight is a citizen of the United States.

.....

Chief of the Bureau of Appointments.

☞ *The following instructions must be particularly observed and complied with:*

1st. The Christian names must be written in the body of the bond in full, and so signed to the bond.
2d. A seal to be attached to each signature.
3d. Each signature must be made in the presence of two persons, who must sign their names as witnesses.
4th. Sureties must be permanent residents of the United States.
5th. The United States attorney of the district in which the sureties reside, or a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, must certify that they are sufficient to pay the penalty of the bond and are permanent residents of the United States. The place of residence of the sureties must also be stated. This requirement being for the benefit of the Secretary of State, he may substitute any other for it in any particular case, in order to satisfy himself of the sufficiency of the sureties.
6th. Bond to be dated.
7th. Women or persons not permanent residents of the United States will not be accepted as sureties; but by the act of August 13, 1894, a security or guaranty company which has complied with the provisions of that act is permitted to become surety on a consul's bond in lieu of individual sureties.

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Shanghai,
7.IV.905

My dear straight,

I am very glad to hear of your having accepted the Govt job in Seoul for I know that you will do well in it and it is a satisfaction to a Britisher to feel that our American cousins are represented in these parts by two such decent people as Morgan and yourself. Go on and prosper;let me here of you and tell me of the humours of the corean capital.I agree with a certain Lady of discriminating mind, that we shall all soon hear of a certain artistic person by the name of Straight. Anyhow,stick to the present job for a while and if I can find my way to Seoul in the next two years,I hope to sit at your table and learn how the Hermit Kingdom is to be brought into line with what we (mistakenly)call civilisation.

There are some people called Bowra,known to you,I think,who leave to take up their abode in the capital of the slumbrous y,and tomorrow.They are well worth cultivating and I know that you will foregather. I have told B.to look out for you.

I enjoyed your last two letters;am not sure that in time you wo'nt be as good at word-painting as you are with the brush;you have the gift of making things stand out in the written description,which is an asset. I only wish that I had money and leisure to cultivate that gift,which, had it not been for drain-pipes and garbage,I think I might have developed with some satisfaction to myself and some benefit to others.But let us not grow;we all do our little day's work with more or less contentment of mind,and the results are on the knees of the Gods.

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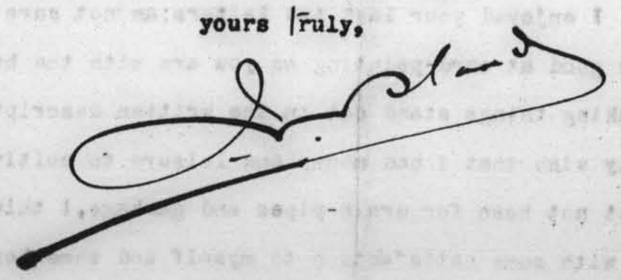
Next week we prepare to flit;after that we embark,and letters will reach me till October c/o J.Pook & Co,63.Leadenhall Street,London,E.C. I hope to hear from you now and then. Morrison is just going over to see Brown to get the latest developments of the situation in Corea.My own idea is that the Japanese are not going to adhere to the intention of maintaining the independent sovereignty of that tinsel Kingdom,and I do'nt see why they should;at the same time,they will have to be careful how they impinge onthe vested interests and the Treaty rights of other nations,for although neither England nor America is going to fight about Corean mines or other trifles,the moral effect of breaking solemn agreements always tells in the long run against nations,even as it does againtst individuals. But you and I,being by instinct truthful,have got to make allowances for Oriental methods and obliquity.

My wife read your letters;she has energy enough for reading but when it come to answering ,c'est midi passe. Nevertheless,take it not amiss, for she is in the throes of domestic cares of unusual dimensions,and from their horrid vortex she sends you kindly greeting.

yours truly,



Moukden

April 14th. 1905.

Dear Aunt laura ,

Since my last letter I have come down from the north and been stopping here in Moukden for a few days making a look see at the old Manchurian capital and a most interesting city it is. We have been to the Imperial Tombs , to the Palace and the Mint as well as through all the hospitals , those in which the Russian wounded were left after the battle, and the places where the Chinese refugees have been quartered. One of the most unique experiences , we had last night, when a troupe of soldier actors gave the Japanese Historical Play , the "Forty Seven Ronins ". General Oku and the Second Army Staff entertained the German Imperial Prince who has for some months been attached to the Japanese Army. Marshal Oyama and all the Grand Headquarters Staff were there and it was one of the most distinguished crowds that Moukden has ever seen. The dinner which had preceded the theatricals was all that could be desired , some twelve courses , and a band playing while we were at table. In the old Chinese Theatre , built years before by a Southern Merchants Guild behind their Temple , were officers , French , American , English , Austrian , German , crowds of Japanese , Generals , and their aides , Prince Kanin , the dashing Cavalry Leader , Prince Nashimoto , a Major in the Army , attached to General Okus staff. The German , in whose honor the entertainment was given , is tall and slender , with the face of a French doll and the manner of a pink tea habitue. He is laced and padded , painted I suppose on occasion , feminine in every way. He acts as if he were ~~INXSENSTANTXXXXX~~ always expecting a man with a Kodak to appear from behind the near the bystanders , and he does not wish to be snapped off his guard. Hence the posturing and lady like graces. You might think that he had insulted some of my friends but he has'nt , he's simply objectionable.

After the dinner was over we followed the Imperial trio to the gallery and their waited for the curtain. The Japanese Princes had

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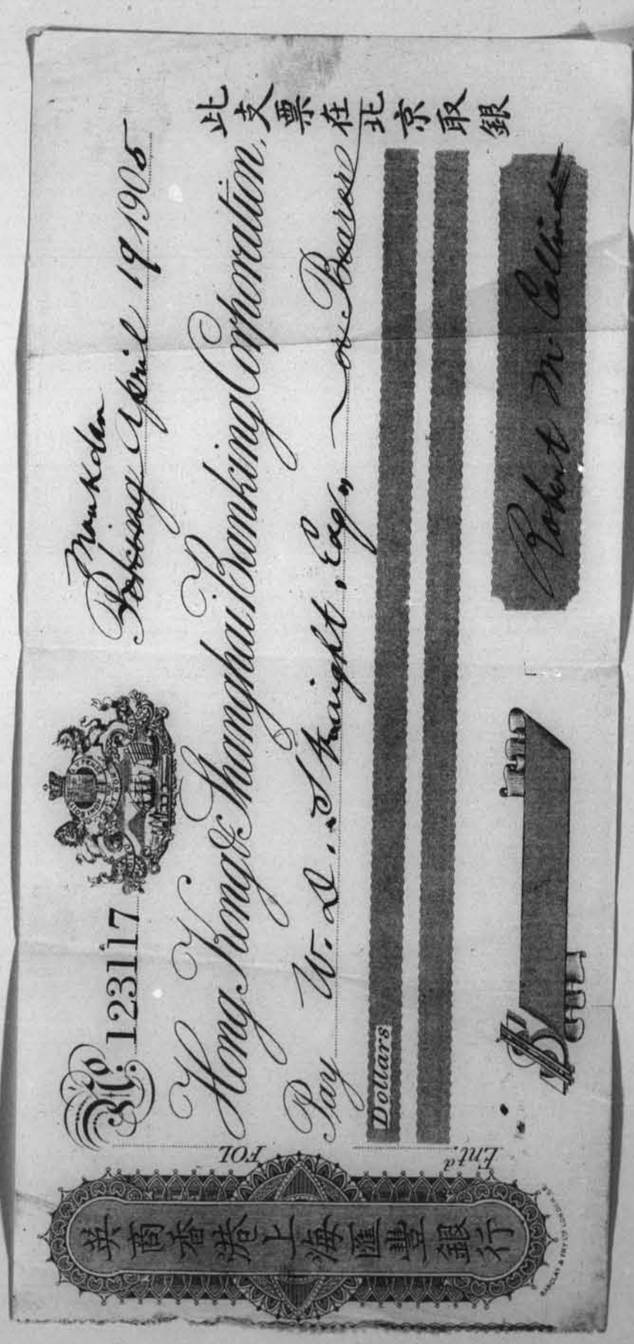
taken the German to the end box , and Generals were seated around thm Oyama and Oku were together , with our own General MacArthur nearby . Then came the rough and tumble of the rest , seated at tables along the railing . The Americans in their slouch campaign hats , Frenchmen in blue and red , Germans in gray and the Austrian , a most polite young man in the queer stove pipe visored thing that fully explains the defeats of the Austrian Army . Below us in the body of the house were Sergeants and other noncommissioned Officers and around them u under the gallery were the Officers who had not been invited to join the Foreigners above . The play went on with the accompaniment of drums and Japanese guitars / Daimios in wonderful costumes made from Manchester cotton goods found in Moukden strutted and bellowed , fair ladies tripped on and off again , the men fought and the women wept . Soldier men in ~~kk~~ khaki or blue , some of them in their furlined waistcoats , held the flapping cloth walls in place or crept out on the stage to adjust some of the improvised furniture that had been knocked awry in the scrimmage .

In the entr'act there was a general moving about . Marshal Oyama , the greatest man in Manchuria today , a man who holds the eye of the world, passed here and there chatting with the various guests . He is kindly and gentle . His beard has grown since he has been in the field and he looks now like a kindly old Indiana farmer . The band played gaily between times and even though the candle light was flickering , the room bare and draughty , it was difficult to imagine oneself in the real war zone , in the city where a month ago the Russians had been holding high carnival , the ancient capital of the Manchus , the scene of one of the greatest battles of History .

Day after tomorrow I return to Newchwang , thence to Peking and Tokyo and then on to Seoul where I suppose I shall be for the next year or so .

Trusting that this will find you well ,

Lovingly ,



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April 21, 1905.

W. D. Straight, Esq.,

c/o American Consul,

Newchwang, China.

My dear Straight:

I am very much obliged for your long and interesting letter giving an account of your experiences in and about Newchwang and Linmintun. We are all glad for different reasons that the Hunghutz did not kill you when he shot at you. Mrs. Griscom is glad because the world would have lost a promising artist and I am glad because our Consular and Diplomatic Service would have lost a

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shining light. I understand that since you wrote me you have penetrated to Kuroki's headquarters in some mysterious manner and have seen the real front in time of war. In this, of course, you are to be envied and Davis and Cox will be very jealous. I suppose it will not be long before you are cutting short your reportorial career and putting on the statesman's toga. If you follow in the footsteps of Laughlin you will not do badly. We are expecting your distinguished chief in Japan very soon and have asked him to stop and pay us a visit. You are very fortunate to start in under a man who has had such a wide experience. I

am sure you will learn more under him in six months than you would under many men in six years. It may be a comfort to you to know that if diplomacy is ever ungrateful and turns you out I am assured that you have talent enough to entitle you to a large income in New York. It so happened that Frederic Courtland Penfield, who is more or less connected with the management of the Century magazine, was in our Drawing Room when Mrs. Griscom opened your sketch of the Llama priest. Penfield was delighted with it and he said he knew magazines in New York that would pay you as an illustrator more money than you could earn in any other place in the

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world unless you are a hidden Napoleon in Wall Street. He said the sketch ought to have been used as a frontispiece for a magazine whose principal article dealt with Colonel Younghusband's trip to Lhassa. He was very flattering but I will not go on for fear of disturbing your peace of mind in your newly chosen employment. Penfield, by the way, was our diplomatic agent at Cairo for some years and wrote a book called "Present Day Egypt", which is one of the best works on that country. I think there will be a gathering of Ministers in Tokio almost at the same time - Rockill, Morgan and Conger. I am only guessing as I have no idea when Morgan will be here. I receive

frequent postal cards from the Davises from the Isthmus of Panama. I have no idea what they are doing down there unless it be getting material for another filibustering play. The Wilsons have been for two months in the Philippines and are arriving back the day after to-morrow. Laughlin talks of going to China but it seems doubtful at present. About the twentieth of July we are going to be invaded here by a very distinguished party of Americans - Governor Taft, Mr. Elhiu Root, Speaker Cannon, Senator Warren, Senator Allison and about thirty other very prominent Senators and members of Congress. They will remain but a day

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or two in Tokio, but you can imagine it will be very hot and hard work for this Legation. It seems very extraordinary to think of the pick of Congress crossing the Pacific to survey our outlying possessions. Ten years ago this would have seemed a fairy tale.

The Imperial Garden Party takes place next week and these last days have been very trying ones for Laughlin and me. I have noticed Laughlin's look growing sadder and sadder. I wonder will you have Imperial Garden Parties in Seoul. Perhaps when we are in Seoul you will prevent us getting an audience to the Minister and will put us off by saying "the Emperor

insists upon a letter of introduction from the Secretary of State". There is an enormous number of tourists here just now but extraordinarily few interesting ones. We hitherto have done much better at Garden Party time. Not a single one of our own friends have come out this spring. The excitement about the Baltic Fleet just now is very great. It is a devil of a big fleet and cannot be taken lightly. Egan is very busy and on a sharp lookout. I may also mention that his eye seems fixed very steadily for the moment on a very pretty young newspaper correspondent, a Miss Franklin, who has quite won us all. Please do not quote me. I only send you

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this gossip because you are safe off in the Manchurian wilds.

Mrs. Griscom is very well and asks to be remembered to you. Egan sent us some oranges the other day in your name and they were very good. Let us hear from you again soon, and believe me

Very sincerely yours

Lloyd Griscom.

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Administration,
April 21st 05.

W. Straight Esq.

I have just come back from school and found your message longer waiting. You see I've marked at the margin several [several] points I should like to have otherwise. But to save my life, I could not find Capts Mayhew or Nares, not to mention Lt. Col Yates at the office. Well anyway, you must be getty impatient, I took the responsibility in my own hands, and dared to make some bold alterations in red [ink] ink, in hopes of your good nature, not to get put out trusting in

[very] very badly, at what I have dared.

Well, after all, I know you are going to mail the [message] message anyway. And the world would be worse than wise

NO.

[4-21-05] [2]

till a month or so is past passed, if you would enjoy the benefit

But donot blame me for being irrationally secretive, as many others think fit to do, and try to wink at my unpardonable fault, if a fault it be, by the cognizance of the fact that I would fain incur anybody's displeasure, let him be as big an and terrible as Fury, by doing what I believe to be the best for my country.

I should write a letter of thanks to Mr Gilchrist for his kind remembrance of my weakness for detective stories. good

His loan shall be more than appreciated and be done full justice to. As to his eulogy on the moral of handwriting considered as dangerous testimony, I wish

[3]

he would allow me to reserve my own views on the matter. Why Sherlock Holmes makes his living, while he has years some inexplicable fascination over me, is not less because due to the difference in our natures than to that in our positions.

Many thanks for Mr. Gilchrist and an apology to you for my tardy reply.

In haste,

F. Hamsgrund

P. S. — Please do not let Mr. Gilchrist read this, or he would never find it heart to forgive me for my "cheek."

NO.

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[c. 4-22-05]

W. Straight Esq.

Dear Sir!— It is a pleasant surprise to me that you seem to have taken my impertinent doings as good part. Just to me that I shall be very careful not to take too much liberty on Your magnanimity, except when I believe my country's interests are at stake. Jealot, crank, as I am, I have learned nothing as to how to conduct myself in my private relation.

Yours obediently

Z. Hamamura

P.S.— By the way, when you have decided to leave for Tientsin, please let us know of it, so that we may be able to furnish you with some letters for our people in Tientsin and Peking.

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New York, April 26, 1905.

My dear Straight:-

If Coolidge transmitted to you my cable you will have learned long since my sincere satisfactoon that you are willing to become my A. D. C. Your experience in general of the Far East and your local knowledge of Korea make you the most effective aid I could obtain and I look forward with confidence to the pleasure of our association

You have been appointed Vice-Consul General for Korea and have official status with the Department which will permit you to assist Paddock when he is in Seoul and replace him when he takes leave. A third American official has long been needed, but Congress has not yet been persuaded to authorize a salary for him. The difficulty is removed by my offer to pay you privately, on the basis mentioned in my cable to you, the details of which we will settle when we meet.

I am bringing out with me Arthur Dixey, of Boston and Lenox, a friend of Wendell's and Bowditch's, who will be designated attache at the Korean F. O. He has just taken his law degree, knows European tongues well, draws with spirit, rides and has considerably sweeter manners than Boston lads usually possess. He too will live with us at the Legation and I trust we shall be a cheerful household, each man with his own pigin but each pulling with his mates. I shall have three or four China ponies, imported from Shanghai or Tientsin, and other modest diversions.

One errand I should like done. Will you engage a Japanese gardener, who understands something of vegitables as well as of flowers and shrubs. I will give him steady employment and pay fair wages. He must find himself. For the present at least I shall take over the Allen's house staff, if the servants are free to enter my service, and conduct the establishment as Mrs. Allen has done.

I am detained here by private business and cannot sail as early as I expected. I shall travel either by the Empress of May 22d, or by the " Siberia " of May 27th. In the one case I shall be due at Yokohama on June 5th and in the other on June 14th. I will cable Griscom the exact date, when I settle it, and ask him to communicate it to you. I shall stop a few days with him after my arrival.

I have official cards for you - of Tiffany make.

Always very sincerely,

E Dennis Morgan

Willard D. Straight, Esq.
etc., etc., etc..
Tokyo, Japan.

[5-6-05]

Shanhaikuqn ,

May 6th , 1 9 0 5.

Dear Collins :-

Enclosed I am sendin a few pictographs , some for yourself and some for Palmer . There are two for the Boy Poet one of himself on the banks of the Yalu and the other taken in front of a Russian shelter . I also send one of Waji and another of Yuroki , They probably would not care for such trifles but if they would I will snd them on . You might letme know whetehr they would mind being bothered . The one of Segira is for that gent a d I wish that you would please thank him for his postal and tell him that the Palace pictures were rotten and did not turn out at all . much to my sorrow .

Peking was cahange a bit I thought many new arrivals and the old folk sort of cleared out . Everyone askd about you and wanted to know when you wee coming out of the wilds . . they are preparing all sotrs of fatted calves and things againat your return and holding a place for you at the poker table . Your friend Mrs. Pixley told me some rathr shocking tales of youre actions on your last visit to xxxxxx civilixzation . I might remark in passing that you have'nt much of an idea of place . The other incumbents are all Dutch now but that does not seem to keep the gildy youths away from the candle . Among the Villaggers are plenty of charming females . Notably Madame de Luca of the Ostoms . She is go od to look upon but the husband is a puzzle . That is why he is hers . One sees his kind almost everywhere on the fields and it breeds cholera . Mrs. King is going strong with a new outfit of followrs and all the giddy bunch are preparing theatricals at present . Richardson has settled quietly with a wife and Haskins the same . At the Barracks there are the Brewsters , who are to leave I understand and two married officers , the Doctor and a Lieutenant Kinney whos lady I did not meet . They are running up an additional four rooms to accomodate the overflow . for there are now three bahelors , the brewsters and the two families mentioned /

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The Williams are O. K. although Jess has been laid up with a bladder complaint that seems to have pulled him down a bit. The fair Henri still holds down a place at the festive board and txxx threatens to pull out for Chefoo in the course of the next few days. Bull and Pontius Pilate are still at loose ends but will probably be shifted before long.

Morrison has returned from a trip through Korea and is much impressed by the progress the Japanese have been making over there. He starts for Kalgan or somewhere in the next few days. His friend vonVumm is the busiest awbry in Peking at present. Now being doyen he is puffed up and proud. He does everything at everybody, and hocks the Kaiser every few minutes. The Prince post has alsostruck Peking. It was a cousin of Carlies or something like that and lokked feeble and washed out. It had a habit of standing always I believe which made it unpopular with the highply. They made a gat show with him and had mounted guards and gold lace bythe yard.

Old Jamson s the same as ever. He seems to take evry kindly to the Herald " pidgin and manages to get his stuff out in pretty good season always. What Mundy has been doing I don't know, but I imagine that he holds his end up without any trouble. The house seemed in perfectly good condition and while not as pretty and in such good taste as under your inimitable control was all satisfactory. He, Mundy was going to give me some papers and stuff of yours t bring up for him but he did not get it over in time. The mail of course he can send on but the papers will be more difficult. I did not use that blank cheque of yours, as I could not find that statement of accounts. In any case it will not amount to very much as your having paid for those copies of "Many Wars will pretty welleven things up.

The Races yesterday were not a howling success. Only twentysix ponies running altogether. Out of six races Collidge and Brewster had two firts and a second and should have had more if they had had a decent jockey. The British Legation is

not running a single animal and the whole place is dead. Sidney Myers is xxxxx bxkxx back again and the wife has had a youngster, in fact all Peking seems to have been producing. Most of em are not healthy though. The new Hotel is out of sight and a great addition architecturally. The chow also is good, but guests are few and far between though the tourist season promises to be a heavy one. Collidg is in charge again and tak things very seriously. Fletcher leaves on Rockhill's arrival, which should be some time around the begiining of next month. They tell me that the Missionaries had a great blow out when the Conger's went away and did not invite another member of the legation. It is quite certain that they are restive under the prospects of the new administration. Pa Lowry has a nice little carriage these days. I tis tell you Collins the men of God are the best off after all.

The Russian element is tremendously pleased over Pokotiloffs appointment. There is some jealousy, of course, for it is hardly the usual thing for a Bank Manager to step into a Diplomatic post cevr the heads of the xxx men who have made the career a life long, but everyone admits that he is the on a bove all others who ca pull a good thing out of a broad game.

The best of luck to you and may you ave many laurels in the spring time. Sorry that I am not with you up in Manchuria. Hull has gone after the Baltic Fleet for the Russian Syndicate and Leslie's Weekly. There ought to be some good stories down there. With best regards to Palmer, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

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JOS. R. PUTNAM
INVESTMENTS
27 PORTLAND BLOCK
CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MAIN 1391

May 7 '07

Dear Willard

Found Black 26 from Glen Ravine
& had just got in town
headed me a short time ago.
finds & was proposing to pay my debts & had written to
Taylor & Carpenter to learn whether they had been paid.
They replied that they had, as per your directions. Send
the money to Miss Newkirk for Hazel, at the Penn Yan ad-
dress of Hazel. Bob & Rose said nothing [illegible] as
yet. to my daughter. I hear excellent accounts of Hazel
& understand that she is to be a conservatory girl.
Bob has more than average faculties. Miss N. says the graduate
in June. With kindest, I remain Yours ever all cordially to Jackson.

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Which covers the purpose to Jessie. I do not know.
In your letter you ~~say~~ speak of "no prospect, becoming involved
in all sorts of things which you have never been able
to fathom." Now I understand what you refer to. The boy
$5000 at present loaned out to a man who failed to
pay & I had to foreclose & take it. But as Hazel turned with-
ing about such matters & did not want the property I
has taken it into my own hands - leaving title still in her
this for security to her - & am paying her interest on the
account. Having paid her $800 on the principal, leaving
$3200 still due her on which she gets 6% per year interest,
Mrs Nesbeth wrote that you had gone to Seoul as private
Secretary to the American Minister & that Annie Seward. Should suppose that
the revenue service would be considerable. It must be an inter-
esting point to be at the moment but after that term would
much rather be elsewhere, now I would go. Very truly yours.
J R Putnam

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Myanoshita ,

May , 18th , 905

[Dear Hazel]
Dear Hazel,

Back in Japan again as you will see by the heading , and up here in the mountains . You may not remember the name of the place , but we were here as youngsters ,and it has not changed a great deal since that time although the Hotel people have built a fine new building , and a lot of additions besides . The dining room has been replaced by the Billiard Room and the hill side well terraced where beofre the paths were rough and steep .

I made the trip over from Dalny in a Japanese Transport and had one of the very pleasantest voyages I've ever made , principally because there were no other passengers save a couple of very nice British officers whom I had known for some time and who had a lot of work to clear off ,even as I did . We had non of the ships nuisances ,the people who usually run after one with subscription papers , who want one to put down so much for this or that to join in the ship's sports or take part in a concert , to take a chance in the lottery on the run and all that . There was not even the "Smoking Room " liar on board ,and that was a blessing . No ladies either , which was stil more so ,for we could wear what we wanted to and did not

[5-18-05]
[2]

not have to dress for dinner .

In Dalny everything was of very great interest It was my first visit to the place and I spent my day thar running about . Onthe morning before we left a number f Russian prisoners came up from Port Arthur ,cripples , men who had lost an arm or a leger mayhap both , who c could never fight again and whom the Japanese did not wish to take to thei own prisons . They wee sending t them ,therefore ,to Chefoo , where they were to be turned over to the French Consul , who in turn would ha hand them to; the Russians for transportation back to their own homes . Poor devils ,they were in a bad way most of them ?Worn and hagard after their four months of hospital . All of them had been tended by the Japanese since the surrender ,many ofm them had been in the wards long before the fortress was given up , and they seemed many of them hardly living . The worst cases were carried in litters ,the others wore in padded rickshas ,or limping along as best they might . down the pier to the waiting Hospital ship . With them were Russian Doctors and nurses and Hospital attendants A half a dozen Russian Sisters in neat gray gowns , with two or three wives , and a child or two . Two pre priests made up the party that went through the dusty , crowded streets , through the hurrying Transport coolies , the groups of soldiers ,the shabby civilians

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[3.]

from Japan. There was one lit'le man who seemed to be the guiding spirit of the whole. He was short and red and very busy, but he stopped to talk to Robertson, one of the Britishers and myself. It was good to see a white man again, he said as he rattled on, he had be been among the yellowfor such a time. He was'nt very much annoyed by the Russian defeats. "You see," he tod us. "I am not a proper Russian. My mother was an Italar my father a Pole." He cursed Alexieff and the whole Russian official tribe, their extravagance, their pigheadedness, their corruption. He pointed to the doc k docks, along the water's edge, to the great pier, to t the Commercial Shcol, a half finished structure of re red brick. Here the Russians had been quartered when they came up from Port Arthur. He almost screamed wi with anger, and wiped his sweating brow with a red handkerchief. He was pleased though at the prospect of going to Shang hai. Itwould be a little civilization again and he wanted some of that. He was an employee of the Russian Home Office and would have to stop in the Chinese Port, looking after the well fare of his countrymen, the refugees. He must report on their treatment, by the local Russian authorities/ and unless thing s have changed since I was there in February, he will find out a good many things that may surpride, or if not surprise, disgust him. That is unless he too comes in on the squeeze.

[5-18-05]

[63] [copy] 4.

He thought that the Japanese had treated them very well indeed, but he disliked them. "Apres tout," he said. Ils ont un peu de sauvage, meme des Generaux, et les Colonels. "The poor little man had begged us to let him to talk French for he could not properly express his feelings in English.

Later in the afternoon we went on board the Hospital Ship, that was taking them to Chefoo. Here the little white gowned Japanese Nurses were attending the sick men, putting them into their bunks and fanning them, doing all in their power to look after the poor fellows. Their own nurses were busily engaged in putting their things on Board the steamer. Robertson and I tried to photograph them. It was a caddish trick. After we had done it we suddenly thought what our feelings would have been if we, instead of the Russians had been captured and prisoners of war and helpless in the hands of a yellow crew. Then we realized what we had done and we went and apologized to the Civil Service Person, and asked him to speak to the Sisters and tell them how sorry we were. I hope that he did so for it was a knavish deed. One gets frightfully callouse, one sees suffering on every hand, men and women humbled to the dust, smarting under their defeat and one does not realize what it means until afterwards when one thinks it all over. The whole war has shaken itself into a series of pictures, or impressions. And it is not as

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[copy]

[5-18-05]

[63

5.

it should be. With the Japanese one cannot be blamed so much for they certainly seem very much less human than the others. They are a great mass and not an aggregate. One cannot feel the individuality of the men themselves. That may be on account of the difference of race, but at any rate the feeling is there. When one sees a Russian it is another matter, the whole impression is deeper. They are white, and that means much. He is a good fellow too, the Russian. One recognizes him as a man, and the Japanese will have to change a good deal before they cease to cause one to look for the tail.

When we arrived at Shimenoseku we were disinfected. It was great fun for the Japs, but a horrid business for us. They stripped off our clothes, laughing with delight. Then they ran us into a bath, a nice one I'll admit but a nuisance. In the meantime they had taken all our clothes to a steam chamber, there to they didn't do a thing to them. You wouldn't have recognized them as having been put together by a Tailor. They were wet and wrinkled and inside out. We cursed and swore and said what we really thought about this wonderful little people. It was not nice. My Chinese Boy who had never been in Japan before, had many comments to make. He thought them a lot of monkeys. His words would not look well in print

[5-18-05]

6.

and would never have been sanctioned by Confucius. Capt Synnot, an English Officer, had his riding trousers so spoiled. The leather trimming s shrunk so that he could'nt put them on and he had to have them cut off which made him look like the tail end of an ash heap.

By the way, why didn't you ever send me any of your artistic efforts. I mean in a literary way? You ought to have sent me the Miscellany with marked up passages In any case you should submit Magazine stuff for criticism. Next time reform.

You ought tom be graduating about now. Be good and have the time of your young life. Let me know fully what your plans are to be.

Send this letter on to Aunt Laura please. with my best love. It's for you both.

Lovingly,

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THE JAPAN SOCIETY DINNER,

MONDAY MAY 22nd, 1905.

TOAST LIST

The Emperor	.....	Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, *Chairman*
The King	.....	Count KATSURA
The Army and Navy	.....	Captain F. BRINKLEY
Response	.....	General TERAUCHI
Response	.....	Vice-Admiral SAITO
The Cabinet	.....	Mr. K. SONODA
Response	.....	Count KATSURA
The Japan Society	.....	Baron KOMURA
Response	.....	Mr. T. KATO
The Chairman	.....	Baron KIKUCHI
Response	.....	Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, *Chairman*

FUJIYA HOTEL

MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI, JAPAN.

BILL OF FARE.

Breakfast Thursday, 18th May 1905

1	Porridge
2	Tinned Sardines
3	Broiled Fish
4	Ham and Eggs
5	Oeufs à l'Ecossaise
6	Boiled Eggs
7	Oeufs Frits Sauce Tomates
8	Grillé Duck
9	Broiled Chicken
10	Beefsteak
11	Cold Chicken
12	Cold Ham
13	Cold Roast Beef
14	Cold Salt Tongue
15	Cold Tinned Sausages
16	Pancakes
17	Jams
18	Assorted Fruits
19	Tea
20	Coffee and Cocoa

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I [illegible]

If Could I Japanese Io say
the fearless Honourable Lady -
Sun - Life so dull & dauntless
without the Sun - and
Should come to find it is gray
Just no aggression to the And Sept her sky.
all this Io say who I a Samurai

But being not, and knowing that instead
I'm grey - a prosaic American
to whom may [illegible] my [illegible]
Tenth cut Reason
Ces Io I Lost. Oh pray pick up your bed
And walk again. To Cut [illegible]
Since I'm [illegible] I bid a Samurai.

Fujiya Hotel

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS
MIYANOSHITA, SAGAMI,
JAPAN.

May 18th - 1905.

As Augurai Smile at Dawn
To a Maiden all forlorn
So your gift of Roses sent
Me a gracious Ornament

Like the poet the English Mourn
You touch nothing You do not adorn
E'en in a Counting of long less
Words
Your Roses Scent is like Songs
without words

Each moment Your people the
Word of Art
With Creatures speaking there
Make one start
All that is beautiful Sob your
Command
Awaiting only a touch of your
Wand

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Sigh & Low. women & men
Are nothing but slaves to the
stroke of your pen
Invincible generals wait in tenerity
Trembling to see how they'll go
to Posterity

Great is your power & be
Content
That you're from God's own
Country sent
To teach the degenerate
Orient
The heavenborn truths of
the Occident.

N.B. Dawn 10th

ANNUAL DINNER.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

May 22nd, 1905.

Menu

Hors d'œuvre
Potage Bisque de Homard
Bouchées de Foie Gras
Sole à la Normande
Tournedos aux points d'Asperges
Pommes nouvelles
Petits Pois et Carottes au beurre
Dinde Farcie truffé
Salade
Glace aux Amandes
Patisserie
Fraises à la Chantilly
Dessert.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, TOKYO.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington.

COPY May 22nd, 1905.

Hon. Elihu Root,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Root:

This note will be presented to you by Mr. Willard D. Straight, Vice-Consul at Seoul, who seeks promotion in the consular service. He is a young man in whom I am very much interested, is from Oswego, in my district, and I believe that his record on file in the Department would show what he can do and what he is. By birth, education and attainments he is a gentleman and by experience in the service, with his knowledge of Chinese and French, it seems to me that any post which could be offered him, especially in the Orient, would be most capably filled. May I bespeak for him your attention and your interest in his behalf? Were it not for the fact that I have just undergone a severe attack of typhoid fever and that my convalescent state has not permitted me to venture out, I would deem it a pleasure to make a personal appeal to you. With thanks for your attention and with personal regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

(sgd.) Chas. L. Knapp.

P.S. There is one thing that has astonished me more than anything else and that is the fact that we have had no Consul here to look into all these various questions of neutrality. After Secretary Hay's stand concerning Manchuria, I should have thought that Newchwang, its one open port, a place occupied by one of the belligerants would be the place above all others where he would have placed a competent man. Instead of that we have an antiquated British merchant, who besides representing Germany and the Netherlands has never had enough ability to make a living hardly, in a port where other men have made fortunes. That is no disgrace, and Bandinal is a very honourable old gentleman, which may explain his failure to amass wealth, but he is no man to watch living events in a place of this sort. Peking cannot possibly be informed on all the questions arising here, and the information that a good man could have collected on the very interesting points arising here during the time Miller has been away would have been of the very greatest value, It is a disgrace, really, for it is such a criminal mistake.

As I wrote you some time ago your very kind letters were sent on to Marshal Oyama, but with no result save a very prompt refusal to my request to go up and see Collins and Brill at the Front. I am now trying again however, and Colonel Tokura tells me that he hopes it will go through as the great battle has been fought and won. Please pardon the great length of the epistle and the bad typewriting thereof, but as you know, while my machine work may be bad, the other is infinitely worse.

Tokyo, May 30th, 1905.

My dear Hienie:

The Baltic fleet has met its fate. Tokyo is staggered by the news, absolutely aghast at the victory, that comes as something unheard of, undreamt of, to them as it does to us. Weeks of anxious waiting, of suspense are over. Japan knows that the triumph is hers but she cannot realize its magnitude. The surrender of Port Arthur they might comprehend, Moukden was a name that they had

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heard again and again, their armies had been balked along the Shaho for months, and the nation was ready for the news of the Russian retreat when it came over the wires. But on this battle that has just been fought, depended their future. On the morning of the twenty-seventh of May victory and Defeat were in the balance Two days later the crisis was past and that "National Existence" for which we have been told they have been fighting was imperilled no longer. There have been few instances in History when so much depended on a single battle. Had Togo failed in his great trust, Japan must have made Peace sooner or later and, on Russia's terms. Their home land would have been isolated from the rest of the world. Cables would have been cut, all foreign commerce would have ceased. In Manchuria the ever victorious Army would have been helpless after the supplies stored there for a limited time ~~wa~~ had given out. Russia had been touched at no vital point. With the command of the Seas she could have taken her own time to push the war to a conclusion. It would not have been necessary for her to have won any great victory on land. Her policy would have been a waiting one and Japan must in the end have been forced to give in. Now she has the undisputed sovereignty of the water as well as the land. Russia has no more vessels to send to the East, Her one hope must have been centered in this fleet, and that has gone, even as the others went before. General's and admirals have ascribed their triumphs to the Illustrious Virtues of the Emperor, and we have been inclined to scoff. But surely there is some Divinity that guides this People and watches over the counsels of her great leaders. Four months ago all Japan was confident of a sweeping victory. A week ago the country was anxious. The waits in French waters had worried them. They were wondering what it all might mean, how long that fleet would lie at anchor in the southern sea and be a constant menace to their commerce and their communications with the Armies in the Field. When Rojestvensky left Honkhoe there was a feeling of relief. The day of reckoning at last could not be post-poned much longer.

On the twenty-sixth came the news of the Fleet s appearance at the Saddles. Six vessels had gone into Shanghai the day before and two of them had

steamed away towards the northeast. On the twenty-seventh Tokyo was expectant. In the morning rumours wererife that the action had commenced. Russians, battleships and cruisers were steaming near Quelpaert, others were farther over to the East. Throughout the afternoon stories filtered through. There was hard fighting going on. Firing could be heard at Moji. There would be a torpedo attack that night. A number of Russian vessels had already been put out of action. Still the Navy Department kept silence. On Sunday morning early came the news that the Borodino then the Kamtchatka had been sunk. The Censor would not pass the messages. Two battle ships had been captured, still the embargo. Then came a further tale of captures and of vessels destroyed. No one could get any confirmation of the rumours. People of high rank were excited. Generals visited Admirals to con-gratulate them. Certainly something was astir, but we in the street were lost as far as the real story went. In the Club there was much speculation. Bankers and High Collar people in the know were drinking hard. Ministers dawdled over their billiards and whispered of the battle. Egan sent out a telegram saying that the Censor refused to pass the story of Togo s great victory. On Monday morning the rumours were still persistent. Almost the whole fleet had been anninilated. Many vessels had been captured, but still the news embargo. In the afternoon, however, the storm broke and the glorious tidings were out, cried through the city by frenzied "Gogai" Boys. Two battleships sunk, two captured, two armoured cruisers sunk, one coast defense iron clad sunk and two captured. Nebogatoff and his flagship, another battleship and two armoured vessels beside lowering their colours and surrendering, to the Japanese who had suffered no losses. It was incredible. The Legation crowd was at the Griscoms, Dagoes and Dutchmen and Christians as well. They held up their hands in horror, these Continentals. It would not be true. No man would ever have surrendered. No fleet like the Japanese could ever inflict such a crushing Blow on another as evenly matched as was the Russian. It was impossible. Then Marble, our naval attache, came in with the official report, confirming the whole thing word for word, ship for ship. The Russian power had been broken and, more marvels, the story was not yet finished.

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[5-30-05]

All day,today fresh stories have been coming in. The Osllabia and two or three cruisers were sighted bound for Shanghai. The Knlaz Suvaroff was lost and Rojestvensky captured. The other two battle ships gone as well. The cruisers that had been unaccounted for the first day, now almost all of them gone. Twenty-three ships altogetner disposed of. The Armada wiped out, cleared, where three days before, all that the Japanese had hoped was that they might win a partial victory and drive the remnants of the rleet into vladivostock, there to continue the campaign during the summer. Now it was over. It is inconceivable that in two days such a thing should have happened, that such a grave crisis should have been passed.

It is uncanny. There are a few parades, of the ordinary sort. Policemen with lanterns leading a lot of merchants and students who shout Banzai in a shy way, as if they were giving themselves over to great and altogether unwarranted hilarity. The streets are illuminated and the word has gone forth that there will be a great celebration on the First of June, a date for what should have been a spontaneous thing, set by officials for the purpose of giving vent to popular enthusiasm, under proper police supervision. Of course there is a great deal of sorrow in Japan today, those who mourn the loss of fathers and husbands and brothers, must find it hard to celebrate the victories won in a war that has cost them the lives of hundreds of their dear ones. Yet one would expect much greater demonstration. Fireworks, an occasional tootling band and that is all. They cannot appreciate, these people, what has happened. I don't think that anyone can. It is hard to do anything but pound oneself on the chest and try to realize the stupendous thing that has been accomplished by a silent old man and his fleet. A battle that makes Trafalgar look like a race for the American cup or a Hudson River Sunday School Picnic.

First it is said, Kataoka with his light cruisers attacked the Russians and drew their fire. The old Chin Yuen, captured from the Chinese and another tub the Rusgo, accumulated most of the Russian ammunition, so that when they met the real people there was little left.

[5-30-05]

Rojestvensky lost his flagship on the first day, he changed his flag five times and finally was captured in a destroyer with his No. 1 and his whole staff. The admiral was sorely wounded as was his aide. All along the west coast of Japan Russian sailors are coming ashore. Dead and wounded, lashed to spars, clinging to wreckage of all sorts. The wonder of it is that in this fight in which the Japanese lost say six hundred men killed and wounded, where the Russians lost say ten times that number, that the results should be so much more far reaching than in the Battle of Moukden, where the total losses went way over two hundred thousand. It is like the jousting of old where two picked knights might fight for their Lords, with great issues hanging on the duel where only individuals not armies were engaged.

The strangest part of it all is that now that he has won such a victory and become more than ever the Nation's Idol, there are many among the Japanese who think that Togo should die and thus round end his brilliant career in the moment of his great triumph. Of such stuff is this people made. They would will him to die while yet a hero than risk his living to see his glory dimmed. And se we are in these stirring times, pinching ourselves to realize what we have been in the midst of. Of war we have done naught but talk for the last year and more and of war, even a great war, one will weary in time, you know. Today I tried to bluff the Vice Minister of Marine and the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs into letting me go to Maidzuru and Sasebo to see the captured ships, but there was nothing doing. My clothes were at the station and I was ready to start on a moment's notice, but it could not be done. I am naturally disgusted.

It is strange that you should not have received my letter about Korea sooner for I wrote you from Newchwang before I left for the Front. Dixey of course knew much sooner for he heard from Morgan of the acceptance I had cabled.

We are off sometime toward the end of June. Come out again this summer and I'll put you up in Korea. You must have a rest after graduation you know. I am greatly delighted to hear of your Marshalship's popularity. It is well to know such men.

Yours ever.

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M. WITTE AND THE WAR.

[May 1905?]

The following interesting letter appears in *The Times*:—

Sir,—I had the honour of sending you a short account of the situation in the Far East which you were so kind as to insert in your esteemed journal, *The Times*, of December 1, 1903.

In this article, being well acquainted with the state of affairs, I explained that M. Witte, the ex-Minister of Finance, took no part in the occupation of Port Arthur and in the serious misunderstandings which could result therefrom between Russia and Japan. Unfortunately, the assumptions expressed by me at that time have but too rapidly been realized; two months had scarcely elapsed before war was declared.

Since that time the enemies of M. Witte, recognizing the great responsibility which rests wholly upon upon them, but not in the slightest degree upon M. Witte, of drawing Russia into a bloody and ruinous war, taking advantages of the exalted position which M. Witte occupies and which obliges him to keep in secrecy the information which will later become the property of history, continue up to the present moment to spread, not only here but also abroad, the report that M. Witte also is responsible for the ghastly drama which is now being enacted. In consequence of this, I, being on good terms with him, not in the service, but as a personal friend, consider it my sacred duty to state that M. Witte was always opposed to the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians, and therefore equally opposed to the construction of the southern branch line of the railway to Port Arthur. He was against a campaign of the Russians to Peking, and urged the evacuation of Manchuria after the rising in China had been quelled; he insisted upon concluding a treaty with Japan, when Marquis Ito came to St. Petersburg for that purpose; he protested strongly against all concessions in Korea, and was also opposed to all operations on the river Ya-lu; he advised the acceptance of the propositions made to Russia by Japan through her former Minister, M. Kurino; and he was invariably and on all points the opponent of the policy of Admiral Alexeieff, the Viceroy in the Far East, and his creatures Bezobrazoff, Abaza, and company. In a word, M. Witte was always against all our aggressive measures in the Far East, and was obliged to resign his post in consequence of his opposition to the plans of this band. There can be no doubt that of all the statesmen now living who are concerned in our policy in the Far East, M. Witte, who was always supported by Count Lansdorff, has no share in the responsibility of all that has transpired.

The statements made by me are well known not only to all Russians, but to the diplomats of all the foreign States which participated, either directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the Far East, and in the future this fact will be confirmed by incontrovertible documents which are now resposing in the Government offices of Russia and also of several foreign States. By reason of this, those who purposely spread false reports, to the effect that M. Witte was to blame for the catastrophe which has occurred, clearly abuse his loyalty and devotion to his Emperor, well aware that M. Witte would rather suffer personally than allow himself, by a single word, to act disloyally towards his Autocrat, who undoubtedly never desired or can desire anything but the welfare of Russia; and consequently, if with his knowledge some events undesirable for Russia have come to pass, it is only because the Emperor was deceived by those who were round him. And these traitors still go unpunished only in view of the unbounded kindness of the Emperor.

In this situation it is evident that those whose business it is to spread false rumours and information have earned and merit the contempt of all right-minded people. M. Witte is silent, because he is forced to be so by the high position which he occupies.

I remain, Sir, yours most respectfully,

A RUSSIAN OBSERVER.

St. Petersburg, March 18 (31).

[copy]

TOKYO,

June 1st, 1905.

My dear Mr. Coolidge ;-

It hardly seems possible that in the three weeks or so since I left you in Peking the whole situation should have been so absolutely altered. Where we discussed the Russian chances as fir if only there were an open fight with both fleets in the clinch, the battle turns out to be a walk-over for the Japanese. It is hard to realize the full significance of the victory, and the Japanese themselves are just beginning to wake up to what has really happened. At first they were completely lost. On Saturday and Sunday even though the news embargo was on and none of the papers could publish even an extra for home consumption only, stories of what had been happening came leaking in. The tales at first were naturally more or less garbled, but the vact that the Russians had suffered a crushing defeat was unquestioned. It was not until Monday, when the first long report of the enemy's losses had been prepared that the Navy Department unbosomed itself. People would not believe the first account even though it was official. It was too much.

Then as further details came pouring in, slowly at first it began to dawn upon them that Togo had outdone himself, that the menace of the past six months no longer existed and that the Sea Power of Russia was a thing of the past. The news was received calmly, with no fuss or wild celebration. The people seemed content to go on in their ordinary routine. It was announced that there would be the usual municipal celebration on the First of June. The Tokyites had one or two little lantern parades, the police watched affairs where the copper leads the column carrying a small lantern and looking all the world like a preceptress chaperoning the young ladies of some select school.

Togo has made a remarkable reply to the Emperor's rescript thanking him for the victory. He says that the success that the fleet had won was not only owing to the Illustrious Virtues of the Emperor, but that it would not have been possible

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without the aid of the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors who had come down from on high to help the Nation in its greatest hour of need. Such a Victory would have been beyond the power of any force that was merely human. Strangely enough, however, there has been a report more or less confidential in character, which goes on to tell of the great good fortune that attended the operations of the fleet. Baron Komura told Mr. Griscom this afternoon that the Japanese had been favored in every way. In the first place the weather at the beginning of the action was rough. For over a year the Japanese had been fighting in rough seas off Port Arthur. The men could shoot almost better in bad weather than they could in fine, while the Russians had had all their target practice in comparatively calm waters off Madagascar, etc. The Russians wasted a tremendous lot of ammunition as soon as the fight commenced. They made a great noise but accomplished very little. The Japanese on the other hand were making almost every shot tell. Togo had the sun at his back while it was in the eyes of the Russians. When night came on and he wanted to use his torpedo boats, the sea smoothed down and there was no moon to interfere with his operations. More than that of course, both Rojestvensky and Folkersham had been wounded at the very beginning. The former forced to leave his flagship and seek refuge first on one destroyer and then on another, while on the "Oslabia", Folkersham had gone into the conning tower as soon as the action commenced and the first shot that struck his ship crashed through the tower and killed the Admiral, so that from the beginning the two leading officers were gone and it is largely due to this that the battle formation was so quickly thrown into confusion.

Nebogatoff's surrender seems to be absolutely inexcusable for neither the Orel or the Nicolai were badly damaged, while the Apraxin and the Xseniavine seem to have suffered only light injuries.

The Borodine and the Dmitri Donkoi are the only ships that behaved as all should have done, fighting to the last. The former continued firing until she disappeared,

and the latter stood off the Japanese until able to fight no longer she opened her valves and sank herself.

There is a feeling here that this action should end the War but that if Russia will continue her pig headed course she will loose not only Vladivostock and Saghalien, but every one of her Pacific possessions. The Japanese are able now to do almost as they will as far as taking troops abroad goes. The Saghalien expedition has been ready for some time and I expect is either on its way already or will be within a few days. Time will tell.

I have seen Mr. Miller several times and his family as well. They are comfortably installed on the Bluff, with the offices as before which is much nicer than under the Bellows regime. He took over charge yesterday, and I imagine will be a very useful man. Mr. Griscom is certainly much pleased with his appointment.

You may be wondering what I am doing here with time on my hands. It simply means that Morgan did not turn up as per schedule. He wired on the day before he was due here that he would come out on the "Siberia" arriving the 14th of June. Hence all my haste was unnecessary, and I might as well have done the Hankow Railway and all the rest. It makes me rather sore with things.

In Newchwang before leaving I had a splendid time. My dinner was a great success, even if I do say it myself. The Administration Staff was very properly added as was most of the Consular Body and the Commissioner of Customs as well. Then on to Dalny where I stopped a day waiting for the permit, which even, as you prophesied, did not come. Since that time I have been in Tokyo and loafing more or less, renewing old acquaintances and having a good time generally.

Your book I found very interesting and will return the same with apologies for having seemed to steal it.

I trust that the new regime is working satisfactorily and that everything is as you wish. Remember that you are to come over to Korea this summer. With kindest regards

Yours sincerely,

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[copy]

Tokyo,

June 1st, 1905.

My dear Gilchrist,

Time seems to have folown - that is German - very rapidly and I only waked up to the fact a day or so ago that I had failed to tell the story of Dalny and how the Japanese Administration struck me. I might say that I am thick skinned already having been trained in the light of the Illustrious virtue for about a year now. But I thought that the Dalny crowd was about as rotten as any I have had the distinguished, I mean extinguished honor to be knuckled under. They were not rude, but their politeness was tempered by such a sneer that had I had my way there would have been a death among the Reserve Officers of His Japanese Majesty's cavalry. They would not let me go to Port Arthur and that nearly broke my heart and would have helped finish the Captain if I could have in decency smashed the head that fed me.

The voyage to Japan on the transport was ideal. I don't think I ever had a nicer trip than this one. There were only two other fellows on board and they were working even as I was so that we had enough to do to keep from boring one another. The only fly in the ointment was the nonappearance of the Baltic Fleet. We had it all arranged that it should arrive just in time to pick us up before we reached Tsushima. Then the fight was [to] be on and we were to blow the hated Russian into the middle of next week or some other indefinite place like that. Being saved by the Mikasa we should be the first representatives of our respective Governments to congratulate Togo on his success and would therefore receive Rising Suns or little liver pills, which I believe have the same effect. If any one ever had an overdose of cathartic it was the much captured Mr. Nebogatoff.

It has been a tremendous victory and it is difficult for us to realize the magnitude of the Japanese triumph. They don't themselves. The Naval men all

say as did Admiral Togo in his report that such a victory was due not only to the Illustrious Virtues of His Imperial Majesty but also to the interference of the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors. Mere mortals, they could not have accomplished these great deeds. The point of view is an interesting one.

How is Mr. Gilchrist? I trust that she is very much better and that the summer will bring her great relief from the colds and things that beset people in the winter time. I shall always remember my days with you in Newchwang, days that had it not been for your hospitality would have been very sour indeed. Stop in at Seoul and I'll show you the curios. With kindest regards to Mrs. Gilchrist and yourself, to Macallum and Kurosawa and all the good Club folk, I am

Yours sincerely,

Saw the Millers. They wished to be remembered to you. He's very well fixed in Yokohama and I think they will like it very much.

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[copy]

T O K Y O, Japan

June 1st, 1905.

My dear Luther ;-

For many moons past I have been intending to write to you, but I have been in so many places that it has been like pulling teeth for me to do more than arrange for tickets and, what is more important, for meals.

Shortly after Mr. Edwin Morgan, whom I believe you know, was appointed Minister to Korea he wired to me asking me to join him as Private Secretary and Vice Consul. The latter does not pay in our service you know, and by the former I hope to keep the wolf - in Korea it is a tiger - from the door. Then though meaning to let you know of my good fortune, which seemed to help things along in the line you were kind enough to start last year, I went up into Manchuria, to Moukden and Tiehling and Pushun, all over the ground where they had been fighting three weeks before. This took about a month. When I came back I went over to Peking and had so many friends to eat, and more than that to drink with, that there was not much doing in the literary line. From the Yellow City I came, or rather went back, to Newchwang, thence to Dalny, and finally by Japanese transport arrived on the Island again. That is the story.

We came through Tsushima Straits just ten days before the fight. There were two British attaches on board with me, and we held little prayer services on deck every night after dinner, looking for the Baltic Fleet. But the game was not with us at all. We had no luck, for we wanted to be captured. Incidentally, if we had been the letter might never have been written. The past few days in Tokyo, have as you can imagine been absorbingly interesting. The Japanese themselves are completely at a loss to account for their over-whelming success. A victory of course they expected, but never anything like this. They would have been well pleased and have thought that they had accomplished a great deal had they been able to do no more than sink a couple of the Russian battleships and corner the rest in Vladivostock. That I think was about all they hoped to accomplish. The men in the Navy Department and in the Foreign Office as well say that their Navy won its greatest fight not only owing to the Illustrious Virtues of the Emperor, which is the usual cause assigned for all triumphant deeds on land and sea, but they seriously hold that in this, the hour of the Nation's greatest need, the spirits of the Imperial ancestors came down and helped their latter day sons. It is marvelous the working of the Oriental mind. There is a rather pretty story about. Many people hold that the Russians were defeated because they fought practically in the same place where the "Hitachi Maru" was sunk about a year ago. The Spirits of the dead came up from the sea and pulled the Russian vessels to their doom.

One is almost frightened when one thinks what the consequences of a Russian victory might have been. The War would have been over. For notwithstanding her former successes on sea and land, Japan could not have continued the fight had she lost control of the high seas. As it is now, she has Russia absolutely at her mercy. There is nothing she cannot do, and I believe that during the summer, unless Russia makes terms of peace now, such terms as Japan may be content to give, that the end of the year will see Russia driven absolutely from the shores of the Pacific.

But I started out to tell you that I will be going over to Korea in about another week to take on the new work. I wanted to thank you again for the trouble you took on my account a year ago, your father and yourself. It is always a good thing to have the letters on file you know. Please give my respects to Colonel Mott and my regards to Mrs. and the youngster if he's taking notice. With best wishes for the good Oswego summer, I am

Yours sincerely,

C/O American Legation,

Seoul, Korea.

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[copy]

T O K Y O ,

June 2nd., 1 9 0 5 .

Honorable Francis B. Loomis ,

Assistant Secretary of State ,

Washington D . C .

Sir ;-

I have the honor to acknowledge your esteemed favor of April 6th. notifying me of my appointment as American Vice Consul General at Seoul , Korea and enclosing forms of oath of office , official bond and formal application , for execution and return.

I herewith enclose the forms of oath of office , and formal application , for execution and return.

I herewith enclose the forms of oath of office , and formal application with the Treasury card , duly signed .

I beg to inform you that I have forwarded the form for the official bond to The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore for filing and execution .

I have the honor to be ,

Sir ,

Your obedient servant ,

Vice Consul General.

Englosures :

Form of oath .
Formal application .
Signature card .

[6-2-05]

Form No. 205.

For Appointment Bureau

APPLICATION FOR OFFICE.

(All questions must be fully answered in the applicant's handwriting, and the office applied for must be specifically stated: e. g., "Vice-Consul at Florence, Italy.")

I, the undersigned, hereby make application for appointment as (name office and place) Vice-Consul General Seoul, Korea.

1. Name in full: Willard Dickerman Straight

2. Present permanent post-office address: American Legation Seoul Korea (158 W. 2nd Street, Oswego, N. Y.)

3. Date of birth: January 31st, 1880.

4. Place of birth: Oswego, N. Y.

5. Of what country a citizen or subject: U. S. A.

6. If a citizen of the United States, name the State of which a legal resident: New York.

7. Length of legal residence therein: Twenty one years.

8. If a naturalized citizen, how and when was citizenship acquired? --

9. In what schools educated? State time spent in each: Oswego High School, Bordentown Military Institute, Cornell University.

10. Knowledge of foreign languages (state what languages you can read, write, or speak): French, Chinese.

11. Present occupation, and occupation for the last five years (state term of service in each): Journalist, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, Student.

12. Were you ever in the public service in the United States, military, naval, or civil, municipal, state, or national? Name offices and period of service in each: No.

13. Did you resign voluntarily, or were you discharged from any of the positions you have held? Resigned.

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14. Describe your present physical condition: Good

15. Special qualifications for the office sought: Residence in East, knowledge languages.

I certify that the foregoing answers are true and correct, and that they are in my own handwriting.

Willard D. Straight
(Signature of Applicant)

Date: June, 2nd, 1905

[copy]

TOKYO, JAPAN,
June 2nd., 1905.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company,
1423 New York Avenue, N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Sirs ;-

Replying to your favor of April 6th. I return herewith your application form duly filled in, together with the signed bond. It is impossible for me at the moment, to forward you the $5.00 in payment for the first year's premium but I shall attend to that matter as soon as I have been notified by you that the bond has been executed and filed.

Yours truly,

Vice Consul General,
Seoul,
Korea.

Enclosures :

Bond.
Application.

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Department of Communications

No 14

Receipt for Telegram

Station Hakodate Date 4/6 1905

Stamps in payment of fee

Telegram, No 13

Name of Sender E. J. King

Addressed to Pacific Mail Yokohama

Charges 60 Sen

Remarks R.P.S. 25 Sen

S Murata

Clerk in Charge.

it from Lopatka or how, King could not explain.

Borien Islanders who raid sea otter rookery at Lopatka and shot about 46 in three trips of 2 hours each. Afraid to go oftener - afraid of the Russian guards. These 46 almost worth rest of seal skins.

TOKYO, June 8th, 1905.

My dear Professor Stephens:

Its been a long time since I've written you but as you as I know never expect to answer the communications from your disciples it is a good deal like throwing shells into the dark abyss and not even knowing whether they ever hit the mark. However this to you.

The times we have been living in out here have indeed been stirring ones and it is hard to realize that one of the greatest of the world's great battles has been fought and won under our very noses. It will take even the Japanese themselves a long time to grasp the full significance of the events of the 27th, and 28th of May. But of this fight you have read in the despatches sent out from this same typewriter by my good friend Martin Egan of the Asecciated Press. The hand of Destiny played a large part that day of May. Admiral Togo in his reply to the Emperor you will remember said that such a victory could not have been won by mere human agencies, the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors came down from Heaven to aid the Mikado's fleet in the time of its great need. That is the feeling all through Japan. The people were staggered by their own success. It seemed to them incredible.

There is an inner story that some day will be written. It is now kept very quiet and this letter itself is for you. It seems that in April and before that when it was known that the Russian fleet was well on its way out, the Naval Staff in Tokyo decided that Togo ought to go south to meet them. He was practically ordered to do so but he requested permission to do as he himself thought best and that was to wait in Tsushima for Rojestvensky to come up. He took the whole responsibility on himself, the failure if failure there should be his and his only. So he waited and never was course of action more justified than his. The 27th

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dawned misty and still. The Russian Armada came steaming north. They did not see the Japanese cruisers to the south. Signals were flashed to Togo and the Japanese went out to meet their foe. The vruisers that had been scouting to the south followed the Russians and drew their fire. By one o'clock there was a heavy wind blowing out of the west and the sea rose higher and higher. Togo hidden by his own smoke sent in a crushing fire. His men had been trained in ~~xxx~~ rough weather the enemy had had all their practice in calm seas. All through Japan that day there was great anxiety that the seas would not go down and that the torpedo attack on which they relied would be impossible. But as the sun went down the wind dropped. The slant rays were blinding the Russian gunners, were falling aslant of the Japanese but at their backs. When night fell there was only the long roll that always washes up the Korean Straits and the flights of torpedo craft went to the attack to complete the work of destruction already well begun. Through all that day the Gods had been with the Japanese. Togo had been granted ~~x~~ his heart's desire, that he might meet the enemy and engage them before midday. His scouts had been in touch since early morning and his heavy vessels were in action by early afternoon.

This excitement subsiding I thought I'd try and stir up a little more and so betook myself up the Hokkaido for a little trip while I was waiting for Morgan. My experiences were unique. I arrived at a place called Aomori and finding that there was no mail steamer for the other side until the following morning I hunted around till I discovered a small craft about a yard long and a foot wide. I bought three tickets and thereby secured the Captain's apartment. It wasn't much but it answered and I was lucky to get even that for the shipping people wouldn't take me at any price until they discovered that I was an American. I heard them talking it over. "You see if it was a German or a Frenchman it would be different, but as long as it was an American or Englishman it would be all right, and so at an inflated rate they gave me my passage. It wasn't worth much for the bedclothes were full of fleas and all sorts of things and the greater part of the room was occupied by the tame God belonging to the steamer who lived

[6-8-05]

behind a green cotton curtain just by my head. However he wasn't noisy and I managed to sleep with the stokers and firemen coming up to have a rubber at the caged beast whenever they could spare a moment from their work below. We arrived at Hakodate about ten in the morning. I saw that there were a lot of guns on the head as I came in but thought no more about the matter. She was a funny little craft - my steamer - with a miscellaneous cargo of soldiers and Buddhist priests and dried fish. So I took all of these. When I finally reached the sampan a water policeman asked me what I had. I told him that it was a camera. He shook his head and I took his picture too, thinking to compliment him. It made him feel so exceedingly good that he wanted to see more of me. So ~~xxxxxx~~ without thinking any more about the matter I went ashore and took my stuff to the Hotel. There I stopped to relieve myself and that was as fatal as the act of the fabled hare. When I came out feeling at peace with myself and all the world I saw three coppers coming up very excited. "Would I go with them to the Water Police?" "Certainly, but why?". "Well, that was all right, I'd find out." They couldn't speak much English. So I went along with them. There they told me I would have to wait for an Interpreter and be examined. So, said I, but I want to see the American Consul. They would telephone for him they said. He came and we talked it all over but there was nothing to do but wait for the Interpreter. He came by and by and then the fun began. Who I was? I told them. "Where was I born." I told the gent that I was born and riz in Oswego, N.Y. "Where did I live?" Also I said. "AH!" That puzzled them, born and lived in the same place. They discussed that for some time. It was very suspicious. The street and number please. 158 West Second Street I said. What a funny street they thought, and ~~xix~~ sniffled in with their several breaths. That must have hurt them considerable for they had been eating strong fish and Daikon. As good as a meal that. My name again. Double you, the Consul was interpreting now. "Douberyew" said the Jap. "So des" said the Consul by way of telling them that they had guessed right the very first time. "So des" mimiced the Policeman. "Sut tu ratu" the Consul went on. "Su tu ratu" said the Jap. And so I was Douberyew So des Suturatu.

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It didn't seem worth while to correct them when once they were satisfied so we let the matter drop. Then they asked me whether I had ever been arrested before or punished by my own or the Japanese Government. I said that I had not. This seemed to surprise them. I looked evidently as if I dught to have been. Having put my life's history down they let me go for the moment. At two o'clock I was summoned again. This time they had the Assistant Procurator to examine me. He was dressed in the remains of a frock coat and a dicky, with a ~~xxx~~ black made up tie, outside of a turn down collar. He evidently intended to impress me. He did. Then he went through the same list of questioning. I told him my ~~xxxxxxx~~ name was "Douberyew Dee and not So des. That worried him. This man, thought ~~xxx~~ the Assistant Procurator is a Russian spy. So he was very severe in his questionings. He did not believe that I lived in Tokyo, that I had ever been in Japan before and went on with his beagle nose into all the horrid details of my past life. He pulled out the camera. "Was that the one I had used?" It was. "Were these my films." They were. What pictures had I taken? I old him. "Were there any pictures of fortifications? There were not as far as I knew." He would see and started to open the roll. I told him that he'd better not or they'd all be spoiled. Then he was finally satisfied and the Consul had to sign the receipt for me that I'd be on hand at the court in the morning. There they had the No. 1 Procurator and a new interpreter, with a couple of other dignitaries. The Assistant wanted more information. He was anxious to show off ~~xxxff~~ before the No. 1 and he certainly did. They told me that I had violated the Laws of Japan and that it was a very serious offense. However, as a special favor they would not try me but that I was to return at two that afternoon to hear sentence pronounced.

I arrived as per schedule and after a few more questions by the Assistant Procurator who still had something up his sleeve for me, they took me into the court room. There all the pages and slaves of the court with the sweepers and gardeners came in to see the foreign devil tried. Notwithstanding their promise they went through the usual proceedings and the Judges all filed in rigged out in long black gowns and foolish bird cage hats with Chinese scalloping around

the edges. They asked me the same questions again and produced the films and the camera. Then with much ceremony the judge rose on his hind legs and pronounced his few parting words. I lost my camera and the films and paid a ~~xx~~ five dollar fine. That was the end of it. I tried to buy the camera back again but they couldn't sell it so soon. However, in the meantime one of the procurators, my friend the Assistant I think, telegraphed the Foreign Office in Tokyo to find out whether my statement was correct. They reply came ~~xxxxxxx~~ directing them to stop proceedings That scared them a bit and they wanted to let me have the camera at once. So it all came out fine as could be and I had what I went for, which was experience. Later I went up to see the hairy Aino at Horubutsu but that, in the words of the master, is another story.

You may have heard that I am to forsake the journalistic line and go to Korea with your friend Edwin Morgan. It seems strange that such should be the case for I remember ~~xx~~ very well your reading a letter from him at one of your Thursday nights in which he described that Comic Opera Capital.

My best regards as always and may your days be long. Also please remembrances to Borden.

Yours ever.

June 5th.

Anderson, who shot two men - the meanest man afloat - the coolies, etc. Jap sailors. "Sunrise Clark" who'd shot two men. After finishing the Manchurian they ran amuck, killed 2nd officer and Bos'n. as they came up from below. Captain in cabin, men in fo'csle. Two days blockade. Finally captain went out. Found one man in pantry who rushed at him with knife - shot and wounded, other fellow came out from under an awning. Saw the rusher, ducked down the hatchway. Out again in a few minutes and overboard. Then they found that the ship was afire, couldnit save her. went boats St. Helena.

Kief the Borien Islander. Gin mill, the poker game, revolver, watch chain, everything. Flasks and keys, excitement, etc. MacDonald the amateur

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June 28th., 1905 .

My dear Hazel ;-

In Korea at l st . After many vicissitudes on route Dixey and myself arrived here about a week ago . It seems now as if we had been here always . We left Tokyo and came down by rail all the way to Shimenoseki which you may not know is the th last part on the inland sea just before one gets out int the Tsshima Straits where about a month ago Togo finish d the Russian Fleet . The journey by trainin Japan is never pleasant and never will be until the manufacture of cigaret es and the growth of aranges are stopped . the gents in kimonas , sometimes the are in frock coats when the start but they alwa s change when well under wa , climb up in the seats and sit the e cross legged and then eat and smoke There never was any worse smelling tobacco than the Japanese and orange pe ls are never comfortable asbedfellows which one often finds them on the Japanese Rälwa s es ecially if one has a lower birth with a Celestial above a. The things leak cigar butts and newspapers and a bad dialect .

We reachedour destination and expectedto go on that afternoon by boat but there wasn't any . There never is . How these people can run an Arm I do not understand for they

[6-25-05]

2.

certainly make an awful fizzle oftheir steamship company . The boat would go the next morning at daylight . That was settled so we went on our ways rejoicing and did the town . We had a marvellous experience . We wandered int an old Shint Temple and ther found a lot of kiddies pla ing base bal . There the were a out ten of them on the old t3mple stage , two men on bases and a pitcher and catcher doing the regulation thing with a lot ofsmall boyson the aside lines to coach . It was a fine oldtemple , the one in hich Li Hung Chang and the Japanese Plenipotentiaries had signed the Treaty of Peace after the China War . Surely nothing could have bee n more app ropriate than this use of the histöric ground .

For some time we could not beleive that they were reall at base ball , then we heard "One-a strika" , ""ballu" then "Outa " andwe ma d up our minds that we were on the diamond . The stage wasraised some four feet above the Temple Court and all around under the shelter of the balcony were the boys getas . It was wet and thy had put them there for shelter and gone on w ith their game barefooted . Whenever oneofthem made a good hit , it was all done with the hand , the ah had no bats , the fielders had to drop over the the edge of the platform and wriggle his toe s around till he found hisshoes . Then he would chase after the ball , while the others waited . We watchedthem there for a long time and they went through all the motions without an y change . It a a fine game of three old cat . Above their heads were w nderful

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old pictures mellowed with age . Paintingson wood , the soft old brown and the dirmed white of the priests robes , for we're all of temple scenes . Strange mottos in gold characters . Tasseled rice straw , sacred in the Cofucian halls , bows of pa paper , andbelow the grated box wherein the faithfuldrop the copper coins of modern Japan . Living is more expe nsive these days you know and even one's church contributions must be in latter day coin instead of the good old copper cash .

When we reached the Hotel we found t at the steamer wo would not leave till five o'clock the next afternoon . That was a conspiracy on the part of the Hotel people I am firmly convinced for we were thirsty and the foreigners thirst is a source of a livelyhood to many a Japanese Innkeeper . Whenwe did finally make forthe boat we wat out in a rickety old ~~Saab~~ launch with our luggage dangling on behind in a sampan . It was very fine . We were going to Seoul to lay the red carpet for the Minister and we had all his good clothes in many trun precious trunks too , laden with gold uniforms and the family plate . My Chinese hot sat guard on a mound of bagag e . He was tied to the ships stern waiting for the mails to go on board . After some time andwhen we began to notice signs of approaching departu re , we went to loofk for the sampan but it was nowhere in sight . We hunted all around , no boy no trunks , no nothing . Then we were worried andlooked farther afield . Syruggling against the tide , afar astern we saw a tossing boat , with a blue gowned Chinaman waving a whit e flag

at the waves . The boy thought evidently tht they might stop . Right and just was he not be servant ofonewho had made war and h the rules thereof a study for about hree minutes and had he not heard that the way out of ones troubles was always to be found with the best imported handkerchiefs , mine probaly, on the end of an umbrella . It seems that the rope had bust at a critical moment and the boy and the baggage had started out on a private expedition of their own , swept al ong by a racing tide . Howeve they finally reachedthe hip again and after much Japanese profanity and long conversations during whih thefmily histories of all the sampan men and all the ships boys , to policeman on deck , the officers children and a resume of the Russo- Japanese situation both afte and before the Naval battle in Tsshima Straits and the chances of the nex land engagement in Manburia were fully discussed they hauled the things over the side on a life boat davit and then demanded five yen for nervous strain .

That was all right and we paid three as a compromise in the vain hope that we might reach Korea sometime .We did It was sometime , sometime after the hour necessary to catch the only train that left for Seoul over the new Fusan Airoad . So we had a day in Fusan which was'nt bad aslong as it could'nt be helped . Dixey and I went for a stroll and fo found a circus . We'd been having one for about three days or more , ver sincewe left Tokyo , but that did'nt make any difference . This was a new kind with elephants , where ours had only had troubles , andtricks of fate instead of fancy

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riders . Th[illegible] had a train[illegible]lophant who did wonderful things and some men who really rode quite well , for Japanese . They are notably the worst horsemen in the world you know . But ofcourse the real show was the people . Therewere lots of Jaa and Chinese and a quantity of Koreans all staring at the marvels of the American educated circus . The elephant was a real veteran for he had been mixed up in the battle of Tsushima . He started on a junk one day no steamer would carry him and just as he was well out at sea , a torpedo boat came along and told him to go back again . He could'nt the elephant man said for he only had four days food on board and he must have special things to eat and the circus and the steamer with all the Mellin'sFood had gone to Fusan andif he went back to Japan again he would die f starvation poor thing . So he went on and was right in the middle of the fight and they do say that he was wounded but for that I wiol n ot answer . But any way the elements were s disturbed by the fireing that it took the poor beast eighteen days to get across,and he nearly died . Just think ofhis heroism , and hid devotion to his master'sinterests . Here hewas in Fusan doing the best he could for his mast r and helping his master & the public after such a trip . Eighteen daysat sea with nothing to eat , that I can understand for I could go to sea and live , or rather only live without food , if there were any I surley would die , for the length of time , but think of the battle .

We started for Seoul the next day but only as for my boy had managed to lose himself again , and was so like that he though that he wouldmiss the train . Diley with a pair of field glasses in his hand and myself with two yen to pay the zealous rickshaw men that should deliver him bodofre the train left standing in the road withthe station master and the gendarmes and the railway guards all yelling at us to hurrry up , withthe engine whistling a warning toot and the Japanese passengers all frantic on the platform , for fear they would'nt be able to have the usual twenty minute rest at every woodpile betwehn Fusan and the capital , a distance of 267 miles . The rests are so imporatnt you know ? The Japanese likes to travel a little way andthen stop and think over how far he has really goneand meditate on the marvels of steam and the beauties of te scenery and tell the country folk all the gossip down the road . It's a fine scheme for the Oriental traveller who pays so much for his ticket in order that he may have a seat for such and such a time , but it's so hard on people who travel to get somewhereand not because the railway cushions are better than one usually finds in the local hotells . This fortnat .

We hadour audience with his Imperial jiblets but that's about nother seven pages so not for that tonight .

Hope your all well and happy . Thispalce is going to be great . It is now but not half as much so as the mosquitoes .

Lovingly ,

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[7-2-05]

NO.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
SEOUL, KOREA.

July 2nd. , I905 .

My dear Henry :-

We are in Korea at last , Morgan and Dixey and myself , and after a strenuos week as befits the ser.vants of Theodore Rossevelt we are beginning the second round a little better equipped for th ings in general than we were seven days ago .

We had our first audience with His Imperial Majexty last Monday and it was wonderful to behold . There have been few like it I'll warrant . Much ado beforehand, the preparation of speeches and the like , and all the correspondense with the Foreign Ofice and the Chamberlains and all the rest . The Emperor sent a guard of honor consisting of about twenty underfed and weatherbeaten men , whose uniforms had seen better days but a long time before, and about whom the plumes were the only respectable items of wearing apparel . They were officered by a couple of Captains of Police , moth eaten beard effects in faded blue , hollow chested and sallow . There was a special chair for Mr. Morgan and we , Paddock the Secretary of Legation , Dixey and myself all had green covered conveyances of our own and the Military attache, or rather the Commander of the Legation Guard, in another creation the like of which the Chinese officials disport in the Land of my adoption .

I had been unpacking things and typewriting so that I left for the Hotel to dress about half an hour before we were due at the Palace . My Boy had been ill , and was not about and as is usual in the effete East he had packed all my things when I left Tokyo . In consequence I knew where nothing was and had to call in all the Korean servants and start them on a still hunt through my trunks to find white neckties and gloves and all the rest of the necessary paraphenalia . The result was that I was clothed but not dressed and arrived at the Legation

just as the procession was getting under way . That of course was very bad form . There was a Korean Palace Official in his gold clothes walking along besides the Minister's chair, the Buglers were tootling and all was serene and most impressive, while I my tall hat over one eye , my necktie around my ears and my coat on any old way rushed by in a rickshaw . That upset things a little for you see the Palace is just next door and the sentries at the gate were already saluting as I hurried in to find my chair . Luckily I got in and by making the coolies run , a most undignified thing for the Rising Young Diplomat on his first sight of Royalty , I was inside and past the startled sentry folk before the rest had been able to get well inside the door, and brought up a very bad last with my face dripping, and bowed my way in past the Lord High Chamberlain and all the Generals in the Korean Army, and as it is mostly Generals, there were a good many . That was done and then we waited . Dixey was the greatest thing you ever saw ? He was clad in the white coat and heaven blue breeks of the Boston Cadets . I don't wonder that those people could have prduced I492 when they have such lovely clothes . You might think that Dixey was a Lieutenant Colonel or something of the sort but he's not . He was only a high private and was clad as such . Of course, though he had a sword . That was borrowed from the British Legation . There had been a Major of a Scotch Regiment here who had gone on to Manchuria andluckily he had left one of his weapons, otherwise Dixey would have been obliged to get a Korean sword from the Prison Keeper who had bought the thing as a curio . He had found a belt that the Captain of the Marine Guard had been wise enough to have on hand and this arayed he went into the Palace . Morgan was also clad in gold clothes, a heritage from Petersburg where the secrtaries ar obliged to wear a uniform . Paddock and I were in evening dress . The Koreans were much impressedby the fine turn out and the Baby Prince , The Omelette as he is called being a son of Lady Om the Number One Concubine / could not take his eyes off Dixey's brilliant costume . The Marine Officer was jealous . The Young Prince had

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been brought in, shook hands all around . He was by far the best of the Outfit and had truly regal manners . He is a bright youngster of about ten years and seems to promise much better things than the real heir , who is a man of thirty and quite dotty .

After much to do we were ushered into the Imperial Presence . The Emperor and the Crown Prince and the Chief Eunuch had draped themselves tastefully around a table at one side of the room and behind them stood the Chamberlains and MMinisters of the Household . The Emperor had on the mourning dress of grass cloth and was capped by one of the little winged things that you see in the old Chinese pictures giving Court Scenes in the time of the Mings . He seemd very much interested in every thing particularly in Dixeys uniform . Mr. Morgan gave him an autograph letter from the President which contained a lot of hot air and which I had been holding with both hands / all swaddled in Imperial Yellow silk , andtied with a fine silk cord .

Then the Minister went on with the speech , the Interpreter in blue and gold andpigeon's egg trimmings standing by with head lowered . This was great . The Emperor dawdled with the letter and sniggered at Mr. Morgan . The Crown Prince drooled and smiled foolishly . Then the Emperor got hold of the Presidents letter andlooked that over , Morgan talking on in the meantime and the rest ofus standing at attention . Out in the Hall the Eunuchs were holding the Baby Prince on their shoulders so that he could see what Pa and the Foreigners were ere doing . We couldhear himasking questions every now and then in a heavy stage whisper . When the speech was over the Interpreter translated it and at all the nice parts about the ties that bound the two Nations and our great interest in His Majesty's health , the Emperor smiled all around and seemed much pleased . Then he replied in a few hackneyed words and asked us each a question in turn . How was Paddock and whether Dixey and myself had had a pleas ant journey . We of course told him that anything else in

travelling toward his dominions would have been impossible . Then we bowed ourslves out as we had come in . Once before the throne and once after , in the middle of the Hall and once again at the doorway . That was all except the sweet champagne after we went into the antechamber again . Never was placeh better named than that room for it t i s there that all the Japanese demands are presented and the poor monarch has to fork out a good deal of his hard squeezed wealth .

We toastedthe Ministers and all to the Generals and then the Young Prince came in again and we talked to himand asked him about the man of war he used to run up and down the veran-dah . With this we bid them all farewell and went home with the guard tootling as before .

You see the Place is right next door and so when we reached our own yard we could look bakck and see the Emperor on his side porch rubbering over to see how we got out of our chairs . Of course we paid no attention . Later the little Prince was held up again by the Eunuchs andhe too had a look at how we paid off the guard ofhonor , ten dollars per and finally went into the office . That finishedthe audience but I had a lot of work to do and so could not change andlater in the day we capped the climax by receiving the German Minister on the fromt lawn , Morgan and Dixey, and myself in evening clothes and watching that very lively man tear up our sod as he carreered wildly about on a China pony .

Can you think of any country in the world where such things could happen, I can't . Don't say anything about the high private's uniform for there might be some criticism andit was really an admirable scheme for it impressed the Koreans as nothing else could have done .

Well Henry I wonder what you are doing these days . You have not told me what your plans are for the summer or thereafter , so you see that you are not the only who can kick at not being completely informed on the doings of the other felow . Hope that everything went off splendidly and that the future looms bright . Yours ever

Willard Straight

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Appts.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

July 6, 1905.

Willard D. Straight, Esquire,

American Vice Consul General,

Seoul, Korea.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your unnumbered despatch of the 2nd ultimo, enclosing your oath of office and formal application as Vice Consul General at Seoul, and to inform you in reply that your official bond has been received from the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and has been approved and deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Robert Bacon
Acting Secretary.

July 15th. , 1905 .

My dear Flaherty :-

This is indeed a long deferred pleasure that I now takeupon myself . I have never acknowledged your letter which was forwarded to me from Tokyo during my stop in Newchwang . Nor have you for that matter ever v ouchsafed an word regarding the note which I wrote to you from Shanhiakuan sometime last February . The world at least mine has waggled considerably since then and from what Eastes told me who I was in Peking you rs t o has been quite merry a d bright as they claim you are made by "Force " that best of breakfast foods .

There were strange tale sin the Peking Chancery ab out the despatches from Changsha . How you were the Doole y of the Service and all that and how Sir Ernest had given up "Punch " for which I don't blame him , since you notes from the South began to come in .

I was pleased to hear that you were climbing s rpidly on the ladder that leads to Michael and Ge orge and other very valuable and ornamental thpugh I understand not lucrative consequences of being an intelligent Britisher . When you go back to Dublin the little boys on the street w ill f ll w you and look with admiration on your browned and austere co ntenance . The City will give you it's freedom and all the Drivers a free pass . That is the one thing that should make celebrities happy .

As to me myself , y ou will see by the letter head that I am in the Legation here and know by the typewriting that I am not employed as a stenographer . I too have become a Vice -Consul General assumed the mantlet of officialdom under my own flag as you may remember I once told you on a moonlight S nday night in the Courtyard , I thought I'd like to do . Well it come true and I am trying to learn how the thing works .

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[7-15-05]

It is such an absolutely foolish co untry this that I find it hard to realize what really serious and enchanting things are going on all about me . The Palace is j st next door It's rather attractive you know to have a really truly mperor as a near neighbor , where you can look overand see the Chambermaids emptying things ij the mornin . Th E Jiblits , him self occasionally comes out on his side piazza , and has a look see as to what the Japanese gardener is about . Then if there happens to be any noise a all that might suggest s omething unusual , the small Prince is held up on unique arms and allowed to peer over . All through the night , when the Korean Government w rks and plots , there are queer people in wonderful gauze gowns and foolish top hats and long coats who wander about in full view f the people sitting on our verandah . Come over rnd have a peep at Royalty .

The other day when I unpacked my treasures brought from Peking I found the "Bit of Old China " and the sketch for the same . ow when the thing here is running a little more smoothly , that sketch shall be completed and the whole sent home . This is a solemn promise . Let me kn w how the World uses you . Howlett is here but I have seen nothing of him. With best wishes as ever ,

Yours ever ,

AMERICAN LEGATION,
SEOUL, KOREA.

July 2Ist ., I9o5 .

My dear Bac :-

Your last letter, which I was indeed glad to receive, reached me in Tokyo , and I have been meaning to answer you for some time past . The life strenuous and the life vagrant, however, have but added another good resolution to the place where they help out the asphalt . I have done a lot of wandering since I last wrote to you . From Tokyo I went to Shanghai and thence to Newchwang . I was in Hsinmintun during the battle of Moukden and had a narrow escape from the Hunghutzu who took pot shots at me one afternoon . Then I was lucky enpugh to go up to the Armies at the front and spent a month between Moukden and Tiehling and all about . I sketched and secured the autographs of Oyama and Kuroki together with /on e or two of the minor lights . After that I came south again , went to Peking, and then to Dany over the military rail road . Then by transport to Japan . I waited awhile in Tokyo and then went up to Yezo where the Ainos live . There I was arrested as a spy , for taking pictures of the forifications and was pulled out by the American Consul who is an old sealer wnd who gave me the story of

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Kipling's poem . He was worth a five hundred mile trip any day. When I returned to Tokyo I was given permission to visit the " captured Russian Battleship "Orel" which I of ourse did . She was certainly a sight . Smashed and pounded and Oh! how filthy . Never saw or dreamed of anything like it and when I saw her it was already three weeks after the fight . She had cold feet as far as I could make out for her guns were most of them O/K/ and she had any quantity of ammunition . Plenty of stores too . She was overrun with Japanese jackies cleaning her out , unloading torpedoes etc . The thing that struck me was the number of women on board . The sailor men had evidently brought their wives for the little people were everywhere sweeping and rubbing and laughing back and forth where a few days before there hadbeen Hell . On the grayed and grimed bulkheads were matted masses of blood and hair, and slashing away with mop and sponge were brown maidens strong and sturdy and cheerful . heedless , absolutely they were of the horrid trophies they were cleaning away .

ThatCompletes the itinery , thats spelled wrong but xx can't help it . Now I am here in the Legation , as Vice Consul and Private Secretary to the Minister , one Edwin Morgan whose letters on Korea you may remember Morse read us one Thursday night in the old days . He's all right and I am exceedingly glad to be here again as I like the country and

[7-21-05]

the political situation is extremely interesting . The old Emperor , poor sport , lives right next d oor to the Legation . He was burned out last year, you know and now he's installed in the so-called Library Building . That is his eunuchs and ladies in waiting are forced to live in the Library which is foreign styled , but he himself with true oriental conservat ism prefers the wood shed out behind . That is more suited to his taste . Once when this same monarch was forced to seek refuge in the Russian Legation he was given a fine room with silken hanging s and all the gim cracks that His Majesty's Minister's wife could devise to give His Majesty's Minister a good long graft on the Privy Purse . None of that for the Emperor ! He had his wife , Lady Om, in the bathroom next d or and then had a little platform built on the floor on which he used t squat until/ the summer came when he had a small Korean hut put up and was finally happy . Such is the ~~tas te~~ way of the Ruler to which we are accredited by The GovT . Its the damndest comic opera you ever heard of .

Your letter was serious, Bascom , as I remarked about the last one . I'm glad that your a pillar of the Municipality . Some day I'll drop in and bask in your shade . That is if there is anything shady about such a respectable person as you would seem to be . Well old man , good luck to you and to the God's Work which I know your doing . I f we all went at it in the same spirit it might be better .

Love to Ez and all the rest . Yours Willard Straight .

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work, Of which I visit you having the introduction recommended from Mr. Martelle (French). Since after that I had gone to see you twice. But I am bitterly sorry could not see your Japanese as I take no my interpreter. Should you have decided to go elect in shortly farther I wish to have the order in respectfully. Should you allow my request have favorably received, I will endeavor to give you entire satisfaction and do the best of all my power.

Hoping this would kindly accepted to have your respect in your earliest convenience.

Belive me,

Yours truly.

E. G. Matsukawa

(Sui Asai)
writer.

July 30th, 1905. copy from diary

My dear Henry: [Schoell Kopf]

You have probably heard already through Barret Wendell or some of his other Boston friends of poor Dixey's sudden death. It came as a heavy blow to us here in Seoul and was absolutely unexpected. He and I came down with dysentary at the same time, water I guess, for a few days before we had taken some which we knew was not boiled but which we had been told came from a perfectly safe spring. From the very first Dixey was worried about himself. It was quite natural for people who come to the East are generally full of notions of cholera and sudden death and all the things which are attributed to this part of the world. He was not very bad and we were together until I finished the germs that had located themselves in my insides and was out again. He, the Doctors said, was serious but not at all dangerous. So it went on for three days. He could not sleep and was becoming more and more nervous. We called in another man and he was of the same opinion, that we must be careful but that there was no danger. Still Dixey seemed very uneasy and while the dysentary was better he didn't seem to be

[-2] 7-30-05
copy

improving as he ought to have done. Then on Tuesday afternoon we sent to Chemulpo and called up the English Doctor. Three of them, the Japanese and American in Seoul and this third from out of town held a consultation that afternoon and decided that the disease had pretty nearly run its course and that he was very much better. The thing that worried me, however, was his awful nervousness. The Doctors having heard that his heart was weak anyway had examined him with the greatest care. On Monday it had not been all that it should have been, but at the time of the consultation it was all right. We were very much encouraged by their verdict. Dixey, however, insisted that he must be very bad indeed if we had to call in another man. I was with him at one o'clock on Wednesday morning and then he seemed all unstrung. He said that it was all up with him, that even if the dysentery was all right, he would have brain fever, because he couldn't sleep. People who couldn't sleep always did. He wouldn't sleep for three nights they had been giving him sleeping draughts. He would always say that they would only last for half an hour, and of course since that was the way he took them they never did last any longer. You know him much better than I could have for I was only with him for a little while, and you know how things would affect him. It seemed very strange to me though that he did not resist the thing more. I came back again at about three. The Hospital Steward from the guard and I were doing watch and watch For the next three hours he was very bad, ~~xxxxxxx~~ but to me feebler. We had two nurses and they were doing all they could to comfort him. I sent for the Doctor and one of the nurses wrote about his arms and legs suddenly beginning to become chill and cold. He sent word that we were to put hot water bottles under his feet and to keep him covered. We gave him another sleeping draught too. That did no good. His mind wandered a little towards morning and was even more so when I came back at half past seven. Then the Doctor was there and he was very much worried. From that time on there was no question. His circulation was all wrong and all the efforts of the nurses were to no avail. The end came at about eleven o'clock.

It was very hard. Mr. Morgan felt his loss very very keenly and it was a hard blow to him, who had taken Dixey out to the East, though at his own wish.

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He felt responsible in a way to the family. He behaved splendidly and I admire him more than ever for the way he acted.

There isn't much more to say. One can't speculate very much on death. I've never been near it before when there was some one I cared for. I can't believe that it is such an awful thing. It is hard rather for those who are left. For a fellow like Dixey too, it is sad, because he had so much for which to ~~lmax~~ live. A family and many many friends. He was a fine fellow and a clean one, which I think is one of the greatest things that can be said about anyone. You know Kipling's dedication to Wolcott Balestier, -

"He had no need to doff his pride, nor slough the dross of the earth,
E'en as he trod that day to God so walked he from his birth
In simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth."

He had made himself much liked in this small community and he treated everyone openly and fairly and kindly. He played the game and the people appreciated him. He was courteous and considerate and warm hearted, and not the Boston person we are apt to think of as typical. His death was a great loss to us here, as I know that it must be to you, and all of you who have so much more claim to his memory than I. He was a good Man and a friend to be proud of and one whose place it will be hard to fill.

I haven't heard from you for a long time. Henry, you're the poor correspondent these days. I learned from Bowditch that he had seen a letter I wrote you from Moukden but no work from you. Good luck always and God bless you.

Your friend.

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The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Limited.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Incorporated under the Present Law ... 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - YEN 10,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL - - - YEN 6,250,000.00
RESERVE FUND- - - - - YEN 1,700,000.00

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

For the Half-Year Ending 30th June, 1905.

THE Directors have the honor of reporting to the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of the Accounts of the Bank, made up to the 30th June, 1905, including Profit and Loss Accounts of the half year ending at that date.

The Gross Profit for the Half Year	1,450,560.70
From which has been deducted the General Expenditure of the Bank	870,343.60
Leaving net Profit of	580,217.10
To which has to be added the Balance of Profit brought forward from last account	164,892.20
Together	¥ 745,109.30

Which the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

I.	To Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration and Officers' Pension Fund	29,000.00
II.	To addition to Reserve Fund (thus raising that account to ¥ 1,850.000)	200,000.00
III.	To special reserve fund for Corean Branches („ „ „ ¥ 70,000)	20,000.00
IV.	To Dividend on 100,000 shares (old shares) at ¥ 2.50 per share at the rate of 10% per annum.	250,000.00
V.	„ „ „ „ „ (new shares) at ¥ .26 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	26,000.00
	Together	525,000.00
VI.	To be carried to next half year	220,109.30
		¥ 745,109.30

On the 31st January, our Bank was entrusted by the Corean Government with the readjustment of the internal currency of the country and the management of her Treasury Funds. At the same time our bank notes issued in Corea were officially declared legal tender to an unlimited amount both for official and general transactions.

New Branches have been opened at Gensan, Pyngyang, Taiko, Jōshin, Kaijō, Antoken and Shimonoseki, while the Branches at Niigata and Nagaoka have been closed.

The retiring Directors and Auditors will continue their services, being re-elected.

Baron E. Shibusawa,

Chairman.

Tokyo, July, 1905.

The Willard Straight Papers at Cornell University

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EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Limited.

Balance Sheet of the 30th June, 1905.

LIABILITIES.		Yen.	ASSETS.		Yen.
Subscribed Capital		10,000,000.00	Cash in hand	9,249,189.86	
Reserve Fund		1,650,000.00	Money at call	392,570.04	
„ „ for Corean Branches.		50,000.00	Bullion	185,847.24	9,827,607.14
Notes circulated in Corea		6,068,832.20	Government and Municipal Bonds; Debentures and Shares		7,739,135.55
Specie reserve	2,500,000.00		Bills Discounted ...	27,453,724.70	
Government Bonds and other Securities	3,875,832.00		Loans and Advances ...	11,758,724.67	39,212,449.37
Current Accounts ...	27,198,610.68		Due by Correspondents		954,820.27
Deposit Receipts ...	8,278,510.17		Bank Premises and Furniture ...		932,274.00
Other Accounts ...	6,941,239.57	42,418,360.42	Capital unpaid		3,750,000.00
Due to Correspondents		1,483,984.41			
Net Profits brought forward	164,892.20				
„ „ for the half year	580,217.10	745,109.30			
		¥ 62,416,286.33			¥ 62,416,286.33

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Half-Year Ending the 30th June, 1905.

Dr.		Yen.	Cr.	Yen.
General expenditure		870,343.60	Balance brought forward from last account	164,892.20
Addition to the Reserve Fund	220,000.00		Gross Profit for the half year	1,450,560.70
Dividends at 10% per annum	276,000.00			
Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration and Officers' Pension Fund	29,000.00			
Balance carried forward to next account	220,109.30	745,109.30		
		¥ 1,615,452.90		¥ 1,615,452.90

We have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books of the Bank and find them to be correct. We have further inspected in detail, the Securities held on account of Loans, Advances etc. and find them to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

Y. Kusaka, J. Odaka, } Auditors.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

Baron E. Shibusawa.

Y. Sasaki, Esq. — T. Kumagaya, Esq.
H. Mitsui, Esq. — T. Doki, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Y. Kusaka, Esq. — J. Odaka, Esq.

Head Office.

No. 1, Kabutocho, Nihonbashiku, Tokyo.

Baron E. Shibusawa, President.
Y. Sasaki, General Manager.
C. Nishiwaki, City Manager.
J. Takeyama, Sub-Manager.
S. Sugita, Secretary.

HOME BRANCHES.

YOKOHAMA	ŌSAKA	KŌBE.
K. Ishii, Manager.	K. Saionji, Manager.	S. Kishizaki, Manager.
	Y. Arai, Sub-Manager.	

Kyōto	C. Nakagawa, Manager.	Yokkaichi	M. Naka, Manager.
Nagoya	Y. Itō, „	Fushimi	H. Kobayashi, Agent.
Shimonoseki	K. Noguchi, „	Hyōgo	M. Saijō, „
Shin-ōsakachō(in Tokyo)	T. Yuasa, „	Nishiku (in Ōsaka)	R. Kawashima, „

BRANCHES IN COREA.

CHEMULPO	SEOUL	FUSAN
Y. Noguchi, Manager.	T. Shimizu, Manager.	Y. Kimura, Manager
	T. Mishima, Sub-Manager.	

Chinnampo	S. Asō, Agent.	Mokpo	T. Kamejima, Agent.
Kunsan	M. Takekawa, „	Pyngyang	M. Harada, „
Gensan (Wonsan)	T. Nishikawa, „	Taiko	S. Izumi, „
Kaijō (Shogdo)	W. Yasukawa, „	Jōshin (Songchin)	K. Nishiyama, „

Branch in Manchuria.

Antōken (Antung) S. Kōno, Agent.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has Correspondents in the Principal Cities and Towns of the Empire, Formosa, Corea, and also several Correspondents abroad; and is able to give every facility for the transmission and collection of money.

Money received, at Call or Fixed Period, at Special Rates of Interest.
Current Accounts opened on Favourable Terms.
Every other description of Banking Business transacted.

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The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ld.

of

Tokyo, Japan.

Eighteenth Semi-Annual Report

(30th June, 1905.)

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Seoul, Korea. August 8 1905

Mr, Straigh.
The American Legation.
Seoul Korea.

Dear Sir;

Ihave great honor to write you. Will you kindly to order me The Stable work, Of which I visit you having The introduction recommended from Mr, Martelle (French). Since after that,I had gone to see you twice, But I am bitterly sorry could not see your Japanese as I take no my interpreter, Should you have decided to go elect in shortly farther I wish to have The order in respectfully. Should you allow my request have favorably received, I will endeavor to give you entire satisfaction and do The best of all my power.

Hoping this would kindly accepted to have your respect in your earliest convenience.

Belive me,

yours Truly.

S. J. Matsukawa

Sun Asai
Writer

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[1905]

Tokyo, August 14th.

My dear Isador-I hope you will forgive what the playwright calls "my long silence"but there has been a rush and a multiplicity of things here for some weeks past.My wife who reaches Seoul to-day will be able to make you understand why the t ought has been of other things.The fact is it is somewhat of a marvel to me that I have not cabled Associated "Darling I cannot reac home before eight" and written Eleanor:"Taft rrived at 7 this morning" .We were all simply shocked to hear of the the death of poor Dixey and beyond that to know how you and Mr.Morgan felt and what you both went through.please tell the minister how truly sympathetic we all feel here over the matter.I thank God for you old man when I think of the closeness of your call.For the Lord's sake my boy be careful about all that you eat and drink.You live in a land of pestilence and it goes very hard with a foreigner when he gets down. Stevens who arrived here several days ago has given us much of the storyand the papers have had references to it and the trouble with those Japanese bullies.I am sorry that you did not let the Marines get at that one devil-Hell is his home.

But my thoughts go back to the lady.I have been much worried over her trip and have wished many times that it was never undertaken but I feel better that s e is to-day within touch of you.Look after her the best you know old friend for she is everything to me now.I would give much to see you when she unfolds her little story of the quiet marriage and the unobserved wedding trip.Now that she is to return at once and go to America with me it may seem somewhat foolish but she will explain that we were up to a six months separation and there was nothing else to do.After all it seems to me that the principal thing

[8-14-05]

is that we are very happy,barring this separation,and that our friends should forgive us for letting them off on wedding presents.We have only told a few friends here and w ill not publish the fact until She arrives here.

There is nothing new about going home.Reuter has told Collins to come here for a powwow and Bobby left the army for Peking on the 2nd instant I presume he is now i Peking and that he will be here a w k or ten days hence.Strictly between us I believe they want Collins to relieve me but as they had previo sly promised Collins leave on Sept 1st he does not want to stay.Confidentially I have anotion he is to be married in America some time in October.If there is peace it will simplify everything but though I am naturally ready to quit here and hasten me to London,I am not keen and will let Collins and his people settle their question as they will.I tell you this so you will understand how the land lies.I am tentatively booking home on the Korea which sails about Sept 15 or 20 but that date is purely tentative-a moveable feast as the church says.I will advise you of the getaway.

I suppose news of the Taft party is not news.I might say however that the Japanese did wonders for them and the whole show was a very great success.Miss Roosevelt did her part very well and made a great big hit with both Japanese and foreigners.I never saw the Japanese crowds loosen in the manner they did this time-wild cheers and great crowds everywhere.

Things see saw back and forth at Portsmouth-one day it is all very pessimistic and the next very hopeful.The sticking points are

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territory and indemnity.I have some hope that there will be peace but am shy on inside information .It hard to tell whether the war party is really gaining power again in Russia or it is a bluff.

Within a couple of weeks I will make remittance to cover expenses incurred by you and Uchida and cover salaries for a few months-my balance has been running low and I have refrained from drawing for additional money for a time.

The old town is deserted and deadly quiet.The Griscoms senior and junior at at Chuzenji, the Wilsons are at Nzushi, the Millers at Nikko, Laughlin flits in and out of town, White is a week ender at the seaside, and while the genro keep a quorum at Yokohama with Dunn and Stevens added temporarily now, one or two of them are generally away. The Legations are generally deserted.Lindberg has gone home to see if the navy and throne are intact and Captain Hutchinson has also sailed for England.Marquis D'Adda is here again but I know not what he does. Ashead-Bartlett is lecturing in England.I heard from the Davises and Skull but Fox is silent.I wrote the Davises of your illness.Richmond Smith brought his book out in London, the American publishers proving too high priced.We had a burglar the other night-he took my watch, money, and proud safety stick-pin.Lady MacDonald has recovered from her illness and is in the country .Hohler is still an inspector of imperial railways and queer inns-I think he is working for the guide book people.Mrs Teusler has blood poisoning but is better.Dinwiddie went to America ten days ago-he is interesting American capital in Japan.

Please remember me kindly to Morga, Bostwick, Tommy Koen, Paddock, Uchida and any of the crowd that I know.Again do I solemnly give thanks for

[8-14-05]

your recovery.With all good wishes and thanks for your kindness to my wife I am

As ever

Martin Egan

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
SEOUL, KOREA.

August 23, 1905.

Willard D. Straight Esquire,
Vice Consul General of the United States,
Seoul, Korea.

Sir:-

1./ I have the honor to hand you enclosed the Certificate of your appointment as Vice Consul General of the United States at Seoul, transmitted to me on this date by His Excellency the American Minister to Korea, and to advise you that, in a despatch of yesterday's date addressed to the American Legation, the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs has duly recognized you in your official capacity.

I am, Sir:-
Your obedient servant,

Enos Saddock

Enclosure:-
1. As above.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I CERTIFY That Willard D. Straight, of New York, has been appointed Vice Consul General of the United States of America at Seoul, Korea, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that office, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Francis B. Loomis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and the 129th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Francis B Loomis

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Lake Chuzenji, Aug. 24, 1905.

My dear Straight:

Many thanks for your letter of the 15th instant from Shanghai. I am very much interested in what you tell me about the Chinese boycott of American goods and the part which the Japanese are alleged to be playing therein. Of course I have heard this suggested before and I may tell you that I even brought the matter to the attention of the Japanese Government and secured a vigorous denial. The Japanese Consul at Shanghai was instructed peremptorily to report on the matter and be careful. If there is anything in it I am confident

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that it is not supported in the slightest by the Government.

Thanks for your congratulations about "my appointment to Washington". Let me say at once that I have not been appointed to Washington and as far as I can see am very unlikely to be in the near future. It may come some day but I doubt if they will remove me from Japan now.

My wife and I are stopping with Mrs. Bronson at Lake Chuzenji just for a breath of fresh air. Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Laughlin are also with us, so we have quite a house party and it is very agreeable. The weather is cold and abominable but we manage to have a good time.

The work in our Legation is practically nil owing to the fact that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is in Portsmouth and the man who replaces him is afraid to take up the smallest matter. The centre of interest is in America and not here.

With renewed thanks for your note, believe me

Very sincerely yours

Lloyd Griscom.

W. S. Straight, Esq.,
etc. etc. etc.
American Legation,
Seoul, Korea.

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[1905]

TEL NO 1390 SHIMBASHI.

24, FUKIDE CHO,
SHIBA, TOKYO.

August 25th.

My dear Straight-The enclosed turned up in the last mail making me damned angry and tempting me to send it back to Mr.James William Shea. I personally do not care whether you owe the New UTHICA Hotel nothing or four million dollars but it is galling to place a man in the attitude of a collector toward his best friends.I thought of writing the office an official letter telling them what I thought of you and asking them to pay the money and charge it to me but then thinks I maybe there is some mistake and the bill is incorrect.I would suggest that whatever the situation you write both James William Shea and Colonel Diehl explaining the situation for Shea speaks of the State Department and Col Diehl is our sub chief and these are things we always want to keep right on.Col Diehl's address is care Associated Press,Chicago. I hope you are very well.Am awfully sorry you were not in Seoul when the girl arrived.I will remit to cover Uchida's pay and the telegraphic disbursements within about twelve ofr fifteen days.I am very grateful to Mr.Morgan and everybody for all the kindnesses to Eleanor and if I can reciprocate here at home or in London I am to be given the chance.

Very truly

Hunter Egan

[enclosed 8-25-05]

THE NEW ITHACA HOTEL.

Ithaca, N. Y., 1905

M ? W D Straight

To J. A. & J. H. CAUSER, Dr.

1902 Rooms 6 days	from Sept 1 = 21 6	
Extra Meals	10	
Meals to Room	Sept 20 Brot Back	20 70
Wines, etc.		
Cigars		
Telegrams		
Messengers		
Washing		
Carriages		
Baggage Express		
Baths		
Cash		
Received Payment,		

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[enclosed 8-25-05]

JAMES WILLIAM SHEA
Columbian Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 19th, 1905.

Associated Press,
New York

Dear Sirs:-

I am informed by the Department of State that you have in your employ as correspondent at Newchwang, or some such point in Manchuria, an American by the name of W.D. Straight.

Friends of mine, managers of the New Ithaca Hotel, Ithaca, N.Y., have an account for board against this party, of which enclosed is a copy.

I know from my experience with the high calibre of men in your service that they would not intentionally jump a biard bill, and undoubtedly this account is the result of an oversight upon Mr. Straight's part.

May I trouble you to forward this letter with enclosed account to him.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J.W. Shea

Attorney at law.

[1905]

August 31, 1901.

Colonel Charles S. Diehl,
Assistant General Manager,
The Associated Press,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Egan has forwarded the letter from the Attorney for the New Ithaca Hotel which you sent him. I am extremely sorry that you have been troubled with this matter. That you may have no false impression of my position I beg to enclose my reply to Mr. Shea, which I think, will be self-explanatory.

Thanking you for forwarding the account, I am,

Yours very truly,

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August 31 , 1905 .

James William Shea Esq. ,
Columbian Building ,
Washington , D. C.

Dear Sir :-

Your letter of July 19th. has been forwarded to me by Colonel Diehl of the Associated Press . With regard to the account enclosed therein I would say that in the month of September 1901 , not 1902 , I boarded at the New Ithaca Hotel . At that time Mr. Causer was making extensive alterations and improvements and I informed him that I had a piece of tapestry , which had been given me in settlement for an for an advertisement in one of the journals published by the students of Cornell University . I suggested that this might be of some value to him , and that if it was we could call our accounts "square ". Mr. Causer replied that he would look at the tapestry and in case it suited him such an arrangement would be satisfactory to him . On that understanding I left the tapestry at the Hotel . A month later I left Ithaca and having heard nothing further from Mr. Causer , considered the matter settled .

$75.00

[8-31-05]

In the autumn of 1902 I received a letter from my family , enclosing a note from Mr. Causer in which he requested payment for a "Bad debt " . He had never submitted a bill to me . I wrote him at once and offered to settle the account on the return of the tapestry . Since that time , now something over two years, I have had no word from him .

My original offer , I can only repeat . When the tapestry is returned to me , I shall take great pleasure in settling this bill .

Yours very truly ,

The Willard Straight Papers at Cornell University

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SEOUL CLUB.

No. /30.

YEN 25

No. One Hundred Thirty

This is to certify *that*
Mr. Willard D Straight
is the owner of ONE ORDINARY SHARE of Twenty-five Yen in the capital stock of the Seoul Club. This Certificate is transferable.

In witness whereof the President and Treasurer of the Club have affixed their signatures this
Second *day of*
September, 1905

R. Elliott
Treasurer

Ceci est pour certifier *que*
M. Willard D. Straight
est possesseur d' UNE ACTION ORDINAIRE de Vingt-cinq Yens du capital social du Cercle de Seoul. Ce Certificat est transmissible.

En foi de quoi le Président et le Trésorier du cercle ont apposé leurs signatures ce Second
jour de Septembre, 1905

Arthur Caddock
President

The authorized Capital is ¥ 10,000, in 400 shares of ¥ 25 each, and this share is one of the 200 issue of 200 shares.

Le Capital autorisé est de 10,000 yens divisé en 400 actions de 25 yens chacune, et cette action est une des 200 actions de la 1re EMISSION.

Cert. Seoul Club

PAUL R. REYNOLDS,
No. 70 Fifth Avenue,
Representative of
WM. HEINEMANN,
ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO.,
Of London.

Telephone,
3403 GRAMERCY.

Cable Address,
"CARBONATO NEW YORK."

New York, September 7, 1905

Miss Hazel Straight,
Oswego, N.Y.

Dear Madam:

RED BEARDED JUSTICE by Willard Straight has been declined by Collier, Everybody's, American Illustrated Magazine, New York Herald, It is so painful in tone that I do not think it can be sold and I herewith return it to you.

With thanks for letting me see it, believe me,

Very truly yours,

Paul R. Reynolds
P.R.

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CLAUDE BRAGDON ARCHITECT
104 105 CUTLER BUILDING ROCHESTER N.Y

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 12

1 9 0 5

My dear Mr. Straight,

I was delighted to hear from you again, after so long an interval. Only the other day I was reminded of you by seeing your excellent article in The Nation. I suppose you rejoice that the terrible war is over, as we are doing here in America.

I have a long tale of woe about those drawings of yours, the long and short of which is that they are still reposing in my drawer, after an adventurous career.

Mr. Cutler first promised to buy them, and then went down to New York and bought a lot of poor expensive trash instead. I exhibited them at the Mechanic's Institute where they attracted a lot of favorable attention, and Mr. Pond, the head of the department was eager to have the Institute buy them, as an example to pupils in the figure classes, but the Board would'nt put up the funds. Next I peddled them ar

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around to the magazines. All the art editors said no end of nice things, but the difficultie of process reproduction seemed to deter them. I could have disposed of some of them singly, but it seemed to me that the set was too good to be broken. I now await your further instructions. I still think there is a chance o of selling them to the Institute, and as it open to-day, I'll see Mr. Pond again about it.

Yes, I've been busy spoiling the sky line of my native place. I took a little trip to Boston the other day and lunched with Cram. He's writing a book on Japanese architecture. He told me to get "Ideals of the East" , by Kokakura, (I'm not sure about the spelling) and I'm enjoying it very much.

I envy you your first hand knowledge of these wonderful people. I'm glad if I had any hand in sending you over there, for I'm sure that side of the world's scales will tip down from now on.

No more to-day, as its busy Monday morning.

With gindest regards and best wishes,

Yours
Louise Bradley

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Schoellkopf - K. J.

Seoul , Korea ,

Sept. 17th., I905 .

My dear Henry :-

A very wte and bedraggled letter came in this morning which after some trouble , I made out to be from you . The contents were rather difficult to decipher , but after some hours of hard labor , I managed to glean a few of your brilliant thoughts from the mass of salted literature . The epistle had been in a shipwreck off Mokpo and was one of the few saved I understand . We have had one dispatch from the State Depart ment but you would not have recogni zed it as very much in the way of an official document . There were no lives lost as I ~~understand~~ . ~~understand it~~ , but there was very beautiful young lady who came out to be married to a Missionary Buck from P ingyang , who was nearly drowned . She was fair to look upon and it would have been sad had the wavves claimed her .

Your letter about your initial experience in the Office came just before my return from Shanghai , ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ where I had been for a few days buying various things and incidentally nearly sweltering to death . That may be redundant but it's true . Since my return we have been tremendously busy for your distinguished fellow citizen General MacArthur has been here and we have had the "Baltimore " and her officers .

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The Emperor gave lunches and things and the Legation had dinners Then they pulled out and I have been trying since ~~then~~ to put things into shape for the Minister's return for we have never , since we arrived , been really settled . There have always been ragged edges somewhere . But now Good Lord , we have the Princess Alice and her suite coming , the Harrimans the next week and I dont know who along the same line a little later , but I should judge from the geometrical progression that only the Presidemt , crowned heads from the Great Powers and Biblical characters can now compete .

I dont know whether you want my sage opinion on the Peace or not , but I'd like to state right here that I am tickled to death , and that I beleive that the World and sentimentalists like yourself will one of these days realize that when you heard Kaneko's honeyed words you were liable for the purchase of gilt bricks . The people of Japan have been fooled . They ~~ha~~ have shown the World what they think about the Government . They have been led by the nose and made to beleive that all was fair and fine , that their resources were unlimited that they had never suffered a reverse , that the nation could borrow forever . The whole fabric that curtained the populace from the Rulers was lie woven . The people have xxxxx lost life and money . They are ignorant . Their ignorance was one of the forces that obliged the government to make war , their ignorance was played upon and in the enthusiasm that resulted

[7-17-05]

you will find one of the most potent factors in Japan's success ad ignorance again , discovering that it has been ~~played upon~~ taken advantage of turns and rends the Government that led it to xxxxxxxxx victory .

Before Komura left Japan ? I am firmly convinced that he knew the concessions that Japan would be willing to xxxxx make to have peace . He said to someone as the Minnesota steamed out of harbor under a shower of fireworks . " We are like the rockets . We go off with a flash , but we will come back like the stick . " He knew then what he must do . The hitch in negotiations was really due , I beleive , to Japan's attempt to call the Russian bluff if bluff there was . Komura found that the Czar would still fight , so he yielded . Frederick Palmer has just come back from Manchuria and he tells me that he is convinced that the Japanese could not go on . They are today practically where they were when I was in the north four months ago . They have made no advance . Do you presume that it was because they did' nt want to ? Are you a beleiver in the magnanimity of the Mikado ? Come to Korea and see the rapacity of his minions where there is no one to interfere . See the the real Yellow man . Not the pleasant fellow you meet at Harvard , not the very likeable one I knew in Tokyo , in the Foreign Office . but the real Jap . The kind there are pretty nearly thrty nine millions of . Some of them I admire and respect and am fond of , but you are bound to judge by results and not by Fujiyama , the geisha girl ~~and~~ at the Maple Club and

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[9-17-05]

dwarf-ed pine .

However , that has nothing to do with Miss Roosevelt who is coming here with General Co rbin , Admiral Train and the Lord knows how many others , . They arrive on Tuesday . Seoul , the Imperial portion of it, is simply a'tingle . The ~~Emerp~~ Emperor is going to do great stunts here . He wanted to do more but we kissed him off . Imperial honors only for this party. The reception he gave the Japanese Prince Fushimi , which was more or less to order , like the special dishes at the end of the menu , which the waiter scowls when you give him . But this is the real thing . Hot special musical dinner with no ten minute waits . He has the German lady who has taken Miss Sontagg's place , reburnishing the Palace . That is the foreign one . She is laying awful carpets made in Germany , that smell like Bool's store room . There are beautiful white and gold e chairs with upholstering in green and yellow and vermillion . two or three iron beds steads and the Lord knows what all . In this Palace Admiral Train will slepp and the Corbins also . Miss Roosevelt stays in the Legation and I hope that it doesnt rain for if it does shell be drownded for the place leaks s badly .

The best of all is , the story of why Fushimi did'nt get the Imperia coach . When he was expected the Emperor sent word to one Tommy Koen , American , ex - oiler on a tramp steamer and now Enginneer to the Palace , to gum the game . This Tommy did . He stole the springs from the Gilded coach of state and all the brass nuts form the o ther Imperial carriages .

[9-17-05]

Hassegawa , Commander of the Japanese Fo rces in Korea went to have a look . Sure enough the carriages could'nt be used . Where had all these things gone . " Why damn it, General the Koreans stole all the br ass in the place , you know what theives they are . The carriage spring meantime being in Mr. Koen's forge being nicely bur ned and deprived of it's red and gold pa int . The General saw that that too ~~wasxhxipxxxxxx~~ hopeless / so he took Fushiimi in his own barouche .

Now however , as the Emperor is making a great play for American sympathy , he decided to let Miss Roosevelt use the Ship of State . Mr Koen being an American , with a slight knowledge of the English language , one of the vocabularies that needs combing every morning ~~xxxxxx~~ was appointed as Imperial Equerry and Master of Horse and told off to greet the Princess at the Station . Koen having spent his life on the bounding wave, knew all about horses , or anything else that rocked . He went to the stables and found a pair of blacks . There were only three pair left . All the others that had been purchased by His Majesty at the time he thought he was going to have a Jubillee , but didnt because the Crown Prince had small pox and all the I mperial funds had been lavished in preparations therefore so that they had nothing left withn which to carry out the main programme , had been eaten by hungry stable men . Mr. Koen took out the blacks and one of the number two Imperial coaches , and paraded through the city

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followed by buglers . These were to be used on the day of Miss Roosevelt's arrival and he wanted to get the horses into shape . There were beautiflu red unifroms and liveries . They selected three or four men who had been to Shaghd or somewhere and who thought they knew something about driving . But when they tried on the uniforms they found that it was no go and so had toxxxxxx find other coachmen and footmen whom the liveries would fit . Yesterday I went out and snapshotted the outfit for His Majesty . The schema was to have a squad of Korean Cavalry escort Miss Roosevelt to the Legation . The Korean Army to be lined up along the route and fire salutes as she passed . But Paddock stopped that for the Korean cavalry can only stick on by hanging on to the pommels of their daddles and at any function are always sure to fall off while their ponies invaiably run waway . Thus are we deprived of the special circus Parade . It's really a shame . For it would have been the greatest thing of it's kind that Sagi the Emperor of Korea ever perpetrated

Koen will be disonsoalte for he had counted much on saying to Miss Roosevelt " I done it " .

More of the party anan . It will be a good show anyway.

I have had hardly any word from Mrs . Davis myself . It's not my fault either . The more I think of it the more I want to get home to you all next year . I've been out long enough for once I think . But once at home it will be the next boat back I presume .

Yours ever , with best wishes ,

Willard Straight

2 Cards from Typewriting. Letter from the other through.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
SEOUL, KOREA.

The programme of reception for Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Arrived on September I9th., at 7. P. M., I905. Sunday.
Audience on September 20th., at I2. M., I905. Wednesday
Imperial tiffin on September 20th., at I2.30 P. M., I905. Thursday.
Palace tiffin on September 2Ist., at I2. M. , I905. with Lady One. Sunday.
The U. S. Legation garden party, on September 2Ist., at 5. P. M., I905. Sunday.
Prince Wi-Yang's garden party at Chang-tuk palace, on September 22nd., at I2.30. M. , I905. Friday
American missionaries reception, on September 22nd., at 3.30 P. M., I905. - the Van Salderen ride, & Korean Military Band. Friday
Hagoki Tiffin. Friday
Ride electric car, on September 23rd., at 4. P. M., I905. Saturday.
Van Salderen's dentist.
Ride on horse back, on September 25th., at 4. P. M. , I905. Sunday not Monday.
25th Monday Miss Young Chinese Minister.
Ride on electric car to the Queen's tomb, on September 27th., at 4. P. M. , I905. Wednesday.
Audience for farwell, on September 28th., at I2. M., I905.
Leave on September 30th., at 7.30. A. M., I905. Special train.

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[1905]

Oriental
Palace Hotel

MURAOUR & DEWETTE.
Proprietors.

Yokohama. Sept. 24th 190

Dear Straight :

I carried my hoodoo straight through to Yokohoma. Mrs. Palmer broke it, for I saw my first sunny day for twenty the day after my arrival . I have been staying here in order to get some dental work done and am getting up to Tokyo for a week or ten days to-morrow where I will see some of the people that you know.

It took me three days to reach Fusan . We drew up for the first night at a station about a hundred miles from Seoul after a snails progress during the day . There was nothing but a second class car by way of sleeping accomodations and this was crowded with the island pioneers whose quality you have tasted in Seoul . However I found a place on a mat at the Japanese postmasters! The next day I was overtaken by Mr. Knapp of the Yokohoma advertiser, his sub-editor and a clergyman travelling with them. Mr. Knapp is writing a folder for the Sanyo Railway Co. to be used on the tourist. Once at Fusan the way was clear . I crossed on the new Iki Maru --the so-called "ferry" - which the Sanyo Railway has put on between Mojii and Fusan. From Mojii I went straight through on a Sanyo sleeping car to Tokyo between noon of one day and midnight of the next .

At Hiroshima who should break into the car but one Robert Collins homeward bound on three months leave , confident of his ability to spend some of the hard earned increment of his tour at the front and not feeling overmuch the cares of state . With him was Frazer . Collins had gone from peking to Newchwang and there he nad Frazer had taken a transport to Ujiina . At Hiroshima they found Captain Lynch who you will remember as our Medcial attache with the Second Army . We made a prty of it for the rest of the journey . I saw Collins off to America on the Tartar the first boat he could catch . He is a little worried lest the cable cars on Broadway will run over him and he bought a new hat and a new trunk and vowed that he would attack the oyster crop immediately on arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Egan went on the Korea on the 17th inst with the Taft party . She was quite ill before she left . Henry Satow is now the A.P. He is very angry with the police for the way that they used their swords on the mob , but does not recommend

[9-24-05]

the assasination of Komura . Many Japanese do quite seriously . Here, perhaps , we see a reversion to type.

The police never used their revolvers on the mob . They carved . Cold steel is no doubt the natural weapon of this people .

The night that the Home Minister's house was destroyed caricatures of Roosevelt were displayed in the streets and there was talk among the mob that when they had finished with the Home Minister's house they would attack the American Legation. However , they did not . There is still a guard of Japanese soldiers at our legation. Unquestionably there is good deal of feeling against The President and Americans generally as being responsible for the failure of Japan to get an indemnity. Apparently the Japanese government is only too glad to find any scapegoat . Meanwhile it might tell the simple truth that the cost of the war was becoming so great and Linevitch was showing himself so strong that peace was imperative. My own opinion from what I can learn is that the President's whole attitud was most impartial and that the Japanese plenipotenteries decieved him --so the shoe is on the other foot . Up to the moment of the Japanese volte face he believed that Japan would not give way and he was trying to bring the Russians to compromise. When he failed the Japanese suddenly slumped . Thinking Japanese are beginning to realize that peace was necessary . But the masses think that they have been robbed by the foreign powers again ; or by their government ; or somebody at any rate . Haven't they won victories from the start ? Haven't they played the game according to these foreign Marquis of Queensbury instead of the old Hari-kiri rules ? And don't foreigners fight for money and get it when they win! The rickshaw men thought that they would get a few yen apiece officially disavowed and they are severely disppointed. There have been no peace banzai's . Everywhere you feel the depression of all classes. You feel too that they are a little sore on the foreigners . There has been more corruption in the war than most people imagined, I am told, and when Parliament meets there is bound to be some exposures .

Morrison and McKenzie Wallace left Portsmouth in a huff with the Japanese , I am told. They trusted to the Japanese for news and up to the last moment the Times declared that the Conference would end in failure and the Japanese would not budge from their position about Saghalien and the indemnity . Meanwhile the other correspondents had been taking their pointers from de Witte and they were optimistic , even named the terms before they were officially announced and scored of course. After His Korean articles Morrison must feel that one who tries to be friend of the Japanese must bear a heavy cross. In the American press there has been a change of sentiment in favor of Russia and against Japan . Apparently the American sense of the "square deal" did not like the curio vender's way of naming a price and then backing down in a jump ; nor did they like the secretive ways of the plenipotentiaries . However I can write you better about this when I reach America.

I have seen nobody in Tokyo yet but I will next week and then I will write you another letter which will have lots of personal news . We have not decided yet whether we will go by Suez or the Pacific. Anyway, we shall spend a week or ten days

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[9-24-09]

in Tokyo making a "look-see." The Grand Hotel is still here and so is the bay and the harbor and the baldheaded man in Lane and Crawfords'.

I had one of the best times ever at the Legation --the which I shall never forget . I hope that it stopped raining for the Princess and that the Garden Party was not only ~~xxxxxiixxffxirx~~ a "swell affair " as they say but that it was held in th the garden. My very best to Paddock .

Hastily Yours,

Frederick Palmer

The Empress of Korea has -

Seen Alice come to Blackwell's
Run with a white arm.
Obeyed rippled up words sat in thunder and
strewed flowers on the ground.
Her subjects of the country has -
Her ~~Crown Prince & the~~
heart and blood and came.
Her crown Princes, Ministers and all
Turned out when Alice came.
Regents did the Treasury wide -
~~The Japs~~
The peaceful painted flags -
~~Her Little Boys~~
~~Soldiers~~ guards, Treasures
~~Each Part~~ so welcome Alice and Her such
~~Cunning Kitty quickly~~ Cried
~~Puts Big Gladness Rags~~ —
Flies on Her.

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October 3rd. 1905 .

My dear Palmer :-

Very many thaks for your most interesting letter concerning the troubles in Japan and the effect of liquor on Robert Collins . The same I imagine will use up all the red paint in his colour box before he gets more than half way across the continent . He deserves it for he certainly had a long seige of it in Manchuria and Peking after all does not offer any very great inducements to those who seek the "Wine" .

The Roosevelt party came saw and conquered . They had audiences with His Majesty of all the Koreas , and were treated with more consideration than has ever been shown visiting royalty before . At the first luncheon the Emperor brought Miss Roosevelt in on his arm and sat at the same table with her . The Crown Prince also officiated at a plate and another Imperil figurehead the one he went to the Coronation , Yi Yong was among those present . The rest of us were at smaller tables sandwiched in with prominient Korean oficials who by special order of the Emepror had many of them got themselves into European clothes for the first time and who certainly did look and from their appearance feel like Hell . Many of the old goats had eveidently been forded to borrow for their clothes were long and short and anything but as they should have been .

[10-3-05]

- 2 -

It was a strange andwonderful sight to see Miss Roosevelt on the Emepror's arm or rather he on hers as they came into the Banqueting Hall which looked more like a boarding house parlour than anything elese . We had a Korean chow and the Senator burned his face by leaving hisspoon too near the charcoal heart of the soup plate . Here they gave usall little silver cups with a gold one for Miss Roosevelt . Then there were tiffin at the East Palace , a fine old park way on the other side of the city . Miss Roosevelt had luncheon with the Palace ladies whih again was an innovation and then one night the Korean Military Band came in . This was one of the most interesting performances of all . There were about fifty peices all told and they made the weirdest and most awesome noise I ever heard shrieks and the tumming of tom toms , the shrill notes of the flute and the rolling of a base horn . The the kisangs , the Korean dancing girls did their stunts in the courtyard , the warrior dance etc etc .

Of course the most interestingpart of the visit was the part which the Japanese tried to pay therein . From the time the party arrived in Chemulpo , and even before they tried their dirty work . In the first palce they attempted to put eve every obstacle in the way of Miss Roosevelt's having the use of the Imperial car . This belonged to the Emperor and they asked refused at first to let him have it saying that they did'nt have time enought to make it ready etc. Then they claimed that Miss Roosevel was not royalty , to which the Koreans replied that

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Marquis Ito wasnt either . To this the Japanese said that the car was theirs anyway . Then it seems that some of the minor people at the Departments tried to prevent the officials hanging American flags and Korean flags crossed over their gateways . In Chemulpo , the Japanese Consul tried to run the welcome . He boarded the "Ohio" w ich brought Miss Roosevelt before Morgan who had crossed on the "Slava " had had time to get over to her . Then he tried to butt in and bring the party ashore when the Koreans who were the real hosts , had furnished their Customs launch for the ppurpose . When I went out with Morgan who hadof course come on shore and the started outon the Korean launch to meet Miss Roosevelt , Kato , the Consul , having been told that we thoguht that our launch wouldprobbly do the trick , never theless went out and went on board before Mr. Morgn could arrive . His boat being the faster.

There were many other incidents . I dont think that the Japanese imagined that we were making any political play t ough they may have thought so . I m more inclined to think that they were principally afraid of the xxxxxxx effect that the visit would have on the Koreans . These people are looking for straws jus now and the Roosevelt trip looked like a life preserver to their jaundiced imaginations . This the Japanese tried to get around by appearing to be doing the entertaining themselves . Naturally they couldn't work any con game of that sort . Their actions were such that any feelings that I may have had before are much more so . The littleness of it all Not feeling strong enough even to let this poor people , whom t

whom , a Baron Kaneko says they are going to regard and treat as an inferior race , have their own little party . They could not bear to see any one but themselves do anything . They were not content to stand by and laught at the footless things these poor devil s were inclined to do , but had to force themselves in every where and at all times .

I m sending you herewith two pictures , one taken in the East Palace with all the Korean Officials , Miss Roosevelt was ill and at home playing nurse but ll the others were there . The second is one th t was taken here in the Legation and gives the whole party except Senator Newlands . You might be hle to use these I should think . I will send you any snaps that turn out well . I m not very sure of my self on that xxxxx camera yet . But will try to get results .

I trust that Mrs . Palmer is quite well by this time .

With best wishes ,

Yours sincerely ,

The Willard Straight Papers at Cornell University

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Octob r IOth. , I905 .

My dear Henry :-

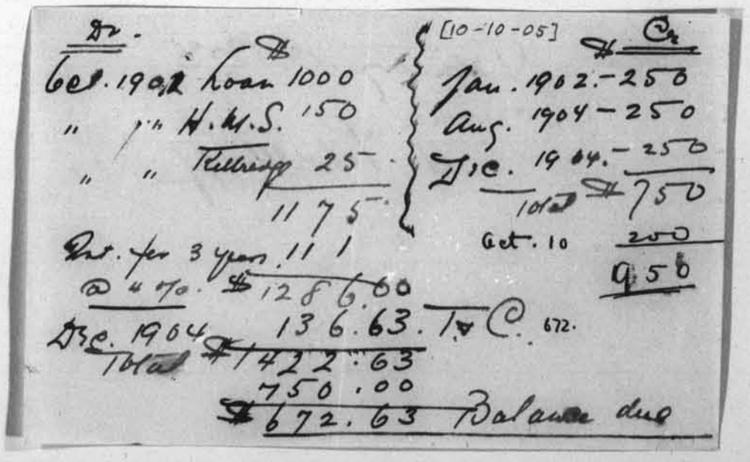
Enclosed I m sending you a very tardy and belated cheque . I m thouroughly ashamed of myself for I had a vague idea that I had sent you something since December last . It would seem not however . As I make out from your last receipt the account stands as follows .

Balance due December I904	$ 672.63
Interest at 4 I year	26.91
Total	699.54
Less remittance	200.00
Blance due	499.54

499.54
.04 2
19.98 16
19.98
499.54
19.98
519.92

I shall try and send the remainder on in the next or two.

However to speak of the latest , we had the Princess here for some ten days and after she had gone the Harrimans came . I went with Miss Roosevelt and the party to Fusan and saw them safely aboard their ship . The daar people could never have managed to get out of the country otherwise for of all the irresponsible gangs I have ever seen they were the leadrs absolutely . They reached Japan safely I beleive for I transferred to one Gillette , Congressman from Mass/ who as Mrs. Newlands writes had his New England conscience roused and really took over the situation . Senator Newlands was the worst of the lot . I'll write you the inner history later , how I heard two men plead for their country to one who really had the power to help them . At present I m trying to clear off numberless things after the recent flood of the



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[10-12-05]

Oriental
Palace Hotel

MURAOUR & DEWETTE.
Proprietors.

Yokohama, _____ 190

Dear Mr. Straight:- These photographs do excellent- but please do please don't ever let anyone see the ones of "Jack" in my dress but absolutely destroy them. I don't think my family would ever forgive me. My bloomers the knickers and astride the steerdeck and at a quarter to seven! Ching Sang came out beautifully in some of them. I am sure you will be sorry to learn that he had a fall this morning and cut his poor right arm- he can't do anything with it now- I am sending him to Dr. Smith's hospital- but he will be all right in a few days. Thank you again for the photographs & also for being so kind to us.

Yokohama, _____ 190

We hear that Mr. Harriman is ill and we are all fearfully jealous. I wish Mr. Straight & I formed Mary H. into a syndicate. I wish I had time to go to Nikko with him- but we leave at 7 this evening & Mrs. Straight & I are sending the Admiral & Mrs. Train & Capt. Roy Miller a cable. Good-bye again for the photographs & also for being so kind to us.

Sincerely yours,
Alice Desha Roosevelt.

Thursday October 12th 1905.

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THE ARTESIAN WATER USED IN THIS HOTEL IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

THE ITHACA HOTEL

THE LANGWELL
ELMIRA, N. Y.
UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

Ithaca, N. Y., 10/26 1905

J. A. & J. H. CAUSER, PROPRIETORS.

Mr T D Straight
Dear Sir
Your communication & ob Mr Shea forwarded & us & the only way we can arrange & pay for your tapestry without charges & without a great deprive & you is & remit your bill at once & we shall express tapestry without a C.O.D. charge.
Trusting you will give this your immediate attention & save us further trouble

THE ARTESIAN WATER USED IN THIS HOTEL IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

THE ITHACA HOTEL

THE LANGWELL
ELMIRA, N. Y.
UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

Ithaca, N. Y., 10/26 1905

J. A. & J. H. CAUSER, PROPRIETORS.

We remain
Respectfully
Ja & Jn H Causer

The Willard Straight Papers at Cornell University

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FRANK B. NOYES,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES H. TAYLOR,
BOSTON GLOBE.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

H. H. CABANISS,
AUGUSTA (GA) CHRONICLE.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

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M. H. de YOUNG, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.
CHARLES H. GRASTY, BALTIMORE EVENING NEWS.
A. P. LANGTRY, SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) UNION.
W. R. NELSON, KANSAS CITY STAR.

The Associated Press.

GENERAL OFFICE,

195 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

October 26th, 1905

Mr. Willard Straight,
c/o American Legation,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Straight:-

I have your letter written at Shanghai on August 15th, and in reply will say that the custom of carrying "mail" stories in the service of The Associated Press has practically ceased. Exceptions to this rule do occur, and our allies of the Reuter service frequently use mailed matter, but the general attitude of this organization can be conveyed by the statement that what is worth carrying is worth cabling. Our wires are worked to the limit of their capacity and it is naturally difficult to find space and time on them for extended mail stories that in the case of Korea would be at least four weeks old. You might from time to time send us letters dealing with general conditions for if they cannot always be used they will be valuable in keeping our office informed as to the situation there. It might be well to bear in mind that we generally refrain from touching political topics. We are interested

[10-26-05]

(W. S. # 2)

alone in news of general importance and desire always to handle the facts of an event properly grouped and plainly written. Naturally there are occasions when purely political conditions become so acute that they become news, and such news we want. The Orient has been and will probably continue to be the scene of much international politics but we are only concerned in particular moves and events of sufficient importance to claim general attention. We never make charges or conduct campaigns or crusades or use our wires for promotion of any cause whether political, national or commercial. The Chinese boycott incident or rather certain features of it will serve to illustrate . We were interested in the story because it made important news and handled everything of importance about it that we could obtain. Early in the story it was charged at Shanghai that emissaries of Japan had instigated the boycott. This serious charge came from no definite source and there were apparently no known facts or established circumstances upon which it could be based or proved. We were therefore estopped from handling that feature of the story except as a report that was in circulation on the China Coast. If convincing evidence of the truth of the charge had been forthcoming from any reliable source it would have been in line of duty to have handled the facts as they developed. We understand

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(W.S. # 2)

here that considerable feeling exists among a section of the foreign residents in Korea against the policy of Japan and the manner in which it is being introduced and enforced and I hardly need to say that we must exercise the greatest care in reporting news events there. We must be impartial always, but there is little danger of transgression in that respect, if we stick to facts and avoid comment. Do not permit me to argue you into timidity or over-caution - a reasonable amount of thought, care and discretion will carry you through. Bear in mind always that we want only the news. Send us what your judgment dictates, and from time to time we will tell you whether we are getting too much or too little.

Sincerely yours,

Melville E. Stone

General Manager.

Seoul , Korea ,

November , 1st. , 1905 .

My dear Mr . Bragdon :-

I was very much pleased to hear from you after such a long silence and trust that in the future there may be a letter en passant Japan , for that's the way they come and go , just for the sake of the man in the Post Office who wants to learn English , if for no other reason . I m rather pleased than otherwise to hear that no hing has been done as yet about the sale and trust that the matter willstill be in status quo when you receive this same epistle. Mrs. Griscom the very charming Misstress of the American Legation in Tokyo , last year made me promise that I would do twelve Asiatics for her , in the same style of drwaing colour etc. as those that you now hold , and inasmuch as I have not done one single thing , I should be delighted to have the earlier and I imagine better efforts . So if you would kindly send them back again I shall be even more in your debt , for I am very glad that they were put on exhibition last year , thanks to you .

I m almost ashamed to write of drawing and the developements thereof , I cannot bear to talk of such sacred things for between office labors and the management of a household and architecting for a lot of repairs that are being done I have had no time . At present too I am under the blight of book making and hve an idea that "Japan in Ko rea" would be of interest . So the pencil will mke way for the pen I&M

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afraidand who knows with what shocking results . I am however convinced that no one has eve approached this Korean problem from the right standpoint . Your ten minutes to get acquainted with the situation artist has come with a number of preconcieved notions , the most preposterous of which is that the Koreans are a serious people , and then proceeded to throw dust in the eye of the public , an epidemic of his own blindness . The working out of Russian of Chinese and more than any other of Japanese policy is the real interest , the Korean sings a very small tenor and has'nt hardly a speaking part . He's principally secenery .

The native idea of reform is well illustrated by the pet scheme of one Min Yong Whan , late Ambassador to the Coronation of the Czar , Minister to Washington and to Paris and the Lord knows what all besides . After close study of Occidental conditions he decided that the one thing necessary to com letely emancipate his benighted Lad from the slavery to their false notions and their senseless reverence for the past would be to import a troupe of French Actresses and start a Seoul Opera . Thiswouldindeed open up a new era . It probably wouldhave done so , but it might have surprised His Majesty who influenced by the representations of his trusted henchman had a propriated 100,000 yen for the project . A Frenchman was xxxxxx engaged to arrange evrything and although they had been advised that it would scarcely be necessary to provide any special building for the ladies as most of them would doubtless be able to make som mutually satisfactory arrangement with the foreign residents of Seoul the Emperor was bent upon building a fine palace for their benifit . Then someone made away with the 100000 yen and the scheme fell through . But that was the xxix plan suggested

by a man who even today is considered one of the leading lights in the political world . The stories of projects for Museums Model farms , the machinery for which was bought in Russia where every single article had had to pay 100 % duty from Germany and England . Once started the money appropriated was seen finished and then these desciples of the New Learning were anxious to turn to something else that would be equally profitable to themselves . Such is reform in Korea .

Our days at present seem to be numbered for the Japanese are making every effort to have the Foreign Legations withdrawn as they are anxious to declare a Protectorate . Thisseems to be the inly solution of the problem for the Koreans themselves are quite hopeless and although I am afraid that all the promises made by "The Wonderful Little People " regarding the benifits tha their rule will bring the natives will fade into the dim distance whenever such empty wordsmay be contrary to their own interests the last state in any case could be no worse than the first for centuries of oppr ssion have not prepared the people ofthe peninsula for even a measurable comprehension of what good government means .

With repeated thanks and best wishes ,

believeme ,

Yours sincerely ,

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Schoell Kopf - K.J

This is a Diplomatic Dispatch
Unfurnished

Seoul , Korea ,

November 14 , 1905 .

My dear Henry ;-

Heres where you get a whole lot of diary . However I trust that you'll find it interesting and as it's History I must write it and if I did that I'd have no time to send a word to you as seems befitting at this time .

Marquis Ito has arrived in Kor ea . For a week we have been having rumours of all sorts about his mission and the Koreans as usal are in a blue funk . Some time ago they made a bluff at wanting to take advantage of a clause in our treaty with them which provides that in case they are oppressed by a third power the Government of the United States must use its good offices whatever those are , to arrange an amicable settlement . The Emperor tried when Senator Newlands and Miss Roose_velt were here to get us to do something . His idea of course was some sort of a backstairs proceeding such as he used with the Russians and with the Japanese in the good old days when he was balancing the one power against the other . He hasnt the nerve in the first place nor the honest intention in the second to enable him or to make him wish to deal with the situation directly . Hes afraid that if he were to come out openly and say that the Japanese were maltreating his countrymen as they certainly are ., the W. L. P. would raise the devil with them as they certainly would . So he does the other thing sends a special embassy to Tokyo congratulting the Mikado on the successful termination of the war on the one hand and a secret agent to the American Legation , not to mentin

the half dozen that have gone to America and to Europe on the other to complain of Japanese atrocities . He has spent at least fifty thousand dollars in financing a lot of irresponsible damn fools who have started out to Save Korea and work their own graft to the limit . You'll be hearing in the papers about one Hurlbert in a short time .He went to see the President . He's a school teacher and an honest man and a clever one but by a long stay in Korea and a lack of contact with a virile race deluded into the belief that these people are worth trying to help . He had four thousand given him and took his wife and four children with him to help save the nation . Its a fine mission that , to save a nation especially when you find it profitable financially and are able to save your travel ing expenses home at the same time . As I started to tell you before I ran off into the introduction , the Emperor was advised by the Senator to engage the services of an international lawyer and to make a dignified protest . This didnt please him and nothing more was said until two days ago when he sent in word that he had a letter that he wanted sent to the President . Morgan refused to have anything to do with it for Ito had arrived and the chances were ten to one that in the same breath he had sent a message to the Japanese saying that they could have anything that they wanted . That would be his game , then hed sit on the side lines and see us fight it out . Ito presented his credentials and the Emperor objected . The Mikado told him that he thought Korea was pretty poor potatoes in the international patch and that out of his kindness of his heart he , Mutso Hito had sent his trusted henchmen Hirano water Ito to fix things up and assure him that he the Yellow Tzar would extend to him his protection in the xxxxx worlds faro game . The Koreans firmly believe that Ito has come to recieve the Emperor's P. P. C's . Be that as it may ,

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the Japanese have forced the Koreans to extend to Ito all the honors of royalty . He has been riding in the Imperial coach , an old Shanghai hack lined with red , with chasseurs of the Body guard , flying red and yellow pennants and mounted for a few minutes , they dont stay on long , on China ponies that would nt recognize a groom as a kicking acquainatnce , as a escort whenever he goes out to see the sights . Incidentally I understand that the Japanese Legation is worried for their policy received a black eye when Ito was deputed to come over here to stay a while . Had he come for a week only it would have meant that he was going to turn in an ultimatum and that he would flatter the Emperor by his presence and soften the shock which the protectorate scheme would give him . Now they say that he willl remain a month which looks as if the Japanese with over a year to make up their minds had not even yet formulated a definite policy ... If they let their chance go now as they might well do , though it seems hardly possible , there s more trouble in store for Korea . I imagine however that with thirty thousand veteran soldiers here that there will not be very much tomfoolery . The declaration of a strong programme is the only thing they can do with any success . A continuation of the present system of a sort of mixed up dual control is out of the question and they will never be able to handle the Koreans until they drive the last one of the old 'statesmen' out of office . The latest is that Ito has been refused an audience . That is an old game and if his Majesty is trying that on it looks as if he were sure of baking from some one . The Chinese Minister is out for information . He dropped in today ostensibly to call on a fair dame who was lunching here . Then he suggested that I produce my sketches and faded away collared Morgan and tried to pump him . Hes no fool .

[11-14-05]

An old friend of mine MacCormick who has been with the Russians since the very first shot was fired at Port Arthur, was captured by the Japanese at Liaoyang and then returned, came in today .. Poor devil he had his leg jammed on the retreat from Moukden and is now suffering frightfully from rheumatixm . He came out by way of Vladivostock and says that the Russians would have lost the next fight . That they were a hopeless crowd and that the only difference was that with Linevitch in command they wouldnt have retreated and would have been finished off every one .. The larger proportion of the officers were disaffected and the others strangely confident that the great white Tzar would save them in the end . That Russia was too big and too powerful to be whipped .. Few of them took any interest in their profession and had any pride in their service . The number who really wanted to win was small . Those who did were powerless in face of the intrigue and jealousy which enervated the army . He told of one fellow as an example of the right sort . A brave fellow , but absolutely without knowledge of his duties as an officer . He rushed into action and as he fell under a shrapnel screamed " My God My poor Emperor ! " There was the grossest misappropriation of funds , men without any means of support remitted large sums to their families , money which they had taken instead of paying the Chinese for fodder and houses that had been requisitioned . He speaks highly of the Russian soldier but thinks that he was absolutely ~~unaware of~~ At Sea regarding the real spirit of a fight , that he thought it all a great joke and liked to have a pot shot at the the Japanese now and then because it amused him to hear his gum go off ; that he couldnt understand why the Japanese came at it so hard . They , the Japanese, used to crawl up at night on the Russian posts and cut men down , then take cover and get away . The Russians had no idea of taking cover , they were surrounded and instead of separating and scattering over the

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country they marched away in close order and were shot down . He said that when the news of peace came that all his friends among the officers came to him and wanted him to get drunk with them . That many of them were glad to be getting home that they might push the revolution om a bit themeseleves.

Ive just finished a twenty nine page report on ~~our~~ a recent trip with Morgan, Prof. Coolidge and Hobart in the paryty, to Wiju, Antung and Yongampo . It was very interesting . I'll send you a copy one of these days . Now I am most awful tired hence this bum typewriting . How are you ? I think that this Legat-ion will be finish next spring if the Japanese put their schemes through in which case I'm home . Morgan proposes a trip through Ili and Mongolia , thence into Russia and so back ? That sounds good to me .

Yours ever ,

Willard Straight

Dear Straight: Copy

Many thanks for loan of your translation of the Pi Chin Kwei circular, which I now return herewith.

Yours sincerely

C. Elliott.

Nov. 16th 1905.

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[1905]
[incl. 11-16-05]

NO.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
SEOUL, KOREA.

Circular distributed by the Il Chin Hoi .

When strong declare your purpose and act quickly ; when weak keep your own counsel until you have some hope of venturing successfully . Japan the most advanced power in the Orient has been obliged to fight two great wars , the first with China , the second with Russia in her desire to maintain the peace of the Far East . Since the ratification of the Treaty of Porstmouth and the signing of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance there have been many rumours circulated throughout the land and a suspicion in the hearts of the people that a change would be made in the existing relations between Japan and Korea . The change from Springtime to Summer's warmth is pleasant but Autumn's chill is followed by the frosts and snows of winter . As the feet of him who kicks against a stone will suffer so surely will suspicion and useless intrigue bring discord where harmony alone should prevail between the two Empires . The consequence of friction will be the downfall of Korea .

Oh! Heaven! whos sin is this ? Who's sin is this ? What shall we do ? Oh ! we ask you our Twenty million countrymen what shall we do ?

We members of the Il Chin Hoi cry aloud and by our actions make appeal to the people of Korea . We assure you and entreat you to beleive that by following our example alone may the Empire be saved , the mind of the Emperor set at rest, and the hearts of the people comforted .

[11-16-05]

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Under the existing relations between Japan and Korea it would be as difficult for Korea to regain the position she held before the war as it would be to restore to perfect health a man already at death's door . We have but two roads to follow ; should we choose the one we declare to the Powers that we wish no outside interference , but desire solely to preserve the independence of our land , and , in so choosing, mistaken in our patriotism , go to our certain doom . As we tread the other our faltering footsteps would be guided by the advice of a friendly power whose aim like our own would be the independence and improvement of our country . But our Government has neither the spirit to act on it's own initiative or the the confidence in the good intentions of a friendly state which ~~is~~ are necessary before any betterment of conditions may be effected . This lamentable distrust is increased by the machinations of currupt officials who scheme to foment ill feeling between the Governments of Korea and Japan .

We members of the IL CHIN HOI actuated solely by a desire to maintain the majesty and glory of the Imperial House , to secure the prosperity of the people and the independence of our native land , exert ourselves . By the majesty of the Imperial House we do not mean false glory and shameless pride , but that attribute of the sovereignty which commands the confidence of the ~~people~~ nation ; by the prosperity of the people , not a temporary phase merely , but a perpetual condition ; and as for independence we demand a reality and not an empty name .

The supreme power is vested in His Majesty Our Emperor but all officials must concientiously perform the several duties to which they may be assigned both in the affairs of diplomacy and the business of the State . His Majesty has honored them with His confidence and the people should benefit by their administration . Is this present Government doing it's duty ? NO! We would rather have no Government than one like the present where all officials from highest to lowest are so incompetent that by holding their positions they rob the

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Government of their salary and who avail themselves of every opportunity to"squeeze" and oppress the people .

Who can foretell the future relations between Japan and Korea? Should the recall of the Korean Legations abroad and the withdrawal ofthe foreign representatives from Seoul place the external relations of Korea entirely in the hands of the Japanese Foreign Office some Koreans may say , with regret , that the national honor hasbeen sacrificed and the independence and integrety of Korea become an empty phrase . Such expressions wouldbe short sighted . The Korean Japanese protocol of February * 1904 provided that the Korean Government could only make agreements or treaties by the advice and with the consent of the adviser recommended by the Japanese Government . Korea should therefore hand over to the Japanese Government the charge of her foreign relations , especially as such a transfer of responsibility would be a form merely , in the light of that protocol,and since the Korean representatives abroad are only holding their posts and not obtaining any results . It would be better for Korea to do this , that the national integrity may be maintained and His Majesty the Emperor resume his grêtaer athority . Moreover , in internal affairs , if the Government will listen to the suggestions offered by the Japanese adviser instead of retaining in office the corrupt and venal occupants of all official positions , the old and worn out administration may be improved and the power of His Majesty increased .

The fame of the virtue and the magnanimity of the Emperor of Japan is world wide . His justice is a household wordand if we but place our trust in him he will not deceive us .Alas ! Our Government unmindful that it's actions will estrange the Japanese persist in trusting a foreign Power in whom they should have no confidence .

At the very outset of hostilities between Russia and Japan the Imperial edict which published the Korean -Japanese

[11-16-05]

Alliance , proclaimed Russia as our enemy , yet our Government, to our shame be it said , could send not a single man to aid the Japanese army . But we of the IL CHIN HOI did our utmost , and sacrificed the lives of a few hundreds of our fellows in building railroads and transporting military provisions . This we suffered in our devotion to Japan , the most advanced nation in the East , our belief in the righteousness of her cause and our appreciation of her friendship for Korea as shown by her alliance with us . But the corrupt Koreans called us traitors , blind to our true purpose ,; we regret while we do not fear their malediction .

Oh! brethren , 20,000,000 fellow countrymen look upon the present plight of our country and ponder on the condition of the Far East and of the wide world . Who will doubt that the Emperor of Japan will respect our independence as he has pledged himself before the world that he would do ? Let us then unite and trust in Japan with all faithfulness and sincerity and lend an ear to her advice under a protectorate that we may maintain the independence of our country and secure the perpetual prosperity of our people .

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[1905]

HOTEL Lafayette-Brevoort
ANCIENNEMENT BREVOORT HOUSE
Coin de la 5me Avenue et de la 8me Rue
CABLE ADDRESS, LAFBREVORT.

New York, November 20th.

Dear Straight :

When you arrive in this provincial seaport the yangbans seem far away . There is some distant recollection of the war as an event before the election ; and the election was before the horse show and the horse show has been over four days . Who cares about Kings in Korea when we have had real British prince visiting us ; Louis of Battenberg has been here with his cruisers and all the Hebrews of the East Side have subscribed heartily to the princes sentiment that the two nations are of one race .

After Korea New York is pretty swift . So Collins thought . When we rode up Broadway at theater time with the elevated skaing and roaring and the cable-cars clanging Collins said that he had often wondered where hell was and he had found it and he was going back to Peking and take a nap . We did not have him with us long and we all enjoyed him . He is the finest ever. Before this reaches you he will be at his own fireside. .

The one prevailing thought of the land at this time is "graft" thanks to the life insurance scnadals. " ollier's " , as you see is full of it and so are all the newspapers. To-night I read that undertaking establishments had offered ministers of the gospel a "squeeze" for throwing business their way . I don't think that we are anywhere near as bad as we are painted by ourselves ; but we are bad enough in all conscience if we are to judge by some of the exposures

[11-20-05]

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and it is high time to have a house cleaning .

We read in to-day's dispatches of the conclusion of the treaty by which Japan completes her control of Korea. That means , I suppose, that Mr . Morgan will be coming back . I am sorry to hear it , as is everybody who has been in Seul. Here I must say there is no interest in the fate of Korea . It is taken for granted that Japan will do as she pleases there . We have too many other irons in the fire day our statesmen ---the Philippines, the Canal , San Domingo and Central America -- to waste any sentiment in that direction. Gradually , the real situation at the close of the war has sifted through the public mind, however ; and in the language of the street "one side quit because it had to and the other because it couldn't go any farther." Opinions generally of the Japanese are not as favorable as they were a year ago . .

I have been staying steadily in New York since my return . My plans for the winter are not yet settled. I presume, however, that we shall go south and run over to Europe in the spring . I have already started a new novel and am having a good deal of fun and vexation in the development of the thing . It may come out late in the Spring or possibly not until next fall . u

Your photographs came in good time . None of them were used , I think . The Weekly is giving the East a rest , Collier says . Thank you just the same for sending them . I am afraid that you found the films which I gave you a little old. Some of my own turned out badly when I had them developed in Yokohoma. Anyway , I trust that the camara was all right .

We went home on the same steamer with Miss Roosevelt and her party and the Harrimans . The Princess said some very nice things about you and so did Miss Harriman. He had a rough passage , but despite that an awfully good time . Mr. Harriman bet two thousan dollars against one with Golet that the Siberia would break the record and when she did distributed the money among the crew .

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[11-20-05]

I want to thank you again for your trouble about the photographs ; and can only say in excuse for the fact that they were not used that it is hard to tell three thousand miles away what will and will not be available by the time that one reaches home.

Was " Nuggets" present at the famous sceance when Ito Hayashi and Hasegawa worked the third degree on the poor old Emperor ? How will the new dispensation affect his position ?

If we should be withdrawing our legation from Seoul will you be returning home or do you intend to return to the customs ? You have a thousand friends who would like to see you back . It looks now under Root as if we were really making the beginings of a consular and a diplomatic service . You can always depend upon me to raise my voice for you for anything you want at any time anywhere . My very best regards to Mr. Morgan and to Paddock .

as ever yours,

J Balmer

Marquis Ito

requests the pleasure of

Monsieur W. P. Straight's

Company at an afternoon party on Saturday, November 25th, 1905, at half-past twelve o'clock (Tokio time) at the Army Headquarters (Gunshireibu).

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keep the Russians out and shows how scary the Japanese are even in their present position. Hayashi asked Morgan to point out to Ito that civil and not a military administration was the thing needed here. They tried to get Kodama to take it but he wouldn't. None of the big Japanese want it. It will be a sort of a viceroyalty and the local administrator will have considerable latitude. The Koreans as far as I can make out have no look in anywhere. The next thing will be to fight them, the Japs, in commercial matters here.

November 25, 1905.

Dear "Bee", [Barrett Wendell] PG

As I see by "Town Topics" that youre not only all right socially but really quite the real thing as the general manager of Boston Hong Kong I feel that at last the time has come when I can write you, not only as a friend exchanging the seasons greetings but as a politic person seeking your sweet smile and an axe for the breaking in on society. Do you happen to have any special rates for little services rendered in this way, if so kindly send me a price list and your discount tables.

In your last favor addressed jointly to my chief His Excellency Edwin V. Morgan and myself you requested a communication dealing with the very interesting political phenomena to be observed here in Korea at this time. You can talk about a man being tarred and feathered but it's not often that you see a whole nation being Japanned. From the Legation compound we could see the whole show, that is the gendarmes and policemen who crowded round the palace enclosure. The little light escaping from the window of the chamber where Marquis Ito, Hasegawa and Hayashi awaited the signature of the Korean shed its beams far over on the lawn and the constant passage of frock coated officials from the conference chamber to the wood shed where his Majesty holds forth could be noticed every three to five minutes Seoul time which is not so fast as Japanese.

I cannot adequately describe the scene in this room. My pen not today my typewriter fails me, - not to mention my cheque book but that's neither here nor there, (being upso).

[11-25-05]

SCENE I. The Council Chamber in the Imperial Palace in Seoul. The cabinet composed of three Paks, five Yi's, two Kims, a Han and a Min or two thrown in sit in made in Germany chairs, smoking Japanese Government Monopoly cigarettes and drinking Coca-Cola. Marquis Ito in a kimona sits with a geisha on his knee and General Hasegawa the Commander in Chief of the Japanese Forces in Korea makes love to a Korean gisand, patronizing local industries. Mr. Hayashi the Japanese Minister is sharpening a quill pen and opening a fresh bottle of ink. There are seventeen secretaries and clerks and half a dozen Korean Generals in new uniforms.

Kisus, Gendarmes, Policemen, and the Omelette in the background.

The shade of Emily Brown hovers over the varnished mantle piece and her skirts are tangled in a horrid embroidered screen. All the Japanese smoke Manila cigars and drink Miss Montagu's champagne.

The premier enters, "I have left a smile on His Majesty's face. There must be a new cabinet.

Great consternation is depicted on the physiognomies of the Minsters.

The Premier. "Turn in your numbers." To the servant". "All are collected." The servant - "All". The Premier - "Shuffle 'em." This is done. The Premier then takes the cards and hands them out. When this is done he thrusts his hand in a mourners hat held by the Number Three Eunuch. He draws out a number and a name.

The Premier - "Pak" No. 1, you are Minister of Agriculture no longer, go to the War Department". All are chosen in this way. There is some wrangling but soon ass is quiet. Marquis Ito has changed his position. Hayashi is now laying out fresh paper.

Marquis Ito - "Its up to you. This is where you sign a blank check. What is your old country anyhow." Side to the geisha - "You're too expensive." "What is your old country anyhow, what are you? I want your P. P. C.'s, Get out." "Sign this chit for your damned old country, then we'll all go home and have a good time." To the geisha - "Dont we". Now I want to make a speech, tell his Majesty that I have been commissioned by my august master the Mikadoo to come here. I didn't want to. I prefer Tokyo. (Cheers from the three Yi's who have

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just been there studying communications) for the cause of Humanity and the peace of the Far East (Here he looks at the geisha) I request that you sign this agreement. Its perfectly simple. What's yours is mine, this is an alliance, whats mine is my own, this is a protectorate. You lose. Hassy, here the Marquis turns to the General, "Call out the soldiers."

Mr. Nagiwara pours himself out a bumper and gives one to three of the Ministers. They drink it and begin to see things.

Enter a Kisu. Kisu - "His Majesty requires the presence of the Prime Minister. "Exit Kisu followed by Han.

Scene II.

His Majesty's apartments. His Majesty squats on the kang floor and smokes a two for a cent cigar that has just been unrolled from a twenty-five cent wrapper. The number two Eunuch keeps the wrappers and buys the cigars by the gross. Let some people say that you can't judge a man by his clothes. This doesn t apply to cigars. Not in Korea. His Majesty's feet are also soaking in hot water. They are cold. His leg is in a plaster cast. That has been pulled too. Near him are his sorcerers and Lady Om looks out from behind a screen. The Crown Prince is playing tiddledeewinks with the Head Boy from Miss Pontaggs.

His Majesty. "Han, what news." "They wish to see your Majesty." "They have already seen me first, Han." "Your Majesty is pleased to be facetious." But truthful, Han." "Never that, your Majesty, that would be too much." His Majesty leans backon the Kang floor. "Han, my feet are cold." "Yes, Your Majesty. "What shall I do to warm em" "Put em in again Your Majesty." "Into what, Han" "Anything principally but principally the soup better get all in, and don't leave the Imperial tootsies dangling."

Here a thought strikes His Majesty, "Han." "Your Majesty". "Han, can I get into the Franco-American soup?" "No, Your Majesty, their Legations are guarded." "Han, you may go tell 'em not to sign for my sake. Han, if you fix it right with the three Yi's and the rest you can have half my rake off, No, a third I mean, I cant give you a half. I need a new soothsayer and a rubber

overcoat for the Omelette. Fix it up with the Yi's. Tell 'em to sign. I order it. When they'll sign and I'll call you a Liar. I'll banish you but that's all right. Do you catch."

The Premier. "Yes, your Majesty."

H. M. "All right Han, youre the easiest thing I've ever dealt with. Send out three hired assassins to ask the American Minister and the French Minister if I cant get into their Legations. Then send out another fifteen to murder all the Cabinet and to stone Ito and to take that girl away from Hassegawa. I can stand a good deal as you know, Han, you old dog, but I must say that its going too far when that military swine comes in here and takes the very lady I wanted for the evening's entertainment. Its enough to make a man sign anything just to get 'em out. When this is done howl, rush out of the room and come here. I'll banish you and you can get off with the money. They've given me two million, might as well compound the revenue now as any other time.

Exit the Premier. His Majesty fingers a few Shitusawa notes. Lady Om appears, and questions her spouse about Hassegawa's Gisang. We are not concerned with domestic details but high politics along engross our attention.

Scene III.

The same German room. The Ministers are quite full. Mr. Hayashi holds General Hassegawa's head and Marquis Ito has disappeared with the Geisha. The shade of Emily Brown blushes and leaves the room. The Premier returns. This is a tableau. A song without words. Our interpreter went away at this time and I have no more paper anyway. The Ministers have been persuaded to sign. Various means have been used. Some saw the soldiers, others saw Shibusawa notes, others saw stars and all saw double. The Great Seal was brought from the Foreign Office by the one Japanese able to walk. There was a roll call. Most of the Ministers were under the table and silence was considered as giving consent. Three alone refused to sign. Word was sent to his Majesty. The order came that they were to sign. The Minister for the Home Department acted as intermediary. All had affixed their signatures save the Premier. Marquis Ito seized him by the hand.

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"Sign", he said. "Sign". "Never", swore the Premier, nothing daunted and thinking of the rake off. "Never, though I die for it." "I call upon the sun, the moon and the stars the autumn winds and the zephyrs of summer, the whisperings of the plum blossoms. You can talk to me of all these and the magnanimity of your Emperor but I'd rather have my own."

Hassegawa and Hagiwara rush forward. Gendarmes are called in with drawn swords, and the Premier is removed from the conference chamber. He escapes and rushes into the womens apartments, here he steps on the Omelette and there is a shriek. The Emperor and Lady Om appear. It is now time to escape. Otherwise Han will get his promised half.

FINALE. The American Minister stands on the brick wall armed with a seltzer bottle and a piece of Limburger cheese: It is three A.M. and he has been having a recherche supper. He refuses to let the Emperor get on the wall. Han rushes forward and seizing the Emperor's coat tails drags him down. Lady Om with great and admirable agility grasps the bag of bills and makes for the private watercloset where no one, not even the hardiest Japanese would ever dare to follow her. Marquis Ito and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, helped Hayashi who is now tight sign the document. Hassegawa slaps the gisang and embraces the geisha who has been abandoned by Marquis Ito, Hagiwara and Miss Bontag's boy are now closely entwined round a new champagne case. The Yi's and Kims, Paks and the Kisus and secretaries are draining the dregs of the glasses.

Shouts of Banzai, Murder and Rape.

CURTAIN.

Now theres dinner waiting and wishing you a Merry Christmas I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Yours.

Nov. 25th.

The events of the past few days have been unchronicled, characterized by the continued and none the less feeble and footless protests of the Emperor. Underwood came in and wanted to have H. M. take refuge in this Legation. It is

Enclosure No. 1 .

No. 27. F. O.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
SEOUL, KOREA.

November 28 , 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre :-

As a result of the convention recently concluded between the Imperial Governments of Korea and Japan , through the Foreign Office at Tokyo , will henceforward control and direct the foreign relations and affairs of Korea , and in view of the fact that I have been notified by my Government that diplomatic matters affecting the persons and property rights of American citizens in Korea , as secured by the existing treaties between Korea and the United States , will be dealt with hereafter by the American Legation at Tokyo , I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in persuance of telegraphic instructions I have today placed the property and archives of this Legation in the hands of the American Consul General at Seoul , whose functions as Secretary of the Legation cease , and am about to withdraw from Korea .

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you , Monsieur le Ministre , the assurance of my highest consideration .

His Excellency

Pak Che Soon ,

Minister for Foreign Affairs .

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November 29 , 1905 .

My dear Bland :-

Yours from Yokohama reached me yesterday . Youre insulting prophesies regarding the gentleman to whom my Chief has been accredited have unfortunately come true and as a sovereign he has closed up shop and gone into the office selling business whichwas profitable in days gone by . He wont need as much money now however , for his little incidentals in the way of the maintainance of Legations abroad and so on will be nil in the future . As to ourselves the merican Government withoout warning and with almost British generosity , except that I dont beleive that there was a quid pro quo , a necessary corollary I beleive of any of your respected Governments propositions , and we the Excellency and myself are off for the good United States . What I shall do in the future I know not , mayhap go back to the Customs if they'll take me in . I cant see that with the American Consular paid at its present low rate , and with the pull that is necessary before one can secure even a two for a cent job , that there is much to be gained by myself in the service of my Government , no matter how much I may be convinced that the service of my Government would be gained by retaining such an shining light. In any case I'vb a chance to go back again and readjust my glasses a little which is an operation not to be hooted at and greeted with the proverbial kick . I hope that I may be able to voyage Shanghaiwards but that seems unlikely . The time is short and there is much to be done . In any case however , if youll send me the Mss. and trust to my judgement , or make suggestiosn where y u will and send the photos , I'll do the

[11-29-05]

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hallet there I needs must spend a week o two and where I shall undoubtedly need employment , besides the fact that I was illustrating a book would add another feww hundred thousand dollars to the capital of interesting personality therewith I hope to constitute some Brewers daughter or the heiress to any sort of tainted money .

I enclose a clipping from the Korea Daily News , a paper supposed to be in Russian pay , but which in this case , except that there were gendarmes and police and not soldiers, has told the story fairly well . Of course in a place like this one can believe no one man , and the truth is only to be arrived at by following devious and tortuous passages and making endless comparisons of one story against another . From the facts as I have heard them through many sources this tale seems to be fairly accurate . That there were Japanese gendarmes and police in the Palace I know , for our Legation is not seventy five feet from the building where the protocol was signed and from our lawn looking over the low separating wall , at two OSclock A. M. I saw the Japanese all around the Palace , on the verandah and lining the building also . I know too that they were in the rear guarding a passage leading to a postern gate . That their men were watching the French Legation for fear that he would flee there and had their eye on outs for the same reason .

The whole situation here is most amusing . The Emperor who is the damndest coward and the lowest skunk that ever wore a crown , is cringing in the Palace trying to make others suffer for his own faults . When the Foreign Minister was ordered by him to sign the treaty he was told to say the Emperor had not ordered him to do so , made to carry all the blame . Han Kiu Sul the Premier who resisted was banished , not because he had disobeyed the Emperors orders and refused to sign which was true , but because in the excitement of that

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eventful night runned into Lady O's apartments by mistake in his wild haste to reach the Emperor and to implore him not to allow the Ministers to betray their country . For this he was given three years .

In the old Palace , the one that was burned last year there are now assembled some hundred odd officials , all ofthem men who have stood high in the service of the Emperor . Their first leader was one Chyo Biung Seh , an ex-Premier , an old man , over seventyfive , and a great scholar , an official too , I beleive , whose recored has been conspicuous for its honesty . Which men in accordance with an old custom in Korea , which provides that all questions affecting the nations interest must be decided by the Emperor the cabinet and all those who have ever held office under the Government as representing the will of the people . These officials gathering in the Household Department , many of them having come from the provinces , memorialized the throne , urged the Emperor to repudiate the treaty , which as a matter of fact I understand he has not yet signed , and execute the traitor Ministers who did sign . While in doubt more or less responsible the Emperor fearing the Japanese at once ordered these officials to disperse . Lest any pressure should be brought to bear which would influence him to take another stand , Japanese gendarmes for the past three days have been stationed at all entrances of the Palace , and allow non to pass without their permission . As a result the Emperor doesnt know what to do , one minute he sends a secret message to the foreign representatives saying that he will not submit and in the next breath assures the Japanese that he is quite content , and orders the Ministers who are opposing their will to acquiesce in anything they may suggest.

His Majesty acting on Japanese representation ordered Chyo to leave the Palace , this was first done by a Royal order but it seems that according to Korean law it was not necessary for him to obey until the order was published in the official gazette which was done the next day . Then the old man refusing to go home went and sat down outside the Palace gate . Here as he was squatting on a piece of matting the gendarmes arrested him and he was taken off to Military Headquarters . Now this crowd is under the leadership of Min Yong Whan ex-Minister to Paris , who will also I suppose be gathered in . Korean papers publishing the news of these events have been suppressed by the Japanese . Bethell with the "Daily News" however , from being merely the paid vilifier of the Japanese has become the official organ of the Government Through his columns they find the only possible way in which they can publish their renonstrances and his news comes straight from the Palace . I presume that some of his funds are also obtained from these sources . As a matter of fact the Japanese course has been the only possible one . This nation as such as not fit to exist . The officials now in the Palace are not there protesting because the interests of their country are at stake but because their own sources of graft are threatened . The shopshave all been closed now , as an additional protest against the protectorate . All the young men refuse to celebrate even . We had arranged a football game with some Korean school boys but they now refuse to play on the grounds that this is not time for merriment . The most nonsensical part is that they could have foreseen the whole thing were warned of what was coming and advised to protest before it was too late , but they , like the ostrich , hid their head in the sand and refused to realize what was going on about them .

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You do not speak of the Davisis nor of the Spinneys what news of them all ? Nor do you give one a very definite id a of what y ur yourself are going to do .

If possible I shall get to Shanghai and in any case if I dont will you send the Mss. on and then I'll ship you pictures from America . His Excellency joins me in compliments to The Lady and yourself and regrets that he leaves the East without seeing you again .

Yours sincerely ,

November 30 , 1905 .

My dear Mr. Coolidge :-

You have doubtless heard that this Legation id to be non est in the future , in fact Mr Morgan has alre dy sent his communications to a foreign office kept open solely to receive such communications , and to his "cher colleques". The news came to us as a great surprise , as it did to all here . We had of course expected that when matters were a little mo e settled and the British had taken the first step that the Government of the United States might have set its wheels in motion and ordered the Consul general to take charge . The suddeness of the move seems to me a great mistake . Of course we here cannot know what quid pro quo w s received , in fact it is unlikely , I imagine, that here were any conditions made whatsoever , and that is the very cause for complaint which we who are here have . It seems very much like the sailor man who goes to the South Seaes for trade , or to Africa rather , he has beads and the native has ivory . The beads did'nt cost him a great deal,and he doesnt value them very highly , but the native wants them and is willing to part with his ivory for their lustre , The sailor man being either drunk or foolisjly generous , real zing that the beads didnt cost much , that e dèesnt care much for them throws them at the native . A little later he wants some ivory . His beads are gone and he has to pay in cash . The native would rather have had beads , and wants a good deal of gold to make up for the loss thereof , he'shad one lot and wants more . We're the sailor man , and as far as I can see

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[illegible] sold our birthright for a mess of pottage . Nothing could have strengthened the hand of Japan more than [illegible] withdrawal . The Emperor from time immemorial , which is a little little over fifty years , has been leaning on some one , his father his wife , Yuan Shih Kai , the Japanese or the Russians. For some months past he has been trying to lean on us . Secret messages have been coming in almost everyday . On the night of the seventeenth I was called out to a rendezvous and there the talked [illegible] politics into the ears of a fool Korean and he transmitted the message to H. M. On Morgan's behalf I told them that they could 'nt kick against the pricks that they had lost their chance , and that the sanest thing they could do would be to make the least possible trouble and secure the best conditions they could . Of the events in the Place the enclosed news sheet will give you a fair idea . I beleive that it is substatially correct , for all our sources of information confirmed the general story . I myself at two o'clock in the morning saw the Place compound full of police and gendarmes . There is no doubt that the Ministers who signed were not altogether free agents . The second enclosure is a letter from a high official , the events chronicledin the second clipping are also fairly accurate . Bethell's paper from being a vile sheet has now assumed the dignity of the Korean cause and is really the official organ . They cannot publish their greivances in the native press for the gendarmes would promptly suspend any such audacious sheet . For some reason howver theyseem unwilling to take strong measures against Bethell's scurrilous ~~xxxxxx~~ journal . .

Again I must revert to the old subject , why should we out of the fullness of our hearts turn over to the Japanese before our esteemed friends the British , before even the Japanese Minister had changed his skin and become Resident General . We have sufferred a tremendous loss of face with the Koreans , not that that make s agreat deal of difference but

still our int rests here are larger than those of any other power save China and Japan , and it is not apparent on the surface at least why we should have been so particularly anxious to in vatiate ourselves with the Japanese , ~~xxx~~ more especially when they seem to be doing strange things with that Yang ankee open door .

Mr. Morgan leaves here early next week and I follow him to Japan as soon as I can finish the packing and clearing up generally . I expect to go with him to America and to finish out my years arrangement with him . After that I dont know . I want to return to the East for the problems out here interest me more than ever and I am not willing to throw away any more four years courses as I did with architectur I havewritten the I. G. and suggested that I might return to the Service which after all is not such a bad organizat ion , particulraly for an American these days . On the future I should be glad to have a word from you , if you would vouchsafe me a letter of sorts . I'm afraid that the correspondence has been a somchwat one sided one always , but I trust that it has not bored you . I should like to make a trip through Central Asia more than almost anything else that I know of , would you care to go home that way , and if so would you like an interpreter and a Boswell ?

With all this tragedy there have been one or two bright spots . For instance Stevens ,"Adviser" to the Korean Foreign Office has been in to borrow my copy of "England in Egypt" and is eveidently working out the broad lines of Japan's policy . It shows how little they know what they're going to do with this place . Everything confirms the impression that they are still in the air , and feeling their way through a heavy fog . The day after the news of our recall the flag went up with union down and the British came to see if they shouldnt change there's also . They felt it keenly they said . Cockburn is here , and is rather worried . He

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[illegible] chance to buy ponies , [illegible] , [illegible] , as he says that from what he has seen of diplomatic life in Korea , he doesn't even think it worth while to unpack .

What with farewell dinners et al we have stirred up much trouble in Seoul society . The Belgians who are in mourning for the Count of Flanders are in an awful state . M. et Madame dont know whether it would be right and proper for them to come in after dinner . You see hes only a Consul General and he never likes to miss a chance of being classed with the Chefs du Poste. This is really quite serious , and he would come if it were not that he were afraid that it might be reported to Brussles . He is a very intelligent man , so much so that he cant make out a draft and must needs have his salary sent out by money order each month . It is one of the local sights to see M. Vincart cash in his modest cheque .

With kindest regards and the best wishes of the season , believe me ,

Yours sincerely ,

I am sorry that I could not have run Pekingwards but we sail I think from Yokohama on the 23 Dec. I am sending you a book herewith , and many thanks . What of those films that I left last spring of Furoki and others , and did any more of my scrolls turn up . I am greatly obliged for the books which the Professor brought . We had a wonderful trip to Fiju and Yongampo .

Henry Schoellkopf - K.J.

NO.

AMERICAN LEGATION,
SEOUL, KOREA.

November 30 , 1905 .

Dear Henry :-

As a matter of fact its the next day but that makes no difference . The events of the past few days have been crowding so fast that while I should have liked to write them all it seems impossible and I am obliged therefore to send you enclosures from the local paper , a journal which originally the subsidized Russian organ has now become the champion of Korea liberty . The news printed therein is fairly straight and corresponds with the stories which we have through our own sources of information . The Palace scene on the night of the seventeenth , I could see fairly well myself for although the curtains were drawn in the room where the affairs went on from the Legation compound one can look over into the Palace yard seventyfive feet away and there I saw Japanese gendarmes and police ~~bot~~ . All during that evening I had been passing to and fro from the Legation to another mans house . The Emperor had sent a secret message to Morgan and I was the go between bearing good advice to the distressed potentate . The second clipping about the petitioners I believe ~~that~~ is also substantially correct . The row the editor speakes of as having been started by three hundred Christians was as a matter of fact due to the desire of five men who had walked down from Pingyang one hundred and eighty miles away to present a petition . It seems that the gendarmes arrested them as they came to the Palace entrance and bound them . The five men knelt and began to sing Christian hymns and to pray , then one fellow who I understand was an enormous man , threw his arms back and snapped the cords with which he was bound jumped to his feet and slugged the nearest gendarme . The latter of course outnumbered the Koreans and belaboring them with the flats of their swords beat them down and tied them up again .

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The official petitioners had in the meantime refused to leave the Houshold Department in the Palace where they were squatting in protest after the Korean custom . By the Emperor's order however , they were all arrested and taken to the supreme court to await sentence . Here they were all day before yesterday . Late that night at the intercession of the Japanese , so Stevens , the American who advises the Koreans supposedly but who is really a Japanese employee , told me , ~~In any case~~ the Emperor ordered them to disperse . As far as I can learn Min Yong Whan , the man whom you'll remember I wrote you about , he was the one with whom I dined when Senator Newlands was here and who would not listen to reason about the proper course for his country to persue , ~~Min Yong Whan~~ bade farewell to this crowd of officials , whose head he had become since the arrest of Ito , at about twelve, ~~then he we~~ went to the house of a retainer , and having a room prepared , sat down on the floor and drove a knife into his throat , ripped it forward and killed himself . He was a man who of almost royal blood , who could approach the Emperor as no on else could do , a cousin of the murdered Queen , he had been special Amabassador to the Queens jubilee and to the coronation of the Czar , ex- prime minister , ex- minister for Foreign Affairs , and a nice gentlemanly fellow much liked by foreigners and as much as any Korean could be a popular idol . He had money and position , everything to live for , for the Japanese although they did oppose his recent appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs , could not and would not have ~~inj~~ injured him . I remember perfectly well the morning he came here to plead with Newlands , the night we dined with him , but then he wouldnt do the direct thing and make an ~~appeal~~ protest to the President in a dignified way . It didnt appeal to the Korean intelact . Yet he was very graceful and had much charm of personality as do many of the Koreans of the higher classes .

[11-30-05]

It was a marvellous day yesterday and if one could have philosophised brought home many lessons about the temporary character of power and the irrististible march of events, the tide on which we are all swept along and tossed , helpless . We heard of Min'ssuicide as we were going to the train to bid farewell to the British Minister and to old Mcleavy Brown for thirteen years head of the Customs . Here was a man who m the Russians and French had tried to force out time and again , with him the Represenative of his country who had insisted in the face of almost overwhelming opposition that he should be retained , who had brought a British squadron to Chemulpo to make a naval demonstration on his behalf , Mcleavy Brown abandoned by a Government whose principle asset in this country he had been , who had done more for British interests than any one , turned down on a question of world politics , in an instant ousted by the Japanese , who with their usual damnable hypocrisy tried to persuade him to resign so that no one would critiscize them . This he being and old sportsman he would not do , nor would he accept their decorations or the solatium with which they tried to tempt him . Laugh damn you but thats straight goods . Mcleavy Brown going away , with him half a dozen of the nicest foreigners in Korea the Customs officials at the various ports , oases in the desert for the chance traveller , theyre off too kicked out , . From this scene , the day before I had been to the station to bid farewell to Ito who had done it all ,I went down to the centre of the city to learn of Min's death . Here around the central square there were dense crowds , orderly they seemed , but muttering . Such a hopeless inane lot you never saw . They ~~xxxx~~ have no determination no nerve , nothing to recommend tham , they were talking in groups , one of the main buildings had been burned the night before , it was still smoking . Japanese police were every where making the people move on . I went into the supreme

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where the officials had been sitting the day before . Then came home . At half past four the Electirc Light people who have their offices in the centre of the city telephoned that the Japanese were firing on the crowd . I piled onto my pony and made for the place as quickly as possible . There I found several hundred infantyrmen , with fixed bayonets , some picketed along the streets which were being cleared by police and gendarmes / others in platoon formation waiting orders . It seems that a man named Yi Pal Yun was haranguing the crowd about the death of Min and that the Japanese in trying to shut him up drew blood . Yi then shrieked that he could not suffer such an indignity , he who was an official and killed himself in the street . The crowd started for the gendarmes and drove them into their quarters on the main street , some say that two were stoned and killed others that they were only severely wounded . In any case the Japaese rallied and came out firing over the heads of the crowd with revolvers and carbines . They say that the revolvers must have been pretty rotten for they only went off every other time . When I arrived on the scene the Japaese were chasing the Koreans like a lot of rabbits . smashing in houses and dragging them out by their hair , binding them and under guard of two or three gendarmes taking them off bound in gangs . They did not seem unnecessarily brutal however . I followed a crowd of fifty police to the Bureau of Decorations where the official memorialists were now located . Here I found more police troops and a squad of infantry men and gendarmes . The Commander of the latter was arguing with one of the Korean officials . I presume that the whole crowd was arrested for as I came away I passed another gang of police bound in the direction of the Bureau .

To cap the climax , we had arranged a Thanksgiving celebration , which had to go off notwithstanding the tragedy which had crushed us all . Here we had the missionary stories .

the bitterest stories . The suicide of Min's wife ,,of Chyo a highly respected ex-Premier of another official of very high rank . The whole community is excited about the withdrawl of the Legation not only is it hard for them to feel that when they have had so many complaints against the Japanese occupation that in the future it will be even harder to secure a hearing but they voice the sentiment of the Koreans when they say that they have been betrayed . So they have . It may not be the fault of any one in particular , but certainly because of our treaty they have looked upon the United States as a friend to whom they could turn . It has been to us that they have made most of their hopeless footless appeals in the past few months , They all realized I think that Legations would go and that their country was turned over , but it came as a cruel blow that the United States should have been the first to take such a step . It is claimed and I beleive that it is true , that Mins suicide was largely due to the withdra al of this Legation . He had hoped against hope that we could and would help them . Our interpreter who was his great friend told us that he was completely crushed when he heard the news . The Koreans are quite justified in their feeling that they have been sold . Word comes in from the Emperor too that he is in despair , all hope gone , yet he the damned skunk is the one who ordered the Minister for Foreign Affairs to sign the agreemnt telling him never to say that he the Emperor had told him to do so , he is the one who ordered Chyo and Min to their deaths . It is due to his weakness that all the shops in Seoul are closed while the officials and the people petition him to revoke an agreement which he instructed and so men to sign . The people are demanding the blood of the Ministers who affixed (but repudiated) signed and I imagine they'll have it sooner or later . Poor Min he did all that he could , he sealed his testimony with his blood and iif ever man died for his country it was he . In a way it is the Korean way of looking at things , to say that its hopeless , unbearable , we'll die , thats all we can do , that is the attitude of the

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people who are flocking in from the country and of whom ~~many~~ many will die like sheep before this is over . Yet I think that Min realized what an effect his death would have upon public feeling . It will appeal to the Japanese more than anything he could have done , and may have some effect . Yet I cannot see that they could well do aught else. One would admire them more if they would come out in the open and say that they wanted this place and would have it , that the people did object and that they didnt care a damn, instead of trying to put it before the world that the Emperor and the people really appreciated the unselfishness of their aims , and wanted them to protect and develope the country, that those who oppose Japan are merely a lot of malcontents and loafers anf timeservers , instead of the best of the Koreans while their followers who are featured as the enlightened elements, are the grafters and squeezers who before the Japanese came were in Russia pay .

Such is the East . Coming back from the scene at the bell tower , we heard the blatant hooting of a brass band and sure enough there they were , you know them , a strangely uniformed aggregation tootling and braying away , the parade for a Japanese circus . Murder , suicide , arson and a circus.

To cap it all Morgan recived a dispatch offering him Cuba , It is a great compliment and deserved for he has kept his head here in a very difficult and delicate situation and the President could do no better than to send a man such as he is to Havana . He made me an offer to go with him . Whether I will accept or notdepends on circumstances . I hate to leave the East even for a short time to go home and see you all . We will leave Yokohamaon either the 23 Dec. or the 5th Jan . Ill wire you from Frisco and well meet and talk it all over . Goodbye Henry , A bientot . What a story what a story . Lord but its pitiful.'

Yours

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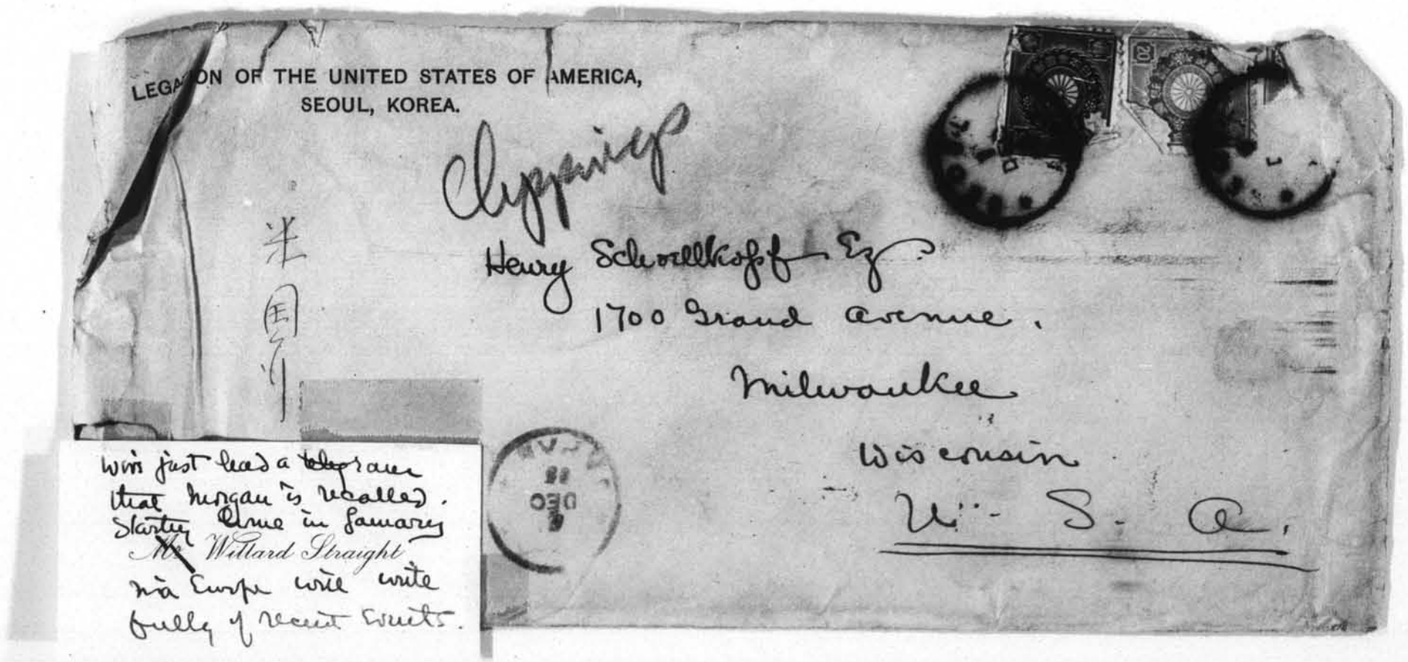
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SEOUL, KOREA.

Clippings

Henry Schoellkopf Esq.
1700 Grand Avenue.
Milwaukee
Wisconsin
U. S. A.

DEC 6 11

米國 E. G.

Will just lead a telegram that Morgan is recalled. Starter Rome in January
Mrs. Willard Straight
via Europe will write fully of recent events.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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The Korea Daily News.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1905.

THE MAKING OF A TREATY AND THE PASSING OF AN EMPIRE.

Diary of the Events which led to the New Treaty.

THE FOLLOWING IS A TRANSLATION OF THE ARTICLE WHICH LED TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHANG SUNG SHIMBUN.

When it was recently made known that Marquis Ito would come to Korea our deluded people all said with one voice that he is the man who will be responsible for the maintenance of friendship between the three countries of the Far East (Japan China and Korea), and, believing that his visit to Korea was for the sole purpose of devising good plans for strictly maintaining the promised integrity and independence of Korea, our people, from the seacoast to the capital, united in extending to him a hearty welcome.

But oh! How difficult is it to anticipate affairs in this world. Without warning a proposal containing five clauses was laid before the Emperor and we then saw how mistaken we were about the object af Marquis Ito's visit. However the Emperor firmly refused to have anything to do with these proposals and Marquis Ito should then, properly, have abandoned his attempt and returned to his own country.

But the ministers of our Government, who are worse than pigs or dogs, coveting honours and advantages for themselves, and, frightened by empty threats, were trembling in every limb, were willing to become traitors to their country and betray to Japan the integrity of a nation which has stood for 4,000 years., the foundation and honour of a dynasty 500 years old, and the rights and freedom of twenty million people.

We do not wish to too deeply blame Pak Che-snn and the other ministers, of whom, as they are little better than brute animals too much was not to be expected, but what can be said of the vice Prime Minister, the chief of the cabinet, whose early opposition, to the proposals of Marquis Ito was an empty form devised to enhance his reputation with the people?

Can he not now repudiate the agreement or can he not rid the world of his presence? How can he again stand before the Emperor and with what face can he ever look upon any one of his twenty million compatriots?

Is it worth while for any of us to live any longer? Our people have become the slaves of others and the spirit of a nation which has stood for 4000 years since the days of Tun Kun and Keuja has perished in a single night. Alas! fellow country men, Alas!

* * *

The autograph letter which Marquis Ito brought from the Mikado to the Emperor of Korea stated that the special envoy had been sent with the object of maintaining the peace of the Far East and it was therefore hoped that the Emperor of Korea would obey his directions and come to an agreement with him. The letter concluded by saying that Japan must streng then the defenses of Korea and guarantee the peace of the Imperial house.

On November 15th at 3 p. m. when Marquis Ito was received in audience by the Emperor he was accompanied by Mr. Kokubu, the interpreter of the Japanese Legation, who is an expert linguist and Mr. Pak Yong-wha, the auditor of the Imperial house who is pro-Japanese and speaks the language well. Through these two men the following proposals were submitted to the Emperor:—

1. To abolish the Foreign Office and place Korean diplomatic affairs in the hands of Japan.

2. To alter the functions of the Japanese Minister to Korea to those of Tongkam (Supreme administrator.)

3. To alter the functions of the Japanese consuls to those of Isa (superintendants).

His Majesty the Emperor replied as follows:—

"Although I have seen in the newspapers various rumours that Japan proposed to assume a protectorate over Korea, I did not believe them as I placed faith in Japan's adherence to the promise to maintain the independence of Korea which was made by the Emperor of Japan at the beginning of the war and embodied in a treaty between Korea and Japan. When I heard you were coming to my country I was glad as I believed your mission was to increase the friendship between our countries and your demands have therefore taken me entirely by surprise."

To which Marquis Ito rejoined:—

'These demands are not my own, I am only acting in accordance with a mandate from my Government and if Your Majesty will agree to the demands which I have presented it will be to the benefit of both nations and peace in the East will be assured for ever. Please therefore, consent quickly."

The Emperor replied:—

"From time immemorial it has been the custom of the rulers of Korea, when confronted with questions so momentous as this, to come to no decision until all the Ministers, high and low, who hold or have held office have been consulted, and the opinions of the scholars and common people have been obtained, so that I cannot now settle this matter myself.

Said Marquis Ito again:—

"Protests from the people can easily be disposed of and for the sake of the friendship between the two countries Your Majesty should come to a decision at once."

To this the Emperor replied:—

"Assent to your proposal would mean the ruin of my country and I will therefore sooner die than agree to them."

Realizing that at that time there was nothing more to be done, Marquis Ito, after an audience lasting nearly five hours, was forced to return home.

On the following day, November 16th, at 3 p. m; the vice Premier and all the ministers and Mr. Shim Sang-hoon, the President of the Imperial treasury, were called to the residence of Marquis Ito and the Japanese demands were again discussed One by one the ministers were urged to give their consent but although the session lasted until dead of night they one and all persisted in their refusal.

On the same day Mr. Pak Chesun, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was invited to the Japanese Legation where the Japanese Minister pressed him to agree to the demands, but without result.

On the 17th instant at 2 P. M. the Japanese Minister again invited all the Korean officials to his Legation but they remained unshaken in their determination to resist the Japanese proposals. Mr. Hayashi then advised them to go to the palace and open a cabinet meeting in the presence of the Emperor. This was done and Mr. Hayashi soon followed them and the Japanese proposals were again discussed but the Korean ministers still opposed them.

Presently the palace was surrounded by Japanese soldiers and men with fixed bayonets and drawn swords entered the courtyard and stood near the apartments of the Emperor. Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa then arrived, and finding that the representations of Mr. Hayashi had been without effect, they urged that the cabinet meeting should be reopened but in spite of Marquis Ito's repeated requests the president of the cabinet remained, for the time, firm in his refusal.

Then Marquis Ito requested Mr. Yi Che-kak, the Household Minister, to ask the Emperor to receive him in audience. This request the Emperor refused saying that he was in great pain with a severe throat affection. Marquis Ito then approached the apartments of the Emperor and personally asked for an audience but the Emperor refused him saying "You need not see me. Please go away and discuss the" matter with the cabinet ministers.

Marquis Ito then returned to the council room and told the ministers that the Emperor had commanded them to reopen the cabinet meeting to discuss with him and at the same time the clerk to the cabinet was set to copy out the Japanese proposals. A vote was then taken and all the Ministers with the exception of the president of the cabinet found to be in favour of yielding. The Minister for Foreign affairs voted against the proposals but qualified his refusal with the statement that he would assent if certain minor alterations were made in the text. Marquis Ito immediately had these alteratiens made but the president of the cabinet and the Ministers for law and finance still refused their assent.

The president of the cabinet, driven into a corner by the persistence of the Japanese, made an attempt to escape into the Emperor's apartments but was followed by Japanese officials and locked up in a room adjoining the Imperial apartment.

Hither Marquis Ito followed him and again earnestly urged him to agree to his proposals; cajolery and threats were alternately employed and General Hasegawa trifled wtth his sword. Mr. Han Kiu-sul still held out and said "I shall never consent, I prefer to die."

Marquis Ito was then very angry and asked him:—"Will you not sign even if your Imperial master orders you to do so?" The President of the cabinet replied that in such a matter he would disobey the orders even of the Emperor.

Marquis Ito's anger increased, and calling Mr. Han Kin-Sul a traitor, he ordered the Household Minister to report to the Emperor that the president of the cabinet had announced his intention of disobeying Imperial orders (This resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Han and his sentenco to exile for three years.)

Japanese employees were then despatched to the Foreign Office for the seal, as Marquis Ito had decided to dispense with the consent of the President of the cabinet The seal was then placed upon the "treaty" nonedissenting.

(Here follow the terms of the as already published by us.)

As soon as the treaty was signed, Marquis Ito, General Hasegawa, Mr Hayashi and their suite left the palace and the Japanese soldiers were withdrawn The exact time was 2 A. M. November 18th.

The Korean Ministers remained in the cabinet and the President was sent for and informed that the treaty had been signed. As soon as he heard the news he became as one distraught and bitterly reproached Mr. Pak, the minister for Foreign Affairs, saying:—

"When you came to my house this morning you assured me of your firm determination never to assent to the Japanese proposals and even said that you would throw your seal into the pond so that no one else should get hold of it. Why have you broken your promise."

Mr. Han Kiu-Sul then addressed a memorial to the throne praying for the dismissal and punishnent of all the ministers who had agreed to the treaty and discharged the clerk of the cabinet who had written out the treaty without orders from him.

When, next morning, the news become known among the Korean people, great indignation prevailed but the people are finding consolation in the reflection that although the seal of the Foreign office was placed upon the treaty the document was invalid inasmuch as it was obtaind by "force majeure" and not sanctioned by the Vice Prime Minister.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

The following indictment, which we recently received from a Korean correspondent will be found of renewed interest at the present juncture.

On the outbreak of war Japan compelled the Korean Government to sign a protocol alleged to be an alliance between the two Governments. This protocol contained six articles all proposed by the Japanese; the Koreans were not even allowed to discuss it; it was forced on them in its entirety.

Having obtained, by "force majeure," Korea's signature to this protocol, Japan has consistently made wrong use of the instrument to further her own ends. This and the appointment of "advisers" are mere schemes for the furtherance of Japan's interests. Japan now appoints and dismisses Korean officials as she chooses. Also by virtue of what she claims to be "neccesities for military operations" Japan has appropriated Korean land and buildings.

Japan calls all patriotic Koreans "pro-Russian" and arrests and imprisons them or drives them abroad, the while she makes use of all the traitors in the Government.

The Japanese adyisers who were forced upon the Government have worked solely in Japanese interests. The advisers to the war and financial departments, acting in concert, have reduced the army so that there are now barely sufficient men to guard the Imperial palace. The financial adviser forced a loan of Y3,000,000 upon the Government and has flooded the country with paper currency and meddled with the coinage, thereby inflicting great damage upon public and private interests. This was called "adjusting the finances of Korea."

If any patriotic Koreans, realizing the dangerous position of their country, organize societies to speak to the public or petition the Government or Emperor, Japanese gendarmes arrest and imprison them, thereby gagging all opposition, while the same gendarmes are sent to protect the Il-Chin-hoi. This society is a pro-Japanese organization and was recruited from the ranks of Korean political offenders, Tong-haks and robbers.

Japan has constructed, and is still constructing, railroads without permission under the pretence that they are for military purposes. Their railways run the length and breadth of the empire and have involved the destruction of a large number of houses, crops, graves aud forests. The Japanese have also established settlements along the Railways (We are informed that about 8 miles in width on either side of the Seoul-Wiju Railway has been staked out. Ed. K. D. N.)

Japan compelled the Korean Government to employ a Japanese police adviser. This adviser has appointed many more and there are now Japanese police interfering with the affairs of 13 provinces.

Japan took the Korean Department of Communications which had been established in connection with the International postal union after many years of labour and expense. No compensation was paid nor is there any probability that the Korean Government will ever receive anything from what will presently be a very profitable department.

For the purposes of railway construction and military transport, the Japanese have forced Korean labourers and their cattle into their service without proper payment. The Korean coolies have been ill-treated and some have died from their injuries.

Koreans who have ignorantly tampered with the railroads and telegraph posts without evil intent have been summarily shot by the Japanese military.

Japanese subjects are everywhere cheating or bullying Koreans out of house and land. For this Koreans can obtain no redress.

Japan is sending thousands of her people to colonize Korea and compelled the Government to sign a contract which she had drawn up conferring upon Japan the right of navigation of coasts and rivers

Japan is perpetually attempting to procure the withdrawal of Korean Ministers from abroad.

Japan, alleging that Korea is deficient in diplomatic skill insist that Korea shall enter upon no negotiations with a third power without her knowledge.

Japanese also demand from Korea, mines, uncultivated lands and fisheries and has already obtained fishing rights off the coasts of the Whang-hai and Ping-an provinces.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The journey from Peking to Hankow over the railway which has just been completed will take thirty six hours, according to the "China Times."

This railway heretofore known as the "Lu-Han" (Lu-know-ch'-iao, referring to the classic bridge of Marco Polo, about 15 miles south-west of Peking, the "Han" standing for Hankow) will from now be called the "Ching-han" railway ("Ching" meaning capital).

It has been determined to run the first through train on the 16th of the present tenth moon (12th inst.) On the 16th, 17th and 18th of this moon (12th, 13th and 14th inst,) passengers will be carried free on the trains to fittingly mark the occasion.

The total coast of construction has been Tl 50,000,000.

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On the 27th these same memorialists sent petitions to all the Foreign Legations in Seoul to the following effect:—

"It has been recognized by the world that Korea is an independent nation and Japan has announced to the world on many occasions commencing with the treaty of Shimonoseki and including the declaration of war between Japan and Russia and ending with the treaty between Japan and Korea in February last year that she also would respect and preserve the independence and integrity of Korea.

"However a few days ago the Japanese Envoy and the Japanese Minister entered the palace and compelled the Foreign Minister to place his seal upon a document which provides for the establishment of a Japanese supreme administrator in Korea and the transfer of Korean diplomatic affairs to Japan. This document, being utterly opposed to what Japan had led us to expect, has not been agreed to by our Emperor and is firmly opposed by the President of our Cabinet.

"The Japanese envoy used threats and violence to obtain the consent of the ministers; the palace was besiged with soldiers and the official seal was stolen from the Foreign Office. And the Japanese call a document signed under such circumstances a treaty!"

The petitioners after quoting authorities upon International law in support of their contention that Korea should have been allowed to remain independent as a buffer state, and that a treaty obtained by menace and compulsion cannot be regarded as binding, continue:—

"Foreign ministers who reside in Seoul are being driven away and Korea will be deprived of all hope of appeal and we therefore hope that the Foreign ministers will take joint action and refuse to recognize a treaty made under such conditions."

We learn that at least two of the ministers have refused to accept the petition, one minister informing us that however sorry he might be for the Koreans and although he might recognize that the petition represented the feeling of the nation he could not take cognizance of any communicatins which did not come through the proper channels, i.e. the Foreign Office.

On the same day Mr. Cho Byong Sei addressed a letter to the Japanese minister as follows:—

"Our country has been on terms of intimacy and warm friendship with Japan as our Government has placed belief in Japan's repeated promises to respect and preserve the independence of Korea.

"However on November 17th your noble envoy and your excellency surrounded the Palace with soldiers, restrained the President of the Cabinet and used force to make the Minister of Foreign Affairs affix his seal to a document which you had prepared transferring Korean's diplomacy to Japan.

"As this is contrary to international usage I am afraid the world will blame Japan and I therefore hope that your Excellency will repent and advise your Government to cancel the treaty so that the peace of the East may be preserved."

On the night of the 28th the memorialists, now under the leadership of Min Yung Whan were informed that the Emperor had issued orders for their arrest and so they made their way to the supreme court and are now there demanding investigation into their rights.

This afternoon a representative of the "KOREA DAILY NEWS" paid a visit to the Superme Court with the view of ascertaining what the court proposed to do with the petitioners now on its hands. The court is situated in the very centre of the city and it is here that the principal stores are located. The stores are closed and the streets are thronged with people, who, however, show no signs of violent intentions.

It was a curions piece of irony that on account of the departure of Marquis Ito from Seoul today the entrance to the Supreme Court should have been embellished with the Korean and Japanese flags, crossed.

In the outer courtyard of the Department was a large crowd of ex-dignitaries. Immediately in front of the inner gate mats were spread and upon these sate the memorialists who had been threatened with eviction from the palace. As the thermometer is now below freezing point these stalwarts must be having a very uncomfortable time and the fact that they have now been three nights without sleep argues much for their sincerity.

The entrances to the Supreme Court are guarded by Japanese gendarmes but no objection seems to be placed in the way of ingress or egress. We made enquiries in the criminal court as to the course likely to be pursued but were informed that no instructions had been received regarding the course to be taken. It appears to us that nothing will be done and that they will be denied an investigation. General Hasegawa sent for the leaders this morning but they refused to leave their posts.

On the afternoon of the 27th another deputation met with even worse treatment than has been meted out to the principal organization. It appears that a number of Christian converts under the leadership of one Choi Chai-hak arrived at the main gate of the palace and passed in a memorial couched in similar terms to that presented by the past ministers. They were about 300 strong and while they waited at the Palace gate they were attcked by a body of Japanese gendarmes and police and ordered to disperes. They said:—

We are people of an independent nation and our object is to maintain our independence. You cunning fellows may use your swords upon us but we will not be arrested by you. A free fight then began, swords versus fists as the Koreans carried no weapons. Finally five of the Koreans; severely wounded were carried off in triumph by the Japanese gendarmes. Foreigners who witnessed the affray tell us that it was disgustingly brutal

Since the 27th all the principal storekeepers have put up their shutters to mark their sympathy with the various protests. Talk of assassinating the ministers who betrayed the country fills the air but such suggestions are not countenanced by the wiser Koreans. Another proposal, which seems to involve the boycotting of everything and everybody, Japanese or pro-Japanese, is much talked of and will, once the people grasp the idea, probably be put into effect.

According to the Japanese press, everything is passing off quietly in Korea but that is only because of Japan's military strength. With Japanese police, gendarmes and spies everywhere and batteries of artillery, squrdrons of cavalry, and battlions of infantry patrolling the city the Koreans believe that nothing but sudden death awaits all who do more than protest.

At the same time, realizing this, the Koreans are leaving no stone unturned to make their protest as emphatic as possible and the events of the last few days are indisputable evidence that Japan, in practically annexing Korea, has only succeeded by exercising coercion.

It is reported that Pak Yong Wha Auditor of the Imperial Household has been arrested by Japanese gendarmes for trying to injure the "friendship" that exists between Korea and Japan. Rumour states that he will be exiled.

THE "TREATY."

WEAKNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

UNANIMOUS PROTESTS FROM THE PEOPLE.

On November 26th. the former premiers and officials who had held high positions in the Government service assembled at the Household Department of the palace and resolved to memorialise the Emperor asking for the repudiation of the treaty of November 18th and the sentence to death of the officials who assisted the Japanese to put it through. (Such a memorial, signed by men who have held high position under the Government carries great weight in Korea and is at least as definite a statement of national opinion as the resolutions of parliaments in other countries. It is customary for such a deputation to remain within the palace until their requests have been granted, while other less influential deputations have to wait at the gates.)

The Emperor received their memorial and said:—

"I have received so many memorials from officials and people, high and low, every day that I fully appreciate the public wrath, but you yourselves must find a way of arranging this. Please, therefore, return to your homes."

The petitioners, dissatisfied with this reply, remained in the palace and again sent their memorial to the Emperor. On the night of the 27th General Hasegawa who is in direct telephonic communication with the palace sent a message to the Emperor saying that if the ex-minsters and officials were not immediately dispersed Japanese gendarmes would be sent into the palace to drive them out. The Emperor greatly frightend again ordered the petitioners away but they refused to go until their requests had been acceded to.

At about midnight on the 27th Mr. Cho Byong Sei, determined upon receiving a more favourable reply from the Emperor, provided himself with a mat upon which he knelt at one of the entrances to the Imperial apartments. He remained there until 3 A. M when he was arrested by Japanese gendarmes and carried off to their headquarters where he is at present confined.

Mr. Min Yung Whan then assumed the leadership of the petitioners and on the morning of the 28th a third memorial was sent in to His Majesty.

THE JAPAN-CHINA NEGOTIATIONS.

The Kobe Herald prints a translation of a Peking telegram to a Japanese paper dated November 23rd which reports that the following is understood to be the substance of the Chinese reply to Japanese porposals:—

1.—The duration of the lease of Port Arthur and Tairen shall be limited, and Japan shall undertake to restore the territory to China on the expiration of the term agreed upon.

2.—The duration of the Japese possession of the Port Arthur-Changchun Railway shall also be limited, and on the expiration of the term Japan shall either restore the line to China without compensation or shall buy it from China for a reasonable price.

3.—A distinction shall be made between coal or other mines along the railway which belong to Chinese individuals and those which are the property of the State.

4.—The railwny guards shall be Chinese troops.

Two of the Chinese Viceroys are said to be strongly opposed to the snggestion that China should purchase the Port Arthur Changchun railway from Japan. They urge that this would be equivalent to a payment in aid of Japan's war expenditure.

Other Peking telegrams despatched yesterday state that the Chinese Commissioners have decided on the course to be adopted with regard to some of the Japanese proposals. They have concluded to agree to the appointment of a Japanese Governor of the leased territory in Liaotung Peninsula, and will also sanction the levying of Japanese taxes in that region. It is said that with the exception of Chu Hungchi all the Chinese Commissioners are disposed to adopt a moderate attitude towards the Japanese proposals.

KOREA IN BONDAGE.

The Box of Curios of November 25th contains a full page cartoon illustrating Korea's condition.

A Korean man in national costume is depicted standing bound to four posts upon which float Japanese flags.

The ropes which bind him are labeled "Foreign Affairs," "Railways" "Post and Telegraph," "Home Affairs," "Customs," "Taxes and Income" and "Army and Police."

FAREWELL.

The Custom's staff and members of the British Legation were entertained by His Majesty the Emperor at dinner yesterdy.

Mr. McLeavy Brown was the recipient of a beautiful vase standing about 2 feet high artistically inlaid with gold and silver, he is also to be presented by the Custom's staff with a silver model of a light-house which is now being executed. Mr. Laporte received a valuable gold watch from the Chemulpo staff.

Sir John Jordan. and Mr. McLeavy Brown will be leaving Korea tomorrow afternoon by the Kwang Che.

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THE "TREATY."

Min Yung-Whan, committed suicide at 6 o'clock this morning. It is difficult for a foreigner to follow the exact process of reasoning which lead to his action.

Koreans however appear to think that such action is an uncontroveritble indication of the nation. The facts are briefly these:—Min Yung-Whan and his followers (who compnise practically all the ex-officials of the Korean government,) having been threatened with arrest if they remained any longer in the palace repaired to the Supreme Court to demand investigation into what they maintained was a breach of their constitutional right to demand of the Emperor a rescision of the obnoxions treaty.

At about mid-night last night the petitioners at the Supreme Court were informed that no trial or investigation would be held and, therefore seeing nothing could be done in this direction the petitioners made their way eleswhere. They first of all attempted to hold a meeting at one of the shops connected with the Cotton Guild, they were ousted from there by the gendarmie and were dispersed. Then Mr. Min Yung-wha with a lessened following made his way to the house of an old servant of the family here be bade adieu to his followers promising to see them on the following day.

At six o'clock this morning he cut his throat.

To his compatriots and the representatives in Seoul he addressed letters which were found in his clothes after his body had been taken to his house to be prepared for burial. Ther are as follows:—

Through my inability in the service of the Empire the present threatening state of affairs has resulted. I am killing myself; my object in doing this is to demonstrate my sense of gratitude to the Emperor and to allay in part the just resentment of my 20,000,000 compatriots.

My death may have no immediate result and after my death nothing need be said about me but I am sure that under the new state of affairs troubles will destroy our nation and the people of our nation.

The Foreigen Ministers must have know what Japan proposed to do. I hope that the Foreign Ministers will make know to their governments and to their people the condition of our Empire and that some measure of justice may presently be meted out to this unhappy country.

It must not be thought that our people are not patriotic. We are. And if the Foreign Ministers can do anything to restore freedom and independence to the Koreans I shall send you my thanks from heaven-

Several other ministers have committed suicide and several Koreans who protested have been done to death.

Time does not permit us to give particulars of this afternoon's affairs.

Our diary will be continued tomorrow.

[copy from diary]

KOREA - CUBA - MOUNDEY.

November 30, 1905 to December 15, 1906.

x---0---x

November 30, 1905.

Dear Whitey:

I have been intending to write you for a long time, thats one satisfaction anyway, but really after those stories of yours I couldn't do it without something to return for your rotten Irish humour. I've always had an idea that the Irish were really witty, maybe you've been in the Far East too long or something like that, in any case you need to make excuses for yourself. I've been busy, good Lord, over me ears in work of all sorts and any letter that I might have written would have been of a poor sort, poorer even than usual. For the record of events of the past few days I am sending you herewith a few clippings from the Korea Daily News. Bethell in his leaders is carried away by a personal spite and a bitterness which does his own cause more harm than good, but in these articles he has presented facts merely, and his stories as far as I have been able to make out are substantially correct. The suicide of Min was a sad affair, tragic, but calculated I imagine more than anything else to impress the people. I was of course in the streets a good part of that day, and saw the tail end of the afternoon's row. The gangs of coolies who were tied up and being dragged off to the Military Headquarters were about as tame a lot as you could wish to see The Japanese however, were not maltreating them at all. In fact I think that they have done remarkably well. The crowds are muttering and any incendiary speech might fan the smouldering wrath into a horrid conflagration, the Japanese by keeping the streets clear are saving everyone trouble. There has been no needless brutality as far as I have been able to see. Its awfully sad, that's all. A people who are absolutely without virility of any sort, a lot of sheep, footless, inane, yet after all a people. Their country taken from them. They realize what it all means that they cannot compete with the Japanese, they know full well how hopeless their condition is, Some of the highest officials committing suicide. Min Yong

11-30-05

Whan, own cousin of the Emperor, second cousin of the late Queen, the highest Korean outside the immediate Royal family. He when he was Envoy to the coronation of the Czar tried to do two things. He saved his money, he was a wealthy man, and bought agricultural implements. He bought them in Russia its true where he had to pay duty over and above their regular cost in Germany, but that was only because he did not know the world, and he purchased band instruments. He went home to establish an Imperial Military Band and to inaugurate a reform in Korean agricultural methods. He was granted an appropriation by the Emperor for the Band but he could never get a cent for the farming experiments. Of such stuff is his Majesty. He did yield to the Japanese, his Palace was full of gendarmes and police of course. I saw them myself for our Legation is not severty-five feet from the Palace building and separated only by a low wall. Hassegawa was in the room and a number of Japanese officers. One wouldn't say that the Koreans were free agents exactly. However, he signed. It is also interesting to remember that since the murder of the Queen Japanese soldiers, their mention merely has filled his weak soul with terror. So that the presence of armed Japanese within the walls would probably have greater effect with him than cold steel at the chest would do with an ordinary person.

Two days ago, Brown and Sir John Jordan went away, the two men who almost brought on war in 1898. The one who kept the other in power, now the little Chinese Minister, a clever devil, being afraid that he would lose face if Morgan left before he did, has suddenly announced on twelve hours notice that he's off. It may be that he's been called to Peking for consultation over the Manchurian demands of Japan, I don't know in any case he's off too. Morgan leaves for Japan on Wednesday of

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next week. The German Minister goes in a month, the Italian has already gone. I follow Morgan in a fortnight and go home with him. It is like the stampede of the rats from a sinking ship. All the foreigners are going almost. Customs and Legation, only a few broken hearted missionaries left. Their case is the most pitiable of all. Here they are forsaken by their Governments, their Legations which mean much to them, gone, the people for whom they have worked, over whose troubles they have wept, with whom they have rejoiced, whose life has been their life, borne down by the weight of a national calamity. Broken spirited, humbled, abject, hopeless, Here are these poor missionaries, not trusting the Japanese feeling that with the withdrawal of their Legation that not only will they lose the protection of their interests which even in the past has in some cases not been sufficient to secure them impartial treatment, when they know that the Koreans themselves feel that they have been betrayed, and that they will many of them turn from the Church feeling that the comfort and consolation which they sought within its sanctuary had been denied them. Its really pitiful. And what can be done. The Japanese are obviously doing the only possible thing. They are doing it well, making mistakes yes, but I believe that their intentions are honest. It makes one realize what a Juggernaut this world and its events really are, how little the feelings of the individual or the good of the few mean, where history is being made, and the relentless law, the base of all things, survival of the fittest, grips. I'll see you in a week or two, hows things anyway?

Yours always,

[1905]
[Nov?]

The Letter of Credence from the Emperor of Japan , presented by His Special Ambassador Marquis Ito , to the Emperor of Korea .

x-x-x-x-xxx-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x

Between the time of my declaration of war against Russia, a war fought for the preservation of my Empire and for the maintainance of the peace of the Far East ,and the signing of the Treaty of Peace a period of twenty months elapsed . During these hostilities Your Majesty and ~~ther~~ citizens and subjects of Korea have been one in your sympthies,in your joy and your sorrow with myself and the citizens and subjects of Japan .:

I have therefore , especially dispatched to Your Majesty Marquis Hirabumi Ito , President of the Privy Council , to report to Your Majesty the glorious restoration of peace , and to express to Your Majesty my sincere wish that both Korea and Japan shall prosper and that the relations between the two countries shall be more intimate and the bonds of friendship more closely unite them .

It is with regret that I express to Your Majesty my belief that it has been because your Empire has [redacted] force sufficient for its self protection that the peace of the Far East has been frequently disturbed . It is for this reason that the Korean Japanese protocol was signed last year , placing in the hands of my Government the responsibility for the defence of Your Majesty's dominions . It is essential that the friendly relations now existing between the two Empires should be confimred and I have instructed my Government to make cartain arrangements with that idea in mind. Iassure Your Majesty that the safety of Your Majesty and of Your Majesty's Imperial House will be safeguareded by my Government .

I hope that Your Majesty will , after considering the situation in World politices and the welfare of your country and your people accept my good advice .

I wish Your Majesty and your Imperial Family good health .

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[copy from diary]

Dec. 12, 1905.

Notes for a speech.

Like the man in the Salvation army meeting come in to be saved, and struck by the spirit. Back from the far East, not much right speak on politics.

Advantage of intelligence of Americans. Love of business, thorough methods, best man in place, no doctors, lawyers jobs.

Hence contented administration.

America world power, must face her problems squarely and as Roosevelt says question not so much whether we will tackle them but how.

A Foreign policy. Good service, not personal because wouldn't be in it, not selfish because don't know whether could stay.

People who sell stuff to New Yorkers who in turn export to the East. Cannot say not interested, everybody interested. Question how much and how soon.

Lesson from the war. Japanese organized now like a machine, where everybody out for own good that was Russian organization. So would we fall should Tammany face an external foe and not a good native lot of New Yorkers. We must learn from Oyama's book not from Kuropatkin's. We want an advance an not a "masterly" retreat even.

Young and great compliment to speak. As it was to have Oyama tell of 47 ponies in Moukden theatre.

Seoul, Korea.
December 12, 1905.

R. M. Collins, Esquire,
Reuter's Correspondent,
Pekin, China.

Dear Collins:

In continuation of our conversation of the 11th instant I beg to hand you herewith an account with Mr. E. C. A. Dunn of Newchwang for sums expended by him in my behalf after my departure from that place early in May of this year. As I explained to you, in view of the fact that the Military and Civil authorities of the Japanese Administration of Newchwang had during several months shown great courtesy to me as Reuters Correspondent and done everything

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in their power to facilitate my intercourse with you, as my Chief, at the front and had been of great assistance in forwarding supplies to yourself and Mr. Brill, it seemed eminently fitting that I should on departure endeavour in some way to show my appreciation of their kindness. For that reason I entertained Colonel Yoku the Administrator and his staff, the Japanese Consul and several others at dinner. On leaving Newchwang I left a certain sum of money with Mr. Dunn to pay for the entertainment. This sum $75.00 was accounted for by me in my final statement to the company. Mr. Dun writes me that the total account came to $148.00, which while apparently excessive for a dinner of sixteen people, is not so when it is remembered that war prices prevailed in Newchwang at the time.

Trusting that you will see your way clear to meet this expense, believe me,

Yours respectfully.

Seoul, Korea.
December 12, 1905.

Melville Stone, Esquire,
The Associated Press,
New York, City.

Dear Mr. Stone:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 26th October and to thank you for the very pertinent suggestions made therein. In no place more than Korea where the chief fault with every one has always been a warped perspective is advice more necessary or more appreciated. As Mr. Egan doubtless told you in New York, I found on my arrival in Seoul that I could not consistently represent the Associated Press and be in the Legation at the same time and for that reason Mr. Uchida who served under Mr. Egan in Tokyo was given the position, on the understanding that I, on account of my former experience and connection with the Associated Press help him with suggestions now and then and aid him in putting his messages into cable form. This I have done, and I trust that the result has been satisfactory. Your telegram discontinuing the service from the first

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of January has been received and Mr. Uchida will act accordingly. In this connection I beg to state that there has never been any regular financial arrangement ~~with~~ made to pay Mr. Uchida's salary. I submitted accounts to Mr. Egan some time ago as all my arrangements and those for Mr. Uchida had been made with him, and at the same time I promised to advance funds to Uchida until I had word of some more definite plan. This I have done and now hold vouchers for three months salary at Yen 125.00 per month -- $182.50. These vouchers I shall hold until my return to the United States, not far distant, unless in the meantime I receive funds from Mr. Egan.

The political situation here has been one of extreme interest. It seems to be undoubtedly true that the Japanese managed to put through their programme with greater celerity than they had expected and that once their protectorate has been established they are rather at a loss as to how to proceed. It is rather amusing to note that Mr. Stevens, whom you know, came to us to borrow a copy of Lord Cromer's book "England in Egypt" and that Marquis Ito left with the volume in his coat pocket for future reference.

There is really no head to anything. The Cabinet Ministers are afraid to leave their houses and do business if any, by telephone. The Emperor refuses to see anyone and Mr. Morgan, the American Minister left without a farewell audience because His Majesty wished to avoid ~~mx~~ seeing the Japanese Minister as he would have had to do in case he had received the American representative. By their treaty the Japanese have established a protectorate, and declared that there shall be a Resident General who shall rank every one and replace the Legation and the Minister, that he shall attend to all diplomatic affairs, which, strangely enough, Tokyo also seems to have under its control. Notwithstanding these provisions which would certainly seem to necessitate the abolition of the Foreign Office as it has already entailed the withdrawal of several of the foreign Ministers, Mr. Hayashi is supposedly acting Resident General, although still holding his position as Minister, no notification having been sent to the foreign legations of the change in his status, while nominally supreme he is ranked by the

[3. 12-15-05]

Commander-in-Chief General Hasegawa and while inverted by the treaty with the control of "Diplomatic Affairs" he still permits the Foreign Office now under the direction of Mr. Stevens, for no Korean will accept the billet of Minister for Foreign Affairs, to exist, as a sop to the feelings of the Emperor who regarded his Legations abroad and his Foreign Office in Seoul as endowed with certain magical powers which would enable them, although they did no business, to stave off the inevitable Japanese domination. His Majesty still fails to grasp the situation and continues to seek the advice of any one who will take the trouble to tender it. His Chief Counselors of late have been the French Instructor in one of the language schools, the hotel keeper, and an ex-mining adviser, also French, and who being thrifty is supposed to have made a considerable sum by forwarding secret missions to secure the intervention of the World. There is so much of the comic in the little drama that has been working itself out here that it is really difficult to bring oneself to a realization of the more serious aspects of the problem. From a news standpoint it has been difficult, for to the Japanese mind a lack of unreasoning enthusiasm for their cause and any attempt to play the part of an impartial observer is immediately interpreted as an evidence that your sentiments are pro-Russian.

They have made many mistakes, the most inexcusable being their lack of reparation to undertake the responsibilities they assumed by the declaration of the protectorate. I believe that the better elements among them are honest in the desire they have expressed to do their best by Korea. I also feel certain that a "New Japan" which now demands a hearing and which is causing the Government so much embarrassment will be animated largely by a desire to exploit this country for their own benefit and that as it was suggested not long ago, a parallel will be found in the government of Hastings in India rather than in that of Cromer in Egypt. Mr. Stevens who is greatly worried by the turn events are taking and who is anxious that the Japanese should solve this problem in accordance with their highest ideals told me confidentially that he considered this the "most difficult proposition they had ever tackled", that the Romans and the English were the only people who had made a success of colonial

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administration and that he feared that the Japanese were "pretty well up against it". As you will readily understand the similarity of the two races, the hatred on the one side and the contempt on the other, the keen competition between the lowest orders of the people, not the master and the man as in Egypt, make the problem both complicated and delicate, and one which the Japanese must regard not only from the standpoint of their own but of the Korean people.

I trust that I may have the pleasure of calling upon you in New York. Again thanking you for your letter, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Dec. 17, 1905.

Lin Yong Khan's funeral. Virtually funeral of Empire, started to go officially but thanks Kiser's usual foolishness turned back again found Cockburn and Mrs. and went through crowded streets to West Gate.

Here enormous crowds, whole embankment covered women, streets wonderful colour, greens and purples, light blues, blacks, grass cloth, prayer clothes, red trimmings women, blue and yellow and green, cocky hatted bride grooms, many police, Japanese gendarmes. 1st man bearing huge red lantern left West Gate long before any one else appeared. Occasional leakage of men bearing small lanterns, white. These furnished by villages around Seoul. First part procession. Imperial Lancers, red coated, bugles blowing, pennants flapping, then English language school preceeded by dead man. All the time more crowds gathering. Walked through streets. Hustle, bustle. Crowds kept badly by Korean police, Japanese only effective. Lanterns strewn along way side, drinking, smoking mourners. Lot of maid servants with strange hoop like arrangements with nets of grass cloth hanging over faces. Finally lantern appeared distance. Chattering lot. Four torch bearers, dragging smoking reeds. Then red and white lanterns. Advance men either side. Although mid afternoon many candles lighted. Horseman, chair with leopard skin, then tablet to which sacrifice made several times, then lanterns red, enormous baboon things. Then false bier, here all bearers clad in picturesque wierd costumes made one feel the East. A purple edged white canopy over enormous

COPY

No. 45 Consular

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT
WASHINGTON

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

SEOUL, KOREA.

December 26, 1905.

To the Honorable

Robert Bacon,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, U. S. A.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Willard D. Straight, Vice Consul General at this post, having applied to me for a leave of absence of three months on account of circumstances making it necessary for him to return to the United States as soon as possible, left Seoul on the morning of yesterday for Japan, where it is his intention to leave by steamer for the United States on January 7th.

I take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of Mr. Straight's character and efficiency while at his post.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:-

Your obedient servant

(signed) Gordon Paddock

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[re: Antung]

(1)

[1904 or 1905]

No special customs regulation.

Statistic regarding import + export is unknown.

Number of the Japanese is about 2000, ~~+~~ of which all women, Japanese houses are about 100 house. + about 200 hut.

No regulation regarding with the area where the Japanese house + hut may be built. Military administration simply instructed the Japanese house would be built in group as possible and would not be separate in long distance. The settlement is not yet leased. The Japanese emigrates are renting the lands from the Chinese proprietors + paying a certain rate of the rent. The cost of the building is about 100 yen for every Tsubo (6 ft square), about 50% higher

(Turn over)

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than that at Tokyo.
How many chinese workmen employed is unknown.
The daily wage of the Japanese workmen is about 2 yen in average (carpenter stone cutters etc) and about 60 sen a day for Chinese & Koreans.
The number of these workmen is unknown. Military administrators office is paying to ordinary Japanese coolie 30 yen a month.
The effect of the Japanese workmen is about same as that of the 3 chinese or 3 Korean coolie.
The railroad were constructed by the Japanese & chinese coolie, the Japanese being the foreman of the chinese coolies.
The trade of the settlers are importation of the Japanese groceries.
No bank but the agent of the Dai Ichi Ginko.

There are 2-3 Shipping agents. They are collecting goods & supplying them to the chinese guilds.
The military administration is enforced & there are 40 officers & men of the Japanese Gendarmes.
Remost of the settlers are the natives of "Kiushu" Japan and rest of them are from Osaka & several others.
There is no restriction on the emigrants to Antung, except the quarrantine.
The area of the booth for market is about 600 tsubo (6 ft square) & rent is devided into 3 classes, the 1st class 50 sen, 2nd class 1,00 & 3rd class 1,30 a month.
The number of the Train is 6 trains a day to Liuchankwan.
number of the bridge is unknown.
The gauge is the ordinary military

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railroad's gauge. and it is under military administration, affairs of which belong to the military railroad department. It is not yet opened for public No railway passenger is allowed ~~in~~ this railroad. It passed more than 6 months since its completion. What kind grade is unknown. Estimated cost is unknown.

The above is all (of the answers) which I obtained at antung. The rest of questions belongs to the railway corps & communicarit luie official & are outside jurisdiction military administrator. As you know I could not have time to call on the official of the Railway corps and I am sorry I was unable to find the answer for your question.

K. Uchida.

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n.d. [1905]

THE CAROLINE LADD HOSPITAL

PYENGYANG, KOREA.

J. HUNTER WELLS, M. D., IN CHARGE.
MR. NO IN MOOK, ASSISTANT.
DR. KIM PONG CHUN, INTERNE.
MRS. YEE HUNG BOOK, MATRON.

STUDENT ASSISTANTS:
MR. PAIK YONG SYEN, MR. CHO IN SUN.
MR. AN SANG HEUN, MR. NIM CHANG KU
MR. KIM KEE UNG. MR. NU MUN TAK.

BIBLE WOMAN, MRS. KO.
EVANGELISTIC COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF SIX MEMBERS OF CITY CHURCHES.

Pyengyang station of the Presbyterian Mission was establishedin 1893 but was not permanently occupied until the fall of 1895 when Rev. Dr. Moffett Rev. Mr. Lee and Dr. Wells located there. The following spring Mr. Lee's family arrived, followed in a few months by Mrs. Wells.

At this time the total number of adherents - which means those who have publically allied themselves with the church by meeting regularily and observing the rules- numbered less than 100. Now, ten years later, this territory has three stations, one of which, Chao Ryong, in Whanghai, about 50 miles south of Pyengyang city, is to be formally occupied May first 1906, and Syenchun about 100 miles northwest opened in 1901, show as adherents 23251. Of these 6507 are in Syenchun territory, and 16744 are in Pyengyang and the new station, which is to be opened at ChairYong. The number of baptized adults in the territory of the two stations are 7426. The number of self supporting churches or regular meeting places is 276 of which 60 are in the Syenchun district and 216 in that around Pyengyang.

In charge of this work in Pyengyang and surrounding territory are 7 clerical men and their wives, one single man two doctors and their wives and two single women.

At Syenchun are two clerical men and their wives, two single clerical men, 2 single women a doctor and his wife.

Last year there were over 1600 persons baptized in these two stations. The coming year promises even more. Leaving out one or two men who have educational work as their main duty we find that about 2000 adherents are to each clerical man who itinerates. In Seoul, Fusan and Taiku the average number of adherents for each clerical man is a little over 400 500.

The number of communicants in the Canton mission - report of 1905- was 3854. It has 4 stations and 44 adult missionaries.

The Central China Mission with Shanghai as the center, has 6 stations 68 missionaries and 1943 communicants or baptized persons.

Peking mission has 3 stations, 34 missionaries and 211 communicants.

East Shantung Mission has 3 stations 40 missionaries and 2177 communicants.

West Shantung Mission has 4 stations, 42 missionaries and 3952 communicants.

PYENGYANG STATION HAS 20 MISSIONARIES- IS TEN YEARS OLD AND HAS 5468 COMMUNICANTS. SYENCHUN STATION HAS 10 MISSIONARIES IS FOUR YEARS OLD AND HAS 1958 COMMUNICANTS.

[1905]

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The Methodist Mission in Pyengyang has 10 missionaries and their wives, two lately on the feild, two single women a widow, a doctor and his wife, one of the women being a doctor.

They have 6513 adherents and 2457 baptized or communicants. There are 25 pleacesof meeting -chapels or churches. These figures are the same asthe Presbyteriand when the number of missionaries are considered.

More remarkable than the numbers, which however, are the greatest of our church in the world, all India presbyterian missions north, reporting less than half of the baptisms which are reported from Pyengyang and Syenchun, the number from three missions in India -report of 1905- for the year 1904- being 589, the number from Pyengyang and Syenchun for that year having been 1104 Pyengyang and 310 from Syenchun atotal of 1414, in the question of self-support.

The remarkable thing is the self support. All the 276 groups are self supporting. Many schools are in connection with the churches all supported by the native churches.

A home missionary society employs several men who travel through the districts and their entire salaries come from native sources only. A blind school is run by the church. Over half of the support of the hospitals in Pyengyang and Syenchun is raised on the field. The Pyengyang Hospital sees about 1000 different persons over two thirds of whom are patients, a month. Over 14000 was the last full years record. The last six months showed 7338 in attendance with 217 surgical operations by Dr. Wells and 118 by his assistants.

The contributions from the Koreans for the native work of Pyengyang station last year was yen 14967. That from Syenchun was yen 7830. These sums for strictly church purposes and hot including hospital gifts etc.

The Roman Catholics are active but not aggressively so. One Priest, Father Le Merre, a very fine gentleman, is located at Pyengyang while a few are scattered in other parts of northern Korea. I know of none north of Pyengyang who are permanently located there.

Any other information or any questions which this may prompt will be cheerfully sent.

Sincerely J. Hunter Wells.

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