

The Great Awakening of China

By Gen. A. W. Greely

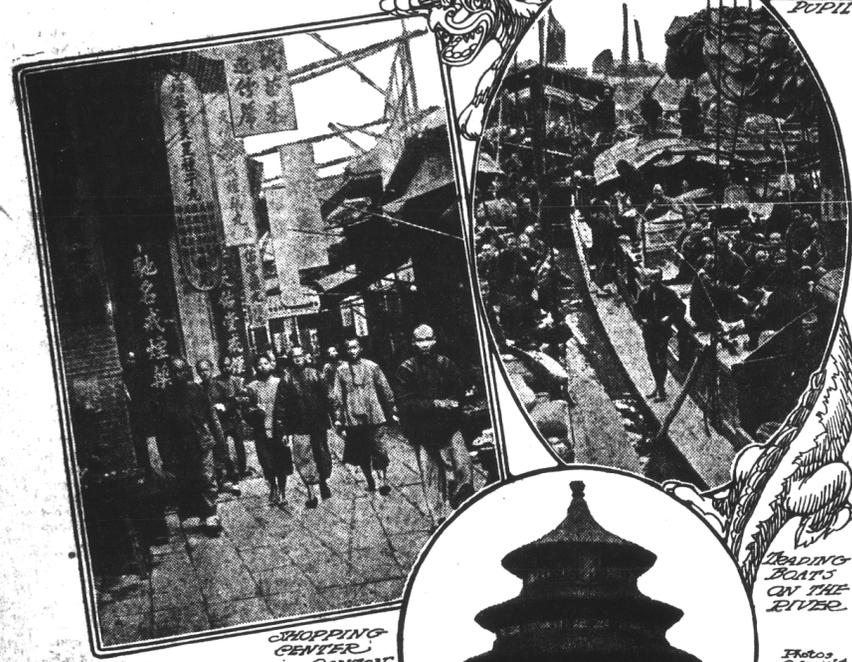
EVEN the most casual observer of current affairs must have been impressed by the steadily increasing volume of matter that is appearing in periodical literature relative to China and to its evolutionary progress toward its proper and destined position as one of the great civilized nations of the earth.

In the last decade affairs oriental have been a series of surprises to the world, and in this respect the transformation of China has not been the least wonderful. In late years the Chinese government has astonished the Christian peoples of the Occident by its political audacity and persistent activity in suppressing not only foreign trade in opium but also in abolishing throughout its vast provinces the prevalent growth of the poppy plant. Today it confounds the predictions of foreign politicians by hastening, instead of delaying, the formation of a central constitutional government with a responsible cabinet. Again it has instituted a system of secondary education along modern scientific lines, and has transformed its antiquated literary examinations into more suitable tests of official fitness.

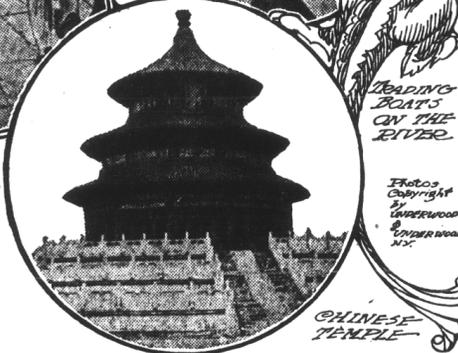
At home it is redeeming its treaty obligations to mint a standard and national coinage. It has



PUPILS OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL



SHOPPING CENTER IN CANYON



CHINESE TEMPLE

formed its first budget, has initiated a system of imperial taxation, reorganized its postal and telegraph services, and nationalized its railways.

Abroad its statesmen have brought to a head the Mongolian question, maintained the status quo in Manchuria, and opened relations with Siam.

Through its strength, its conscriptive methods, and its training the new army promises to be soon such a military force as will command the respect of foreign nations. Its insignificant navy is to be largely increased, and has already given signs of efficient activity by its participation in diplomatic missions and in international reviews.

The foreign policy of China promises to be insistent, and perhaps aggressive, where the interests of its subjects are concerned. Especially significant is its late reported demand on Mexico for an adequate indemnity, amounting to tens of millions of dollars, for the massacre and destruction of the persons and property of Chinese by the Mexican revolutionists.

Perhaps the most impressive action of all is the regard for aliens within its own borders shown in recent days by the Chinese government. Confronted by a most serious (in appearance, at least—revolution in its greatest province (Sze-Chuan, with its 80,000,000 of people), the government on its own motion takes early and efficient measures to preserve the lives of foreign missionaries and alien traders operating within the disturbed and dangerous areas.

In a period of such transitions it is well worth the while for Occidental nations to keep well informed as to the progress of affairs in China. Few people are aware as to either the extent or as to the methods by which such marvelous changes have been wrought in the governmental conditions of the Celestial Empire during the first decade of the twentieth century.

It has been universally recognized that from the conjoined standpoints of area, population and productivity, China stands unequalled among the nations of the earth.

It may be noted that the population of China has been for centuries a problem of the greatest interest, which successfully defied solution.

La Revue Jaune, the new Chinese?Belgian review, for May 15 publishes the data as far as compiled, the whole empire numbering 439,214,000 souls. They are distributed as follows, by provinces:

Kwang-Si	8,000,000
Kweichau	6,000,000
Sechouan	6,000,000
Shang-Si	79,500,000
Shantung	9,000,000
Shensi	53,000,000
Tche-Kiang	6,000,000
Tchili (Peking)	11,800,000
Yunnan	8,000,000
Manchuria	17,000,000
The approximate population of the dependencies from other sources, is as follows: Mongolia, 2,600,000; Tibet, 6,300,000; Chinese Turkestan, etc., 1,200,000.	

Enormous as is the population of the empire, there are but few very great cities, as would be expected with the limited transportation for their maintenance. Possibly Canton, Peking, and Singan have each a million of inhabitants, while Tientsin, Hankau, Shanghai, Chungking, Fuchan and Suchau probably range in population between half and three-fourths of a million.

In view of these data the belief vanishes that China is the most densely populated portion of the world. The population of Europe is 430,000,000, in an area of 10,000,000 square kilometers, while China has practically the same number over an area of 11,000,000 square kilometers.

Influenced by the spirit of the century, China is gradually changing its form of government to that of a constitutional monarchy. The burning question before the Advisory Parliament, which nearly caused its disruption, was the restriction of imperial powers. Parliament strenuously urged the establishment of a responsible government along English lines. As a compromise the Prince Regent yielded to the extent of adopting a system analogous to that of Germany, and imperial edicts instituted, in lieu of the old organization, as officials of the emperor, Sun-Tong, a privy council, a general staff and a responsible cabinet.

The privy council consists of forty-four, of whom ten are non-voting councilors, "especially well-informed men, who have received a modern education." The general staff (two princes), reports direct to the emperor. The responsible cabinet is formed by a premier, with two princely assistants, and ten portfolio ministers, as follows: Foreign Affairs, Interior, finance, public instruction, war, navy, justice, agriculture, public works

and commerce, communications, dependencies and colonies. The premier, Prince Ching, is a witty, typical politician of the old school, to whom reforms are unacceptable save as temporary makeshifts.

The cabinet, appointed and dismissed at the pleasure of the emperor, is responsible to him and to public opinion only. Criticized by some as a system controlled too largely by princes and nobles, it is viewed by others as an important advance towards the constitutional methods of the Occident.

Viceroy, appointed and removable by the emperor, govern the provinces with practically unlimited power, which in the past has often resulted in unbridled corruption and tyrannical oppression. Under the edict of Nov. 6, 1906, for the reformation of local governments, provincial assemblies were established. Their functions were advisory, and the administrative powers remained entirely in the hands of the vice-regal officials.

It might appear that public opinion would be ineffective under such conditions, but the contrary result is usual. In an exceptional case the provincial assembly of Kwang-Si passed a resolution which the governor vetoed. When next convoked the assembly refused to sit, and its appeal to the advisory parliament at Peking was sustained.

The assemblies have taken concerted action to extend their influence in imperial affairs, and have occasionally attempted to coerce the imperial government—usually with indifferent results. Twice the assemblies have held congresses in Peking, and lately the congress urged on the government the organization of civil guards in the provinces, opposed the nationalization of railways, and asked a change of the law that the premier must be either a prince or noble. Finally, the members, in the way of compromise, agreed to favor an increase of taxes provided that their wishes were granted as to civil guards and the premier.

The first really national and representative body that ever met in China under authority of an imperial edict convened on Oct. 5, 1910. It has been variously called a senate, an advisory assembly and a provisional parliament; the last appellation seems most appropriate, as the body had no legislative powers, its functions being confined to petitions and reports to the throne on matters pertaining to the formation of institutions and enactment of laws in accord with the age.

The parliament proved to be an able, independent body, equal to the situation, broad-minded in its views, and realizing its responsibilities.

Rarely does a single act mark the upward turn of a decadent nation, but in China it was the signing by the emperor, Kouang-Su, July 26, 1898, of the edict on the liberty of the press, drawn up by the ardent reformer Yang-Yu-Wei.

Rectifying the various needs of railways, the imperial edict of May 9, 1911, points out that for years the emperor has fostered local railway projects, but that hitherto the Chinese companies "have so maladministered affairs that they are in inextricable confusion; they have built neither main lines nor branches. In the Province of Kwantong they have issued bonds covering half the work, while the railroad has hardly been commenced. In Sze-Chuan an enormous sum, entrusted as bonds to a bank, has been lost by failure of the bank. In Hupeh and in Hounan large sums have been spent uselessly in past years."

It should be said that Canton, which had made the greatest progress from local resources, accepted the nationalization. The importance and gravity of the action of assemblies and local organizations in Sze-Chuan and Hounan may be estimated from the fact that their combined population quite considerably exceeds that of the United States, and is about one-fourth of that of China.

The action of the imperial government has been described by a Chinese writer as "a truly unexpected and unfavorable blow to provincial autonomy." An early successful issue in Sze-Chuan will be a welcome evidence of that central, coordinated power which is vitally essential to the future utility of the Chinese Empire.

the consternation of the well-meaning grandees, the minister returned him the stockings, intimating that he would do well to bear in mind that "the queen of Spain has no legs."

Elizabeth of England, however, not ashamed to own that she had less, received a similar gift in a very different manner. Soon after her accession her majesty's woman, Mistress Montague tendered as her New Year's gift a pair of knitted black silk stockings, the first of the kind made in England. Elizabeth was so pleased with the

stockings, which she declared were "pleasant, fine and delicate," that she determined thenceforth to wear no more cloth stockings. She kept her royal word and no doubt would have laughed at the economy of the Margrave John of Custrin, who, seeing one of his councilors wearing silk stockings on a week day, said to him "Barthold, I, too, have silk stockings but I wear them only on Sundays and holidays."—Harper's Weekly.

Matrimony is the mother of excuse

BEAR'S IMPUDENCE MAKES HIM TERROR

Trap Gun is Rigged Up to Put an End to His Career.

BRUIN FELS FARMER

Infuriated and Badly Wounded, a 400-Pound Maine Bear Knocks Would-Be Captor Senseless and Almost Tears Him to Pieces.

New York.—"The brazen impudence of the Maine bear," said a man from Maine the other day to a reporter here, "is what makes him a terror to the backwoods farmers of that state and was what led to the putting of a price on his head some years ago. It also led to the invention of various devices for destroying him.

"The favorite device was the trap gun. In nine cases out of ten when this gun went off it settled the bear. I have known instances, though, in which the trap gun fell a little short of doing its work thoroughly and led to unpleasant consequences for the farmer who set it. As I recall it now, a little the worst torn-up man I ever saw or heard of was a farmer named Harvey, who made a trifling miscalculation once on a Maine bear that had touched off a trap gun.

"The bear had busied himself for some time in playing havoc with Harvey's farm products, both of growing crops and live stock, and so Harvey lost patience with the marauder and rigged up a trap gun to put an end to his career. An experienced woodsman, one William Johnson, directed the arrangement of the trap gun, and

fortunately for Farmer Harvey accompanied that citizen when he started out to visit the gun the next morning.

"Ordinarily the Maine bear gets into trouble with the trap gun during his night's outing. In the case of Harvey the bear had put off his visit to the baited trap gun until morning, and it was just as Harvey and Johnson were drawing near the spot where the gun was set that he took hold of the bait and fired the gun.

"Hearing the report the two men hastened forward and saw the bear, a very big one, writing on the ground, below—like a bull. He was badly wounded, but not so badly but that he saw the men approaching he could get quickly to his feet and make a rush for them.

"Johnson was alert enough to get out of the way, but the bear caught the less experienced Farmer Harvey and felled him to the ground with a blow from one paw that knocked him senseless. Then the bear clawed and chewed and ripped Harvey to such an extent that when Johnson succeeded in at last killing Bruin with a club he too, the farmer on his back and carried him home for dead.

"Harvey's face was torn out of all recognition. The flesh on his arms from his shoulders down was stripped off to the bone in many places and his chest was frightfully lacerated. He wasn't dead, though, as the doctor found when he got there and looked him over. When I came away from that region, where I had been hunting about that time, there was a question whether the farmer would recover from his wounds, and I never heard whether he did or not. But the bear weighed over 400 pounds."

Delavan.—Mr. and Mrs. John Culbertson, the former a pioneer Illinois editor, observed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding here.

Springfield.—Seventy-five years ago Abraham Lincoln planted the cornerstone in the town of Bath that still remains where he placed it and from which the platting of the town has been done. An all-day program attracted thousands of visitors. Former Lieut. Gov. L. Y. Sherman was the principal orator of the day. Other addresses were by Congressman Joseph Graff and Senator John Dalley of Peoria. United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom and former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon were unable to be present, but sent congratulations.

Pana.—The Central Illinois District Medical society met in semi-annual session here. Addresses were made by Drs. Amos Sawyer, Hillsboro; Carl E. Black, Jacksonville; George T. Palmer, Springfield; A. L. Britton, Athens; E. J. Brown, Decatur; S. E. Munson, Springfield; J. N. Nelma, Taylorville. The officers are: President, Dr. M. P. Parish, Decatur; vice-president, Dr. Louis Miller, Pana; secretary, Dr. J. N. Nelma, Taylorville; treasurer, Dr. Walter Burgess, Pana. The next meeting will be held at Pana.

Beardstown.—A flock of several thousand wild geese swarmed over and settled on Beardstown. A heavy rain came up and caught the birds in midair, forcing them to the earth. Thousands of them alighted in sloughs and ponds near the city. The big flock was forced out of its regular flyway and forced to earth. Oldtime hunters say they never before saw such a large flock.

Danville.—Jeremiah Morin, eighty-two years old, a retired coal operator, committed suicide at his home in this city by hanging. He was found by two of his grandchildren, who had gone to the corn crib to play. Morin had been engaged in coal mining in Vermillion county since 1866. Dependancy, occasioned by ill health and threatened blindness, are the causes assigned.

Rockford.—Rev. Thomas G. Thompson, pastor of the first Congregational church, said in a sermon here that the duller event in Rockford is the prayer meeting of his own church, unless it be another prayer meeting at some other church. He urged members of his congregation to "live up" the services.

Tuscola.—Clifford Shelton, son of Chief of Police Shelton, was arrested on a warrant charging gambling. He is among 35 others who were informed against by two of their companions. About half the boys have appeared before Squire Ward and paid their fines. Shelton refused to pay his fine and was put in jail. Unless he changes his mind he will be compelled to work out his fine on the streets.

Paris.—Mrs. John Stuart dreamed she was putting the cat out of the house and thereby saved her own and her husband's life. She arose and half dazed went to the door to see if the cat was out. As she reached the door she fell unconscious. Her fall awakened Mr. Stuart, who summoned help and then himself fell unconscious. It was found that a stove in which fire had been started for the first time had filled the room with coal gas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stuart were revived.

Lincoln.—Committees are at work securing premiums for the show of the Logan County Poultry association, which will be held in this city in December.

Murphysboro.—A coroner's jury held Roy Dowd to the charge of killing Richard Mitchell. Dowd is said to have crushed Mitchell's skull with a piece of boiler plate. They were employed at the Meville & Ohio shops.

Makes a Deadly Tea of Weed. Perth Amboy, N. J.—Mrs. Andrew Kramer and her two children, eight and ten years old, are in a serious condition at their home here as a result of drinking tea made from poisonous weeds. Mrs. Kramer took the poison on rheumatism on the advice of neighbors and when she was taken seriously ill the two little girls took sips of the deadly drink before calling the neighbors.

ILLINOIS HAPPENINGS

Springfield.—A rumor which gained circulation about the state house that approximately \$35,000 of bonds held by the state as an inheritance from the estate of Charles W. Spaulding, treasurer of the University of Illinois during the administration of Governor Altgeld, had disappeared and could not be located was set at rest when State Auditor McCullough gave out a statement telling of just where the bonds had been placed. According to McCullough, the bonds, which are \$18,000 issued by the city of Marshalltown, Ia., and \$16,000 issued by the city of Buckley, Wash., are in the hands of the Central Trust company of Chicago, where they were placed by former Attorney General Hamlin.

Edwardsville.—Sympathy saved Joseph Sanders of Madison from having charges of assault with intent to kill preferred against him by John Groshans of Pong. Sanders was arrested by Game Warden L. Southard on complaint of Groshans. Sanders when arraigned told a pitiful story of his wife and baby and aroused Groshans' sympathy. He consented to let Sanders plead guilty to trespass and pay a fine of \$10.

Bloomington.—A great collection of seventy-two dyes that are sympathetically compounded has been presented to Wesleyan university. There are possibly only two institutions in the United States that have a similar German collection.

Mount Vernon.—Loren N. Wood, who has been purchasing Jefferson county coal lands, has disposed of his holdings amounting to about 7,000 acres, to the Big Muddy coal syndicate of New York. The purchase price was not given, but the figures run high into the thousands.

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Awful Backaching Kidney Trouble!

Dr. Derby's Famous Pills Will Quickly Restore Your Kidneys and Bladder—Banish Your Rheumatism—Try Them Free!

Oh, the torture of getting up in the morning—those terrible pains stabbing you through and through—twisting and wrenching every muscle, bone and nerve! You who suffer from kidney and bladder troubles know the experience only too well. You



know what it means to drag through the long day, aching from head to foot—lame, sore, weak, miserable and despondent.

What's the use of going through all that day after day—spending horrible, sleepless nights? There isn't any—since Dr. Derby gave his wonderful discovery to the world.

Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills (guaranteed) help from the very first—they can't hurt. You soon find they are different—a truly scientific preparation which really removes the cause of kidney derangements.

If you have diabetes, dropsy, Bright's disease, inflamed bladder, any urinary difficulty, rheumatism in any form, get Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills at once. 50c and 1.00 packages. Sample package free. At druggists' or sent direct by Derby Medicine Co., Easton Rapids, Mich.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATION.



Miss Screecher—He must be very tender-hearted. Why, every time I sing he cries.

Collier Downe—Maybe he doesn't like to see anything murdered.

ERUPTION COVERED BODY

"Three years ago this winter I had a breaking out that covered my whole body. It itched so it seemed as if I should go crazy. It first came out in little pimples on my back and spread till it covered my whole body and limbs down to my knees, also my arms down to my elbows. Where I scratched it made sores, and the terrible itching and burning kept me from sleeping. I tried several remedies all to no purpose. Then I concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, also the Resolvent, for about four months, and they completely cured me of eczema. I have had no return of the disease since. I never had a good night's rest after the skin eruption first broke out till I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had only used them a few days before I could see they were beginning to heal, and the terrible itching was gone.

"Those that lived in the house at the time know how I suffered, and how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me. I never take a bath without using the Cuticura Soap, and I do not believe there are better remedies for any skin disease than the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Sarah Calkins, Waukegan, Ill., Mar. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 5 K, Boston.

What Travelers Needed. A traveler's outfit 300 years ago was somewhat different from the present day. In "Touring in 1600," by E. S. Bates, the following list is given: "First among requisites is a book of prayers and hymns effective for salvation without being so pugnacious, doctrinally, as to cause suspicion. Next, a notebook; a watch, or a pocket sundial; if a watch, not a striker, for that warns the wicked you have cash; a broadbrimmed hat, gaiters, boots, breeches (as if his friends would let him start without any!), gloves, shoes, shirts, handkerchiefs, etc."

Test of Real Greatness. Columbus had made the egg stand on end.

"But could you unscramble it?" demanded the mortified courtiers.

Which merely accentuates the great truth that nobody is springing any new puzzles nowadays.

What makes old age so sad is, not that our joys, but that our hopes cease.—Richter.

GOLDS Cured in One Day

As a rule, a few doses of Munyon's Cold Remedy will break up any cold and prevent pneumonia. It relieves the head, throat and lungs almost instantly. Price 25 cents at any druggist's, or sent postpaid.

If you need Medical advice write to Munyon's doctors. They will carefully diagnose your case and give you advice by mail, absolutely free.

Address Professor Munyon, 53d and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

PISO'S
will immediately relieve
COUGHS & COLDS

WEARING OF SILK STOCKINGS

First Pair is Said to Have Been Worn by Henry II. of France in the Year of 1559.

It has been asserted that silk stockings were first worn by Henry II. of France on the occasion of the marriage of his sister in 1559. But before that period, Edward VI. of England had received a pair from the "merchant prince" of the time, Sir Thomas Gresham, who imported them from Spain, the country, it is thought, wherein they were first manufactured.

There is a tradition that a grandee, the happy possessor of the first pair of silk stockings made in Spain, thought he could make no more appropriate disposition of the novel utilities than to present them to his queen, and to that end he placed them in the hands of the minister of state. Greatly to