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YALE'S SPLENDID WORK FOR CHINA'S UPLIFT IS RECOGNIZED

Editorial in New Haven Paper Shows How Opportunity is Seized

Yale's educational and religious work in China is the subject of an appreciative editorial in the New Haven Journal-Courier of recent date.

The editorial is as follows: "The laying of the cornerstone of a hospital Wednesday of this week by Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins at Changsha, China, where graduates and friends of Yale have a collegiate and medical plant, marks a new era in the history of this institution.

"It is gradually being realized by Yale alumni that the work begun a dozen years ago by a handful of their number of the earnest missionary type is now taking on considerable proportions. The fact that some 25 men and women—teachers, physicians and nurses—have been sent to Chingsha during these years, half of them to adopt the life as a permanent career, shows that a large Yale contingent are taking the matter seriously. That the China Medical Board (one of the Rockefeller benefactions) approves the medical department and ranks it with three others in China as meriting its interest is significant. A medical school is being organized and 20 select Chinese youths are already engaged in their pre-medical studies. It is indeed a cause for pride to Yale that her sons are to engage in the training of physicians in a land where they are so sorely needed; in this business they propose to work in cooperation with the Chinese themselves, and that is something new in China. The work foreigners have thus far done in that country has been on an independent basis.

"Beginning as a small group, confining itself to higher education 'Ya-li' is now one of the focal points of culture and progress in the New China. It will help to understand the nature of the plant and its relation to other foreign activities to say that there are but four or five educational institutions in China in its class, as regards trained faculty, standards of scholarship in the student body and building equipment. Ya-li is in point of numbers larger than Yale was after the first century.

"There are now 180 in the school and collegiate department; this is fewer than Canton College and St. John's at Shanghai (American Episcopalians) and a few other 'foreign' colleges report, but they have been in operation longer than Ya-li. Stress is laid on high scholarly standards; before permanent appointment each teacher must possess two degrees. The

annual report for the year 1914-15 is this week circulated. It reports a faculty of seven Yale teachers on the ground, with four others in the United States completing their preparation; while the medical staff carries five physicians and two American trained nurses, with others to follow. These teaching and medical staffs are supplemented by some dozen Chinese scholars and experts. The management asserts that when the faculty is recruited by those men and women in preparation, no institution in China, perhaps excluding the British government university in Hongkong, can show equal scholarship.

"The building up of a body of students has required time. The instruction is given in English (apart from native language and literature classes) and this second language must be learned. While in the early years the Chinese were shy of schools, the Chinese now understand that not even the best government school can compete with these highly trained Americans. Each man is a specialist. It is obvious that the modern sciences can be taught better by westerners, in fact, all the items of the 'new' education; a dozen years ago to memorize Confucian analects was the native educational ideal. And of course the teaching of the English language and literature can best be done by those born to them.

"To our people at home the medical side of these foreign missionary and educational movements is the most attractive feature; to relieve pain and to conserve health appeals to us all. And certainly the achievements of the doctors attached to Ya-li are notable. So forceful are the personalities of Drs. Hume and Yen (a Yale educated Chinese) that the substantial aid of the Peking government itself has been enlisted. The Changsha municipality turns over to the Ya-li doctors the sanitation of the city, inspection of water and milk supply, pestilence defense, etc. The women of the Yale group have organized the native women of the city into societies for the study of social hygiene. The management of the new medical school is to rest with Americans and Chinese gentry equally. These activities are to rally about the new hospital, which will be the finest building of its kind in interior China.

"All this is splendid but, looked at profoundly, as Yale College is itself more constructive than any of the departments that lie about it, so the collegiate department is probably the greatest achievement. Here Gage, Hall, Harvey and the others have done faithful work. Beginning with a handful in 1905, the student body now numbers 180 and many are now refused

because they cannot meet the tests. These youths become teachers, physicians, ministers, engineers and—in a country of scholars where nevertheless men schooled in western learning are as yet few, each Ya-li student is in the way of becoming a man of note in China. Education is in the last analysis the producing of leaders, and this is the rich reward of work in a country like China, which so pitifully needs leaders—men of modern scientific training supplementing firm principles. While much is said—and justly—of the high commercial standards prevailing in the Chinese business world, it is conceding too much to deny that Paganism is attended by a good many evils that Christian precept and example clear up. The subject of comparative religion is enveloped in much mystery; it is enough to say here that in such bracing atmosphere as the Yale men and women provide at Changsha, polygamy, slavery, foot-binding, cruelty, insanitary homes and other unhappy phases of the country are much bettered. All these uplifts are an unconscious part of the program, yet not a fourth of the students are Christians; they style themselves Confucianists. Ya-li thus presents itself not merely as a high school, a college and a medical center, but a godly force in a city of 300,000 people and to no small extent throughout the province of Hunan, which numbers 22,000,000, and even beyond where scholarship interests men.

"The annual report carries pictures of the latest additions to the staff—four new teachers and three new physicians, one of the latter being a woman. The permanent appointees must spend a large part of the first two years in mastering the difficult Chinese language. Of the new buildings being erected there is a picture of the dormitory completed to the roofing stage, the first building thus advanced on the new campus outside the walls of the city. Money is needed to complete the buildings and for the support of the workers on the ground. It is a philanthropy that particularly appeals to New Haven men and families who believe that while a university, like charity, begins at home it should not stay there. There is practically no endowment and \$30,000 is a large amount to raise each year by small individual gifts—too large. Ya-li should have some invested funds to lighten the load of the executive committee, mainly faculty members with cares of their own. They are encouraged by belief that they are rendering a service to the New China, which needs educated leaders, and not less to Yale and to our own country. In the next 30 years it will help to have some Chinese in the seats of the mighty who are our friends. The diplomats are fairly agreed that within that time there will be issues and situations arise between the East and West which will make connections of this sort urgently needful."

There are about 250,000 Jews in the United Kingdom.

AMERICAN COMPOSER THROWN INTO DIRTY DUNGEON, THOUGHT TO BE SPY

Walter Morse Rummel Humiliated for 48 Hours While Trying to Reach Paris

PARIS, France.—Difficulties for Americans traveling on the Continent are increasing. Walter Morse Rummel, the American composer and pianist who has been living for many years in Paris, and his wife, formerly Therese Chaigneau, a French pianist, were arrested at Dieppe recently, suspected of being spies.

They were returning home from London where professional engagements called them. They had submitted their papers to the French consulate general in London and had received a safe-conduct to Paris. They had an American passport and a personal letter from Mr. Thackra, the consul general. They were searched after their arrest at Dieppe. Although nothing suspicious was found they were detained in a hotel overnight. The next morning Rummel was taken by gendarmes through the streets, followed by children calling out that he was a German. Both he and his wife were locked up in prison until the next morning. Rummel's cell companions were two persons accused of theft.

Thrown into Dirty Cell. Mr. and Mrs. Rummel were transferred by train to Rouen, imprisoned there in cells, the floors of which were covered with filth and the walls with obscene drawings. They were there six hours before being able to buy a piece of stale bread and a piece of cheese. Rummel's fellow prisoner was an Apache who confided to him that he had just stabbed a woman. Rummel had at every stage of his experience explained who he was and demanded that the authorities should inquire at the American embassy in Paris. Luckily he had been able to send a telegram to the consul general in Paris before being interned. He and his wife were released therefore after 48 hours' detention altogether, upon representations of the American consul in Rouen.

Was Born in Berlin. Mr. Rummel's father and grandfather were British. His mother was the daughter of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph; Rummel happened to have been born in Berlin during a period when his father was there on business. He was registered as British-born at the British consulate. His parents went to America when he was three years old. After the death of his father his mother resumed American citizenship. Young Rummel was entitled to take his mother's nationality and did so. The circumstance that he was born in Ber-

GERMAN TRADE PERIL FEARED BY AUSTRIA

LONDON, Eng.—The Morning Post's Hungarian correspondent says: "The resignation of the three Austrian cabinet members is a protest against Germany's attempt to force a trade customs alliance on Austria and Hungary and a warning to the people of Austria-Hungary that there is economic danger ahead. "Germany's tariff union policy already has aroused bitter opposition in both the Austrian and Hungarian governments. There is little doubt that the conference between the two emperors had reference to such a tariff and that the ministers who opposed it had to resign.

Dr. Rudolf Schuster von Bonhoff, minister of commerce, who was among those to resign, in a recent speech opposed the German scheme. He is shining light in the circles that fear that after the war, Germany, cut off from exploiting the allied countries, is preparing to swallow Austria-Hungary under the guise of a customs union. Passenger train No. 4, known as the 'Pioneer Limited,' on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was held up by a robber near Oconomowoc, Wis. Buenos Aires, at the present rate of increase, will pass Chicago in 1935, and be the second city of the hemisphere.

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