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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

VOL XXVII—NO. 24—WHOLE NUMBER 1391.

"IN FAR CATHAY."

THE WONDERFUL OLD YELLOW EMPIRE OF THE ORIENT.

A Government Which was Old Before Rome Rose—One-Quarter the World's People Living There—The Great Cities Which Our Fleet Will Visit—People in Countless Swarms.

The Navy Department has issued a tentative schedule for the movements of the fleet. It will probably finish docking and repairs at San Francisco about June 25, and then sail for Honolulu, where it is hoped to give the sailors the opportunity of celebrating the Fourth of July in real American fashion. The fleet will reach Australia some time between Aug. 15 and Sept. 1, which will be the Spring of that year. Possibly the fleet will stay in Australian waters something like a month and then go to Manila, arriving there not later than Oct. 1. It will be a queer transition for the sailor boys, as they will leave Australia in what is the early Spring, and a few weeks later be north of the equator and in early Fall weather. After a stay of indefinite length at Manila the fleet will proceed to Yokohama, and thence visit the Chinese coast.

Vividly interesting as the voyage of the fleet has been so far, yet hoary, venerable China, which was already an Empire when the pyramids were being built, will be more interesting far than all of the previous voyage. Where the fleet has heretofore been a country of about the same age as our own. The differences have been that in South America the countries have been built up by men of Latin descent, with Latin institutions, the ideas in many respects widely different from our own. In Australia they saw a new country building up by men of our own race and ideas, who have followed the same models that we did and are living much the same lives.

Our Antipodes. China is as wide apart from these conditions as the poles from each other. When our ancestors were still barbarians, and in skins and living almost wholly by fishing and hunting, the Chinese Empire was already one of the most ancient civilized nations, with men practicing intensive culture on small plots of ground and all the arts and sciences flourishing in a high degree.

In fact, the Chinese claim to have discovered everything of importance thousands of years ago, and to have carried it to the pitch of perfection that the genius of their people reached. Herein comes the most striking difference between the two races. The Chinese claim to have discovered gunpowder about 2,000 years ago, but they are today fighting with spears, bows and arrows. Wonderful as their genius is, it has strong limitations and stops far short of the possibilities to people of European blood. They are excellent shipbuilders, but they build only the junk which do their coastwise and internal commerce. The construction of such a vessel as the Lantana seems as impossible to them as a flight to Mars. They are wonderful gardeners and tillers of the soil, and yet they have never risen to any of the higher grades of agriculture. They produce some vegetables and fruits to perfection, but the large variety that we have is unknown to them and seems impossible to them. Something over one-quarter of the world's whole population resides in

the nations of Europe to see anybody higher than the Governor of one of the ports or provinces, and they could only approach him in an attitude of abject submission. It took several wars and much diplomacy to get permission for the foreign Ministers to visit the Emperor, and then they were carried to the Capital on the shoulders of

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Britain. The British forces held some of the ports until all the terms were complied with, and in 1844 Mr. Caleb Cushing, representing the United States, succeeded in getting a treaty giving this country equal privileges with Great Britain. France also got a similar treaty.

Another War. In spite of this lesson, the Chinese authorities abated little of their arrogance and obduracy, and in 1857 France and Great Britain found it necessary to give them another severe lesson. The Chinese still refused to consider Western Nations as their equals and to abate the humiliating kowtow when foreign Ministers approached the sacred person of their Emperor.

In December, 1857, the British and French took Canton with comparative ease, and this made no impression upon the authorities at Peking, who degraded the Governor for losing his Capital, and refused all negotiations. Thereupon it was determined to advance directly upon Peking, and the British and French fleets were joined

so on. Mr. Payne pronounced the Democratic activities as "puerile" and his old side partner, Representative John Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, who is a little reader on his feet, joined in the same vein. He thought the forcing of roll calls by the Democrats on the approval of the Journal and like routine when even the same Democrats joined with the Republicans in voting "aye," was deserving of even a plainer word. He thought it was childish. The Republican majority in the House had its responsibilities to the country and would meet them.

But the flinging of epithets across the center aisle continued. The Democrats said they were going to block legislation to the utmost of their ability, till the Republicans brought in bills to carry out certain of the President's recommendations. The Republicans rejoined that the Democrats were trying to prevent such legislation, rather than to further it, by taking up the time of the House to no purpose, when the business still to be done. An unusual number of Democrats are not on speaking terms for the time being with a lot of Republicans, but both sides will refer to the President's special message to Committees. Mr. Williams offered amendments to the most important of which to the Republican leaders was an amendment to the tariff paragraph of the message directing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill removing the duty on wood pulp and paper.

In that connection there is a little "hitherto unwritten history." While the President was making his annual special message, he consulted with a number of the leading legislators at the Capitol. The one thing that the prominent statesmen in the House objected to was a recommendation for the reduction of tariff schedules at this session of Congress. It referred particularly to the wood pulp and white paper duties.

As these standstillers brought the story back to the Capitol, the President remarked: "All right, out she goes." Peking were unsatisfactory, and the allies stormed the forts at Pei-ho, and then went up the river to Tien-Tsin, where they succeeded in extorting a treaty with Great Britain, in which some sense was knocked into the heads of the Chinese Mandarins. Our Minister joined with the others in refusing to perform the kowtow and in insisting

upon his right, as the representative of the ruler of the country, to approach the Emperor upon absolutely equal terms. In 1842, the British captured the important cities of Canton, Amoy, Chusan, Ningpo, Champo, Wosung, Shanghai, Nanking and others. The capture of these paralyzed the trade and industry of China and compelled the Chinese Government to listen to reason. Before Great Britain would make peace she exacted an indemnity of \$21,000,000 for the expenses of the war and damages, and required that the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai should be opened to foreign trade, while the island of Hong Kong was to be ceded to Great

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The fight was renewed with bitterness Friday and Saturday. The party leaders, especially Mr. Williams for the Democrats, and Seneca Payne for the Republicans, made pointed speeches, which gradually became more and more personal. Mr. Payne, from one of the up-state New York districts, is a ponderous man, by no means as ready in debate as Mr. Williams. When both men had become thoroughly mad, Mr. Payne improved every opportunity to curtail Mr. Williams' privileges and the minority's privilege. Mr. Williams indulged, whenever he could speak, in the finest sarcasm as Mr. Payne's expense, likened him to Jack Falstaff and

THE GREAT FILLIBUSTER.

John Sharp Williams Leads It to Show That the Democrats Are Neither Dead Nor Sleeping—Merely Political Play for Campaign Points.

Back in the days when "Old Buck" Kilgore, of Texas—peace to his ashes—kicked a panel out of one of the tall House portals, because a Republican Speaker had locked every door to keep the Democrats in and make them vote, there was filibustering at the south end of the Capitol that was filibustering. It was filibustering against the Reed rules, and especially against the claim that when a Representative of the people absent in his seat, he was not to make any contribution to a quorum for law making purposes.

Ever since those riotous days of the Fifty-first Congress, there has been occasional filibustering in the National House, generally along toward the close of the session. But the efforts thereto have become the normal business of the Democratic fillibusters in the last 13 years could hardly be recalled on the moment by the oldsters around the Capitol. Within the last few days, however, there has been real filibustering. The militant Democracy started it in earnest Thursday afternoon and they have literally "made Rome howl" for consideration of the bill.

There is a funny compilation behind it all. For while the Democrats are making so are the Republicans. Representative and Senator-elect John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader and a very gifted man in debate, started the trouble because of the President's special message. Its numerous recommendations for legislation at this session of Congress were accepted in part by the minority, who, as became known a little time ago, promised to pass certain of those measures if the President would furnish a handful of Republican votes.

It was all done by Mr. Williams and his followers in a manner that is a bit of political play. When it came to referring the President's special message to Committees, Mr. Williams offered amendments to the most important of which to the Republican leaders was an amendment to the tariff paragraph of the message directing the Ways and Means Committee to bring in a bill removing the duty on wood pulp and paper.

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Astonished Himself

that the Taft sentiment is very strong in northern Illinois. The La Follette men concede that a bunch of the Wisconsin delegates are pretty certain to be for the Secretary of War after the first ballot. The Knox men concede the Secretary some votes just as early in the convention as they possibly can. Two Illinois conventions, which declared the hand of County Leader Fairbanks, and thereby increased the prospects that a lot of delegates in Manhattan Congressional Districts will desert the Hughes standard as soon as they have given the Governor a complimentary vote.

Therefore, lean as their actual gains in delegates have been for the week, Taft managers are again in very high feather. They predict his nomination on the first ballot with more confidence than ever, and are pressing their campaign with determination. The only actual setback they received was in the Porto Rico Convention a week ago last Sunday. The two delegates from that Territory will go to the convention without instructions, which is said to be due to the efforts of ex-Representative Sweet, formerly Attorney-General of the island, in advocating the country man for the Secretary. His column now comprises delegates from 15 States as follows:

Table listing delegates from various states: Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, New Mexico, Philippines.

The other delegates to the Chicago Convention, chosen to date, are classed in the unofficial lists at the National Committee headquarters as shown in the following table:

Table listing delegates to the Chicago Convention: Cannon, Fairbanks, Hughes, Uninstructed, Contested.

Never Saw Them Afterwards. Christian Rhein, 1235 Pa. 1611 Howard Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., is very much interested in the history of the Army of the Potomac, which is being published in the National Tribune. His regiment was at Antietam in Fitz-John Porter's Corps, but was not actually engaged. On leaving Washington to join the Army of the Potomac, about Sept. 16, they were ordered to leave behind overcoats, blankets and tents, these articles to be sent after them, but as their Quartermaster sent teams several times to Hagerstown to see if the things had arrived, they never saw a stitch of what they had left behind again. At first, while the weather was mild, they got along pretty well, but when it began to get cold at night the boys suffered greatly. They had no shelter, which is being credited for six weeks, with no cover except their gum blanket, part of which was under him. They did not get any new clothing or shelter tents till Nov. 7, at White Plains, Va., and they were glad enough to have some place to crawl into, particularly as it snowed about that time.

whose voice in the years gone by has been heard up and down the land, was accepted for a long time as conclusive with regard to Ohio. But then along came the Illinois State Convention, which indeed Speaker Cannon for the Presidency. It had been preceded by the Danville Convention in Speaker Cannon's own home, but those two Illinois conventions, known to be speaking Mr. Cannon's wishes, declared for revision. In the times gone by Mr. Cannon has been one of the most uncompromising opponents of revision. And yet while Mr. Cannon is a man of very positive views, nothing leads him to change them so quickly as a demonstration that he is going counter to public sentiment. So Mr. Cannon executed a right-about-face, and got into the revision camp in short order.

That was by no means the climax, for the Indiana State Convention has assembled in Indianapolis the past week. It endorsed Vice President Fairbanks for the Presidency. Mr. Fairbanks, by the way, wrote or O. K'd the program adopted by the Indiana Republicans, just as Secretary Taft did not the Ohio Convention and as Speaker Cannon did for the Illinois Convention. In advocating the country man for the Secretary. His column now comprises delegates from 15 States as follows:

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SKETCH MAP OF THE CHINA COAST. THE CAUCASUS, CHINA.

China, and their Empire is something prodigious to contemplate, and yet it has no physical power, and today the great powers of the world are much concerned about the protection of the Empire against attack from foreign foes. One would think that with 400,000,000 people, and with all the wealth that number of active, industrious people can produce, that China would be a menace to the rest of the world, and could pour out armies which would simply overwhelm those of any other country. Instead of this the vast, huge bulk is a tempting prey to very much smaller nations, and Russia, Japan and Germany have had to be held off by the united action of the United States, Great Britain and France.

Remarkable Change. A most astonishing change has come in this respect within the memory of the older generation. They will contrast the reception which will be given our fleet with the haughty arrogance toward the "barbarians" manifested by the Chinese only a half century ago. Up to something like 50 years ago the Chinese had maintained the most arrogant attitude toward the other powers of the earth, refused absolutely to have any communication with them, and treated all foreigners with an un-speakable contempt. For years they refused to allow diplomatic agents of



FLOWERY PAGODA, CANTON, CHINA

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