NO GAIN FOR CHINA IN STANDING ALOOF

Versailles Treaty Declared to Be More Favorable Than That of 1915.

NO WAR TALK IN JAPAN

People Seek Peaceful Commerce With Big Neighbor, Says Kenkichi Mori.

By KENKICHI MORI.

Though a question of minor importance in itself, comparatively speaking, the discussion regarding Shantung continues to lead the programme of the day. It has been made plain by the testimony given by Dr. E. T. Williams before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few days ago that the settlement arrived at in Paris would be less injurious to China than the execution by her of the treaty of 1915 with Japan.

Taking it for granted that Japan has no intention of being unfair to China, a careful study of the whole question fully sustains this view, for the terms of the Versailles treaty are much more favorable to China than those contained in the treaty of 1915. Therefore, the only advisable course for China in restoring peace to the country seems to be to accede to the treaty of peace with Germany. By her accession she will secure the blessings of many beneficial arrangements contained in that instrument, while it is unlikely that she can successfully effect a modification in the Shantung settlement by standing aloof from Japan and her allies.

It may be that there is no merit in the argument that China's declaration of war against Germany vitiated not only the German lease and concessions in that country but the treaty with Japan. Dr. J. C. Ferguson's authority to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. Ferguson draws his authority from the opinions of some of the European jurists, according to the newspaper reports, but he does not produce these opinions for a critical study.

At any rate, the binding force of the Japan-China treaty of 1915 appears to have been conceded by President Wilson from Dr. Williams's statement that the President requested him to "file a report on the question whether it would be better for China if the German rights in Shantung were transferred directly and unqualifiedly to Japan or the Japanese-Chinese treaty of May 25, 1915, were carried out."

Kiao-Chau Menace Removed.

Kiao-Chau was a menace to the Allies, being a Far Eastern colony of Germany, and Japan occupied the port and took possession of the German interests in Shantung as a necessary war measure. Her position there is so legally fortified that she will no doubt insist upon the full execution of the treaty of 1915 should the Versailles arrangements fail. This state of affairs would produce uncertainties in the Far East if China remains recalcitrant to her treaty obligations, or would result in what has been characterized by the Far Eastern experts of the United States, Great Britain and France as more injurious to China than the direct and unqualified transfer of the German rights to Japan.

In such an eventuality nobody can justly censure Japan for her insistence on the execution of the treaty of 1918, because China, besides agreeing to the transfer of these rights, observed the terms of the agreements of 1918, which were concluded as a sequel to the treaty of 1915 in obtaining from Japan a loan of 20,000,000 yen. It was mainly Japan's material assistance which enabled China—more properly north China—to participate in the war, for the southern faction would rather have befriended Germany, as shown by the utterances of its leaders prior to China's entrance into the conflict. Had it not been for that aid, the Japanese assert, China would never have been in the war and would never have been permitted to sit at the Peace Conference.

Japan would have been a gainer if the terms of the treaty of 1915 were realized. However, she met China in a spirit of compromise and conciliation, proposing the opening of Kiao-Chau as a commercial port, the establishment of an international settlement and the joint management of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. It would be a mistake to expect a further concession from the Japanese Government on this question. It went as far as it could reasonably go without humiliating the nation, especially in respect to the wishes of the United States, despite the criticism against the course it has taken. Moreover, the Government is criticised for allowing the Chinese to appear as a plaintiff before the Council of Five over an issue which was regarded as already settled between Japan and China.

Japan Not Thinking of War.

It must be admitted that criticisms of this kind have the hearty approval of the people who believe that they are entitled to full hearing on this and other questions concerning China. They think that the seemingly discriminatory tone of certain Senators is most unfortunate. Japan, they say, is willing to cooperate with the United States and other Powers in China, but her legitimately acquired rights and interests there must be respected as long as the acquisitions of the European Powers are respected, and as long as the principle of the open door and equal opportunity has no extended application to other parts of the world. They have no idea of disputing the rights either of the United States or of China, or of any other nation, and they have never doubted the justice of their claims.

A war between the United States and Japan has been freely prophesied by some of the men supposedly acquainted with the affairs of the Far East, if the Senate does not modify or reverse the Shantung decision. The Japanese people do not believe that there is any possibility of a war between the two Powers, but, frankly, they think that they are quite free from responsibility if it should come. What must be emphasized here is that the so-called authorities on the Far Eastern affairs are evading the real issue thrust upon them, unless they are ignorant of the domestic and foreign policies of Japan. Whichever the case, they do not always speak the truth. They are attempting to misrepresent Japan and are dealing an almost irretrievable blow to her relations with this nation.

Internally Japan is in a state of transition. The most pressing problem with her is that of food and employment for her people. The rapid increase of her population and the exhaustion of her soil, coupled with the restrictions imposed by this and other countries upon her immigrants, make her entirely dependent upon China's resources and marts. The economic foundation of the country needs improvement, by all means, and peace will accomplish her purpose far better than a war can under any circumstances.

Seeks Peace With Neighbors.

Accordingly her foreign policy aims at nothing but peace with her near and far neighbors, which it is hoped will not grudge to give her due recognition of her difficult position. She has been accused in some quarters of robbing China of her birthright, but history records that her increased interest in that country was forced upon her by the logic of events. Japan herself is a stanch supporter of the principle of territorial sovereignty and of exclusive jurisdiction within each national domain. None the less, she contends, as the United States has always contended, that there is a higher law which overrules this principle in the event of conflict—that of self-preservation. She is convinced that she can invoke this law if it becomes necessary. But at the present moment her people are confident that justice will be secured them by perseverance and peaceful methods.

As regards the Shantung settlement, it might be well for those who fear complications in the Far East to ponder before pronouncing judgment against it. Great Britain has already ratified the treaty of peace and France and Japan will follow suit before long.

Ratification by these three Powers will make every clause of that document valid. Even if the reopening of peace negotiations becomes necessary, Great Britain and France, as well as Italy, stand upon their honor to support Japan in her claims upon the former German rights and privileges in China and the northern Pacific. And no one of these Powers can make separate peace without Japan's concurrence, as each of them is bound by the declaration of London not to make separate peace with Germany.

Complications will arise not from the provisions of the treaty of peace but from the action of the Senate in compelling Japan to rely upon the treaty of 1915. Japan cannot surrender to China her rights and privileges in Shantung unconditionally, for her investment alone now amounts to a considerable sum. Any suggestion to this effect will be deeply resented by the people, who have not entirely forgotten the bitter experience of the intervention by the three European Powers in 1895, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese war.

It will be impossible for Japan to take any measure looking toward the restoration of Kiu-Chou until her succession to the leasehold is complete; and the length of time required for such restoration depends, as Premier Hara has recently stated, largely upon the attitude of China.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE AT SYDNEY ENDS

Mass Meeting Decides to Return to Ships.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 25.—The seamen's strike ended to-day, when a mass meeting of the men decided to remain the ships affected immediately.

The seamen's strike, which virtually stopped all shipping in Sydney and Melbourne, began several months ago in Queensland and extended to other British possessions in the Pacific. The men demanded higher wages and the release of Secretary Walsh of the Seamen's Union, who was taken in custody by the authorities.

A despatch from Melbourne on August 2 reported that President Lecorm of the Seamen's Union had despatched a cable message to the United States, asking that American seamen isolate Australia until the demands of the strikers were granted.

The Australian Seamen's Union on August 14, issued a statement advising the striking sailors to accept the terms of settlement offered by the Government. Up to the beginning of August the estimated loss to the strikers in wages was $12,500,000.

FAR EAST TRADE NOTES.

A number of cotton mills are at present under construction in Tientsin, which is apparently destined to be a textile centre of China. The Heng Yuen Cotton Weaving Company is putting up a mill with 200 looms and 10,000 spindles, at a cost of $900,000, to manufacture sheetings, drills and heavy canvas.

The Yuan Tootile Company is erecting an $845,000 extension for 21,000 spindles to its existing plant with 25,000 spindles. The Wahsing Cotton Spinning Mill began operations with 25,000 spindles at the close of 1918, and other mills are negotiating for the installation of 54,000 spindles at a cost of $3,406,000. All these mills will use electric power from their own plants, all the machinery of which is of American make except the boilers of one mill. [Refer to file No. 120752.]

The total exports of the principal metals from the Federated Malay States in 1918 were as follows: Gold, 18,309 ounces (1917, 18,154 ounces); wolfram, 710 tons (1917, 421 tons); scheelite, 111 tons (1917, 340 tons); tin and tin ore, 37,370 tons (1917, 39,833 tons). The estimated value of the tin in Singapore for 1918 was $57,018,657, compared with $41,259,504 in 1917. [Refer to file No. 120283.]

Owing to high silver exchange, which practically doubles the usual prices of Chinese products and thus tends to decrease exports from that country, smaller quantities of goods than usual will be shipped on vessels returning to the United States, although there is no shortage in the supply, except as regards rice, gunny sacks, and a few other items. The vessels now in service afford sufficient facilities and cargo shipments from the Orient this year must come largely from Japan, the Philippines, Java and India. [Refer to file No. 121584.]

There is a market in Swatow, China, for small electric plants consisting of about the following type: 90 K. V. A. (90 per cent. power factor) generator of 2,200 volts and 25 amperes, with a direct connected 135 horsepower engine without a condenser, making 154 revolutions a minute. The lamp capacity is 5,000 20 watt lamps supplied by an alternating current of 60 cycles per second, delivered to consumers at 110 volts. Electric lighting is becoming very popular in the interior cities and small kerosene and gasolene generators supplying about 200 lights are used by private concerns. In order to secure this business in competition with other countries, American representatives will have to get in personal touch with prospective buyers. No business can be done by correspondence or by catalogues, and in placing the larger orders preference is generally given to bidders who engage to erect the plant and start it in operation, as the Chinese have little knowledge of electrical machinery. [Refer to file No. 117829.]

Australia Has Its Jawbreakers.

Australian visitors to America often remark concerning the difficulty found in pronouncing the Indian names of lakes and places in America, but how about American visitors to Australia who hear the train guard call such stations as Wonnerup, Boyanup, Dardanup Bioenup, Coolup, Wallerup, Yallup, Pinjarra, Woollamalloo and Martabelgedarup?

Japanese Loath to Leave Country.

Despite the soaring prices of commodities and consequent hardship of living in Japan, the Overseas Development Company is encountering difficulties in the fulfillment of its agreement with the Brazilian Government for the supply of 20,000 Japanese emigrants because of the reluctance of the Japanese in rural districts to leave the country.

AUSTRALIA REPELS OVERSEA BUSINESS

American, Just Returned, Points to Barriers Against Manufacturers Here.

AIDS INFANT INDUSTRIES

High Tariff and Preferential Rates for Great Britain the Weapons Used.

TO THE EDITOR FAR EASTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I returned from Australia a fortnight ago. The enclosed clipping from the Sydney *Evening News* of June 30, 1919, I think may be of some interest to your readers, especially the American manufacturers, who, in my opinion, with many lines, are on a wild goose chase in spending money in trying to get business in that part of the world with these three things against them:

1. Highly protective tariff.
2. Preferential tariff with Great Britain.
3. Over 15 per cent. having to be added to the cost and ocean freight owing to the present sterling rate of exchange. CHARLES M. TERRY.

New York, Aug. 21, 1919.

The Commonwealth Bureau of Commerce and Industry has issued a long list of industries which have either been called into being by the effect of war on our imports or have been greatly stimulated by the same agency. In his speech at the opening of the present session of the Federal Parliament Mr. Watt announced that the Government intended to play foster mother to these industrial war babies by means of a tariff designed to mitigate "the fierce competition" of overseas countries. There are nearly 300 items on the list, ranging through a bewildering variety from dolls to road-rollers.

The list is issued with the warning that it is not complete, and that may explain why of all the states Queensland alone does not appear to have developed any industry. New South Wales and Victoria naturally show the greatest increase, but South Australia, "the West" and Tasmania have also preached in deeds the doctrine of self-help. As the chief centres of population, the names of Sydney and Melbourne loom large, but the apostles of decentralization will find comfort in seeing the names of Lithgow, Newcastle (N. S. W.), Ballarat, Geelong (V.), Port Kembla (S. A.) and Narrogin (W. A.) appearing here and there.

A perusal of the items listed causes surprise. That a young country must depend to a large extent on older communities for certain articles of manufacture has long been accepted as an axiom of political economy, but one hardly expects to find school desks included under this head. And yet only eleven years ago a school that desired something better than the ordinary bench and table type was compelled to import from America. To see boot heels on the list of imports is surely a surprise to the Australian who knows his country exports large quantities of both hides and leather. Bag and trunk fittings, rabbit traps, wire gates, roofing tiles—it seems a tragedy that it required a war to stimulate the manufacture of these simple and common articles of everyday use. The horse drawn road roller looks simple enough to make, and yet the big, clumsy things have taken up valuable space in the holds of ships from the old world.

What Sydney Has Done.

First and foremost among the accomplishments of Sydney stands shipbuilding. The works at Cockatoo are now in the hands of the Federal Government, but the State showed its pride in the works on the various occasions when ships were launched from the yards. Concerning the workmanship we recently had high praise from one of the British naval architects. The destroyer Huen, after a severe buffeting in the Bay of Biscay, reached port only to be sent out to the aid of a sister ship. When she was docked it was found that she had been terribly tested, and the authority mentioned said that only the splendid workmanship of her builders enabled the ship to pull through.

In Sydney, too, are made almost all the accessories to a motor. Even the important carburetor has been successfully constructed, while wind screens, bonnets, mud guards and the like are matters of everyday routine. When we come to the chemical section a long list of manufactures is credited to Sydney, the names of other places occurring not more than half a dozen times. Wire netting, too, which was unobtainable overseas—it was used to lay on the sand to made roads for the motor transport—has been manufactured in Sydney. Paper, a product that threatened to become as rare as the dodo, has been largely made here, while the output of various brands of fibro-cement sheets and plates increased enormously.

Growth in Steel and Iron.

The wonderful growth of the iron and steel works at Newcastle had begun before the war, but it needed a cessation of overseas supplies to impress upon the authorities the efficiency of the home made article. Rails, fishplates and fishbolts that were formerly imported—largely, too, from Germany—have been made here, tested in actual work and found most satisfactory. Even those important adjuncts of locomotives, the tires, are being made here, and there has been no dissatisfaction with the Australian article. All types of building material have been made too. Orders for large buildings, angle irons, bolts and even the high grade tools necessary have been manufactured.

As an adjunct of the steel industry shipbuilding received a fillip. At Walsh Island and at Williamstown, Vic., big steel ships have been launched, and with the shipyards of the old world working at high pressure to make up the leeway in the world's shipping the future of these two places seems to be bright.

In the machinery section the advance has been remarkable. For many years Australian farming machinery has more than held its own against the imported article, which was in one or two cases made by people who had pirated Australian patents. With spare parts of some of the imported machines unobtainable the local manufacturers have had to divert some of their energies to supply this lack.

During the war we heard much of the Diesel oil engine. (The inventor disappeared mysteriously from a ship in the North Sea at the beginning of the war.) Several Australian firms are now manufacturing semi-Diesel crude oil engines, which have given general satisfaction.

Articles of Enemy Manufacture.

One of the most gratifying features of the issued list is the appearance of various goods formerly manufactured by the enemy. Hosiery of a kind only made in Germany was very popular in Australia. Three Melbourne firms are now supplying this line in a quality as good as we knew in prewar days. Sydney manufacturers are busy putting out dyes; while three capital cities are busy with coal tar byproducts. Moth balls and weed killer—probably forerunners of poison gas—used to come from Germany, but now Sydney is supplying the Commonwealth with as much of these commodities as it wants.

CHINA BUILDING UP HER NATIVE SONS

Students Here Learn the Intricacies of Modern Trade and Science.

58 MORE ARE COMING

Colleges of United States Apportion the Newcomers According to Studies.

Special Correspondence to the Far Eastern Section of THE SUN.

PEKIN, Aug. 1.—China, whether Shantung is returned to her or not, is building for the future, constructing a native son organization to develop her wonderful and enormous natural resources, so that later China may take her place as one of the greatest producing nations of the world. For years China has watched with envious eyes the growth of Japan, has seen the development of the industrial and agricultural resources of the Nipponese and has given credit for this wonderful trade growth to the education of the Japanese in the universities of the United States, where they learned the secrets of trade, industrial organization, the intricacies of engineering and construction and how to take the most out of the ground and leave the most there for future crops.

In turn China has been following the same course, limited in a way, but gradually expanding until each year the number of Chinese students in the higher class universities of the United States has reached a large total. This year China is sending fifty-eight of her educated sons to the United States to take up diversified courses in the American schools, aiming to apportion her sons so that the nucleus of stanch trade and commercial organization can be developed by them on their return to the motherland.

These fifty-eight students will leave China on August 16 and enroll in the American schools for the fall terms. They are graduates of Tsin Hua College in China, an institution established in Pekin when the United States returned to China its share of the Boxer indemnity fund, stipulating that the money be used for the purpose of educating the Chinese. Each year the proceeds from the funds are sufficient to finance the education of several Chinese in foreign schools, the United States being preferred because of the sentiment connected with the founding of the endowment. The courses to be pursued by the 1919 students show a wide range and embrace these subjects:

Chemical engineering, 7; industrial chemistry, 3; mechanical, electrical and naval engineering, 9; architectural and marine engineering, 2; mining, metallurgy and mining engineering, 5; animal husbandry and dairying, 6; military science, 2; medicine, 5; economics, 6; accounting, business administration and industrial manager, 6; railroad administrator, banking and accounting, 1; public finance, 1; vocational education, 4; political science, 1.

The Chinese students will be matriculated in the following schools:

Case School of Applied Science, 3; Purdue University, 3; Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1; Tufts College, 2; Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute, 1; Cornell University, 3; Rutgers College, 1; Worcester Polytechnical Institute, 1; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6; Stevens Institute of Technology, 3; Lehigh University 2; Colorado School of Mines, 3; Iowa State College, 3; Kansas State Agricultural College, 1; Virginia Military Institute, 2; University of New Mexico, 1; Johns Hopkins University, 1; Western Reserve University, 1; University of Michigan, 8; Beloit College, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 2; University of Washington, 3; Colorado College, 1; Lawrence College, 2; University of Missouri, 1; University of North Dakota, 1; University of Chicago, 2; Davidson University, 1; University of Wisconsin, 1; Kansas State University, 1.

When these students have completed their courses and are graduated they will return to China equipped to take up the great industrial, engineering and economic problems of the day and give their help to the task of awakening China and to spur her to greater efforts to take a place among the leading nations of the world. Each student is happy to be chosen to represent his country in the United States, and is equally happy that he will share in the problem of upbuilding his native country.

As the present leaders of the Chinese Republic are beginning to admit the resources of the country are practically without limit, but China must have leaders to direct this work. It is in these graduates of the schools of the United States that China relies for the basis of her organization.

NEW VLADIVOSTOK AGENCY.

Russian American Committee Represented in Seattle, Wash.

The Russian-American committee for the Far East in Vladivostok has established a new agency in Seattle, Wash., and a correspondent in Montreal, Can., so that the Russian-American committee in North America is now represented as follows: E. I. Omeltchenko, general representative in the United States, Russian-American committee for the Far East, 63 Park Row, New York city; P. A. Umoff, representative in the Northwestern States, Russian-American committee for the Far East, 712 Arctic Building, Seattle, Wash.; M. B. Herchikoff, Canadian correspondent, Russian-American committee for the Far East, 1453-a St. Dominique street, Montreal, Can.

These agents of the Russian-American committee will consider it their duty to give public institutions, commercial firms and private individuals interested in Russian trade, all available information concerning commercial conditions and economic possibilities of the Russian Far East, and Siberia, and local business conditions.

All persons going to Siberia with commercial purposes, or coming with business missions from Vladivostok, through Seattle, are advised to get in touch with the local representative of the Russian-American committee for the Far East.

OBJECT TO GERMAN PILOTS.

Dutch Marine Men of Java Make Formal Protest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times Service.*

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SINGAPORE, Aug. 26.—The Dutch pilots of Java have sent a letter to the Straights Merchant Service Guild expressing disapproval of the employment of German pilots in Java waters.

Aid New South Wales Farmers.

The New South Wales Government has set aside £100,000 ($486,000) out of which advances will be made to farmers who have suffered severe losses through successive bad seasons and were now in need of assistance in order to save them from ruin

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North Bound.	Through Service	P'k'pds Service	Sat. Special
New York	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	1:40
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:20
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	....
Bear Mountain	*	†12:50	....
West Point (ex. Sun)	....	1:15	....
Cornwall	....	†1:40	5:25
Newburgh	†12:20	†2:00	5:40
Poughkeepsie	†1:10	†2:50	6:30
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:20
Catskill	3:25	....	9:00
Hudson	3:40	....	9:15
Albany	6:30	....	11:45

Runs Every Day. Runs Every Day. Saturdays Only.

†Return steamer same day from point marked †. * Up thru steamer will not stop at Bear Mt. Saturday, Aug. 30, and Monday, Sept. 1.
Telephone: Canal 9300.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. New York

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule Subject to Change Without Notice.
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:20, 8:30 P. M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30 P. M. Coney, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St., 9:30 A.M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A.M. Rockaway 5:30 P.M. Tel. Whitehall 1279

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45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
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To Atlantic Highlands, Fare 40c Each Way
Lv. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 8 P. M. | Return Lv. Highlands 11 A. M., 5, 9:45 P. M. (9:30 Trip omitted Mons.)
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WHEREAS, the business of the partnership heretofore conducted in the City of New York and elsewhere by Clyde W. Pope and Charles E. Pope as copartners under the firm name and style of C. W. Pope & Co. is to be continued and is now continued under the said firm name and style by Clyde W. Pope and Joseph Schuman, the undersigned, and by virtue of a certain contract between it and W. G. McAdoo, then Director General of Railroads of the United States, entered into on the 30th day of December, 1918.
Also, all and singular all the properties, property rights, real or personal, vested or contingent, legal or equitable, and of every kind whatsoever, belonging to the said railroad company, whether of the kind hereinbefore enumerated, or of any other kind.
All of the above described property being subject nevertheless to the rights of the aforesaid Director General of Railroads, and his successor, and subject also to the rights of the bondholders and the mortgagee, under certain bonds aggregating the principal sum of $400,000 dated December 1, 1914, and secured by a certain trust mortgage dated April 1, 1893, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia, in Book 4 V's, folios 140-56; it being distinctly understood and provided that the purchaser under this sale shall in no way interfere with or impair any right of possession or privilege of either said Director General of Railroads or of the said bondholders and their trustee.
Any persons holding liens against Augusta Southern Railroad Company subordinate to the lien of the above mentioned issue of bonds, may at said sale use said liens in payment or part payment of the purchase price bid for the above described property, provided, however, that any such purchaser shall pay in cash a sufficient amount to cover the expenses of said sale and the expenses of the receivership