

YUAN SHI KAI TALKS FRANKLY OF REBELLION

Former President and Emperor Gives Interview to Associated Press Correspondent on Conditions in Country.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) (Notes) Since the following interview with Yuan Shi-kai was obtained by the Peking correspondent of The Associated Press official announcement of China's reversion to a republican form of government has been made. Nevertheless, Yuan Shi-kai's views on China's future and the policies he outlined as emperor-elect are timely and interesting.

Peking, February 19.—Emperor-elect Yuan Shi-kai granted the Associated Press correspondent an audience today in which he frankly discussed the rebellion in South China and Chinese international affairs. Through the medium of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, his confidential secretary, the interview was arranged and a list of typewritten questions was submitted in advance to the emperor-elect. After these were translated into Chinese, His Excellency dictated replies in Chinese, which were, in turn, translated into English. By this means the emperor-elect and the correspondent were thoroughly familiarized with the subjects to be discussed before the interview took place, and today's talk at the palace was the means of considering in detail questions of most interest at the present moment and supplementing the written questions and replies.

Several points of vital interest to the United States and Americans interested in China were brought out at the interview. The emperor-elect made no predictions as to when conditions will be favorable for the enthronement.

He has definite plans for the immediate framing of a new constitution, which will not be fashioned after that of Japan or any other single country.

He is fully determined to keep China neutral in the present world war.

After a thorough examination of domestic affairs the emperor-elect has decided that the two reforms most needed in China are a modern educational system and the scientific development of productive industries under government supervision.

Necessity for Railroads. He fully realizes the necessity for more railroads and purposes to do everything in his power to encourage both foreign and native capital in the development of railroads and various industrial enterprises.

The chief points of international interest developed in the interview were briefly to America by the Associated Press correspondent, but this review is given to set forth in greater detail the points already covered, as well as the questions which could not be adequately discussed in a cable message.

The emperor-elect received Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and the correspondent in the private office at the palace. The emperor-elect wore a black velvet house-robe which fell just below his knees. It had loose sleeves somewhat after the fashion of a kimono and was drawn tightly about his body in such a manner that it gave him the appearance of slenderness and showed him to be far less portly than one would judge from the familiar pictures taken in uniform and adorned

with scores of foreign decorations and much gold braid.

Tea was served and Yuan Shi-kai immediately plunged into an animated discussion of the rebellion in Yunnan and the bearing it has on the monarchical plan in China. There was no bitterness in his discussion of Tsai Ao and the other rebel leaders who are attempting to thwart his plans. He laughed pleasantly as he minimized their efforts, and his face lacked the hard lines one might expect in a man as relentless in his methods as many of his enemies paint him.

Yunnan Rebellion. He talked with great freedom concerning the Yunnan rebellion and his enemies who are promoting it in China and elsewhere.

"Does Your Excellency anticipate any further opposition to the change in the form of government?"

The emperor-elect's prompt reply was: "The Yunnan rebellion is engineered by a few rebel leaders. The popular feeling is in favor of a monarchy, as was evidenced by the returns in the voting. Even now the gentry and the people in Yunnan and Weichow have no faith in the rebels. The other provinces are against their movement, and have petitioned the government to send punitive expeditions against them. We can predict there will be no further domestic opposition to the change of government."

"Would the extension of the revolutionary movement into adjacent provinces result in any delay in changing the form of the central government?" the correspondent inquired.

"Did the spread of the secession of the southern states alter the policy of the central government at Washington during the civil war?" he countered. "You preserved unity, and we will preserve unity. The form of government has already been decided upon by the nation, but an account of the military operations going on at present the enthronement ceremonies have to be temporarily postponed."

"Does Your Excellency feel that the Yunnan rebellion justifies the entente powers in allying their opposition to the immediate change of government was based on Chinese sentiment against the change?"

The emperor-elect promptly responded: "The Yunnan leaders in their manifesto stated that the intended change of the form of government had provoked foreign advice and interference, thus implying that had there been no foreign advice, there would have been no opposition in Yunnan, has been made to form one of the excuses of the Yunnan leaders for their rebellious act."

Politics Used as Excuse. In response to a question concerning the activities of enemies of the Chinese government who are operating outside of China, the emperor-elect said: "The small group of Chinese enemies of the present Chinese government at work outside of China are using politics as a mere excuse to further their personal ends. No true patriot would wage continuous rebellion against his native land. In the second rebellion of 1912 the whole motive of the leaders was revealed. Whether that act was prompted by patriotic or selfish motives they cannot hide from impartial judges. What political party in the opposition in any other country would have acted with such maddened perversity as Sun Wen, Huang Hsing and Tsai Ao have done? They have never taken into consideration the welfare of the nation and the people. They have scrambled only for power and interest. The people hate them with a perfect hatred, for during these four years they have suffered untold misery through these rebels and their rebellions."

"Does Your Excellency believe that there has been any just ground for the complaint of the entente powers and other belligerents that China has not maintained strict neutrality in the world war?"

"Ever since the world war began China has made an effort to maintain strict neutrality," the emperor-elect replied. "The Chinese government is not aware that the entente powers and other belligerents have made any substantial charges against us for not having done so."

Friendly With Powers. In response to a query as to his attitude towards an increase in the Chinese army and navy, the emperor-elect said: "China is at present on friendly terms with all the treaty powers and her efforts will be to remain so. Without some urgent necessity, there is no intention on the part of the Chinese government for an increase in the army and navy."

While the emperor-elect ventured no prediction as to the probable date of his enthronement, he talked frankly about the preparations for the change in the form of government, especially the drafting of the new constitution. "Within a few days the drafting of the constitution will commence," he said. "When it is finished it will be handed over to the national convention for further suggestions. How soon the constitution will be promulgated cannot now be predicted. In the framing of a constitution for China the aim will be to adopt one which shall be suited to existing conditions in China. Constitutions of eastern countries are modeled after those of western countries. In the drafting of the new constitution we shall adopt from all countries the best features and those most suited to China."

When asked for a statement as to the reforms he purposes to institute under the changed government, the emperor-elect said: "The government, after having examined into the general state of affairs in the country, is convinced that the most urgent reforms are education and the development of productive industries."

Since the republican form of government has proved to be unsuitable to China, all efforts, in such reforms have met with many obstacles. The monarchical form of government, being in greater accord with the traditions of the people and less liable to electoral changes, will be able to secure greater continuity of policy. For this reason reforms can be effected better under a changed form of government.

To Resume Expansion. "Does Your Excellency anticipate a resumption of railroad construction under the monarchy?"

"Railroads are a great necessity to a country as extensive as China. We will build them with native or foreign money. Railway expansion will be vigorously resumed as soon as circumstances permit."

"Does Your Excellency believe in the general encouragement of the investment of foreign money in the development of China's national resources?"

Yuan Shi-kai's reply was: "The development of China's national resources is an all-important question. To develop them with native capital would be slow work. The inflow of foreign capital would surely accelerate such development, and China naturally encourages the investment of foreign moneys to promote industrial enterprises."

Responding to the question: "Does Your Excellency believe that charges of foreign promotion of opium traffic in China are well grounded?" the emperor-elect said: "Smuggling on an extensive scale has been reported, but such efforts are evidently confined to individuals."

At the conclusion of the interview, Emperor-elect Yuan Shi-kai reverted again to the Yunnan movement. "Remember in considering the rebellion how easy it was for the rebels to make a short dash into Sze-chuen province. The government troops have a long hard trip before they can reach the Upper Yang-tze in large numbers. But when the well-equipped troops meet the rebels they will make short work of them. The Yunnanese and Kwelchow troops are limited in number and equipment. The movement against them is only a skirmish. It is not a real campaign."

PLAN RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED FRANCE

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Paris, March 30.—A committee of American business men in Paris is cooperating with the commercial agent of the American secretary of commerce in securing exhibitors for an exposition of material that may be utilized in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France. The exposition will be held at the Tuileries gardens beginning May 1 and will comprise nearly everything made of metal, everything in the form of building material, house furniture, agricultural implements, machine tools, factory construction, and road building.

The United States will be the only foreign nation having a special section at the exposition and the organizers are making every effort to make it a success in view of the considerable extent to which France will have to rely upon the United States for material to be used in the reconstruction of war-wasted towns. The latest statistics of churches destroyed wholly or in part put the number at 290. The American commercial agent has received two different inquiries for prices for the furnishing of a thousand portable houses completely furnished.

Furniture it is thought will be in great demand after the war and that the United States will be called upon to furnish a considerable part of it. It must be of moderate cost and France produces only furniture of the highest grades. Even wealthy people will provisionally restore their house furnishings modestly to begin with, being unable to find epoch furniture in the quantities in which it will be required so as to make their chateaux, villas, etc., comfortable immediately they become inhabitable again. There will also be a great and pressing need for school furniture to equip reopened schools upon the evacuation of territory now occupied by the Germans.

Everything that enters into the construction of an automobile will also find a ready sale. The French motor car works have been working on munitions since the war began and there has been a tremendous wastage in the cars running at the outbreak of hostilities.

Q-BAN DARKENS GRAY HAIR

Everybody Uses It--Darkens Your Gray Hair So Evenly--So Handy and No Dye, Harmless, Also Stops Dandruff.

By applying Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer, like a shampoo, to your hair and scalp all your gray, streaked with gray, prematurely gray or faded, dry or harsh hair quickly turns to an even, beautiful dark shade. Q-Ban makes hair and scalp healthy, so every strand of your hair, whether gray or not, becomes glossy, fluffy, lustrous, soft, thick, with that even dark shimmer of beautiful, radiant, healthy hair—just as you like to have your hair appear—fascinating and abundant, without even a trace of gray showing, only natural, evenly dark, lovely hair. Q-Ban also immediately stops dandruff and falling hair. Q-Ban is harmless; no dye, but sold on a money-back guarantee to darken gray hair. Only 50c for a big 7 oz. bottle at Butts', Inc. drug stores, Albuquerque, N. M. Out-of-town folks supplied by mail.

With a Certain Rich Man As Seen by the Man-with-the-Grouch



WHEN the Man-with-the-Grouch met the famous philanthropist he was amazed to find a man who differed very widely from the picture he had imagined. Instead of a big, portly man with a bluff, heavy manner, the Man-with-the-Grouch beheld a little, wisened chap with a face as deeply wrinkled as a walnut shell, and with two little piglike eyes that blinked behind big glasses. He came away from the interview with a chastened spirit. "Well," he muttered, "I'd rather be a rich poor man than a poor rich man. When I look at him I see what sacrifices he has been obliged to make all his life long in order to accumulate his great wealth. In the first place he has had to sacrifice his health and digestion. When I look at his pinched face I realize how often he has eaten nothing more than a



TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTY FOR A RICH MAN ENTERING.

railroad sandwich and a cupful of railroad coffee in his mad pursuit of riches. "And he has sacrificed his leisure, too. We'd better say nothing about culture. I'm sure he had no time for that, and his use of English only proves that he hasn't."

"As for his sacrifice of happiness I can't tell. Happiness is an uncertain thing at best, and those who pursue it with the greatest zest are the very ones who never find it."

"Perhaps there have been sacrifices of honor and conscience, too. I don't know anything about that."

"I only know that the greatest ethical teacher the world has ever known spoke of the tremendous difficulty of a rich man entering the kingdom of heaven."

"Now that I see what a typical rich man looks like I understand why that statement is true."

TIGRIS RIVER USED BY BOTH SIDES IN WAR

Stream Serves as Line of Communication for British and Turks Also; Carrying Capacity Is Inadequate.

(Associated Press Correspondence.) With the British Army in Mesopotamia, March 15. (British Official Eye-Witness.)—The Tigris river serves

as the line of communications for both Turks and British alike in Mesopotamia. The British have a certain advantage in this respect, for they, with access to the sea, can increase and replenish their river transport facilities indefinitely, whereas the Turks must be satisfied with their present fleet.

The carrying capacity of the Tigris with its present British fleet is not equal to that of a single line of railway with an average supply of rolling stock, but it is increasing in proportion to the development of the campaign. The British line of communication is about 400 miles long.

The fleet of transports, mostly paddle steamers drawing about four feet of water, each with a lighter attached starboard and port, keep pace with the army on the bank, and each brigade has its parent ship, from which it draws supplies. The parent ship is, in turn, supplied with "mahabubs." These local river craft make a picturesque fleet with their high forward-sloping masts, huge rudder, lateen

sail, cutaway prow, pointed and barbed. They are painted like the Chinese junks, but with Arab designs and characters, their star and crescent and figures like the signs of the zodiac, generally white on a background of green or red and yellow.

The Arab name for the long, narrow, canoe-shaped boats of the country, the gondola of Basra, is the bellum. It is poled or paddled. The official dispatches have occasionally referred to "war bellums," which are ordinary bellums armed with iron plates and used for conveying infantry to the assault of the enemy's position.

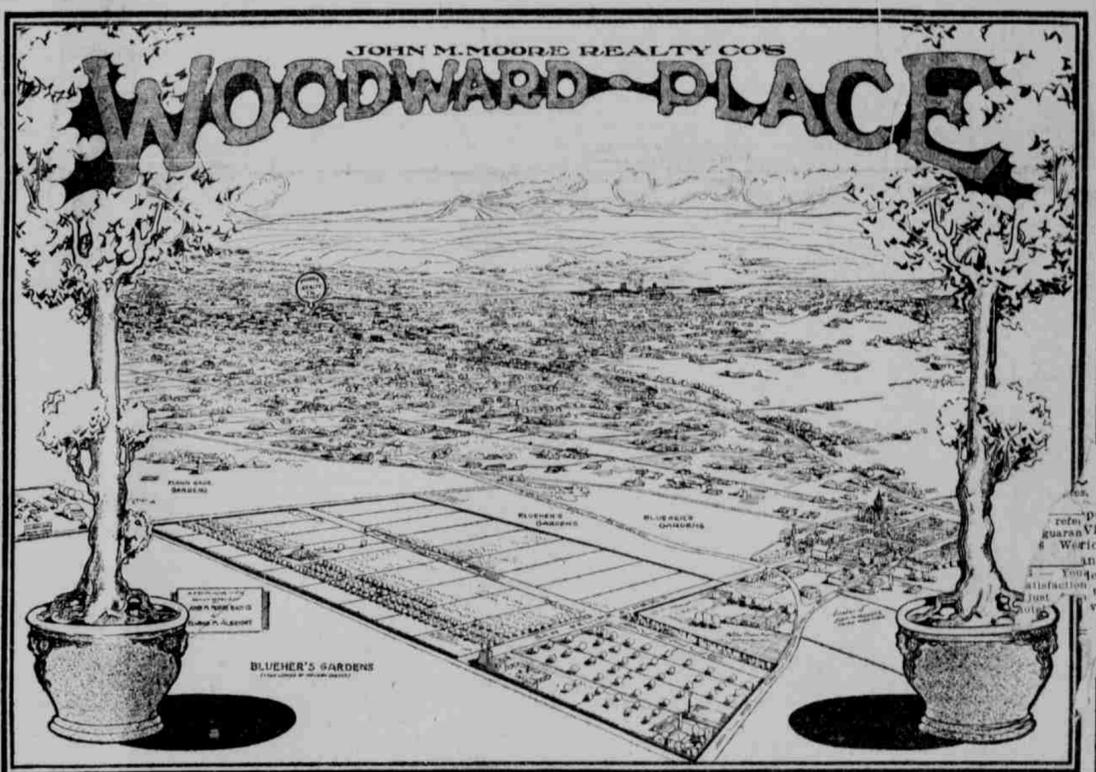
To supplement the self-respecting paddle steamers of the Tigris there has been gathered the most heterogeneous collection of scrap iron and remnants of river traffic, taxing the resources of India's inland navigation from Ilhamo to Sind. How these craft ever found their way over the ocean only providence knows.

The most remarkable boat on the

river is one known as the "Aerial," half house-boat and half aeroplane. The hull is from Brahmputra and it is fitted with an air propelled and a 50-horse power engine. It makes more noise than a modern battle. It once pined in Assam, but its owner and navigator had a happy inspiration and this miracle of private improvisation is now the officially recognized hospital ferry, plying between the field hospital stations and the main hospital camp.

Oldest Vessel in World. A boat indigenous to the Tigris is the caudron-like "gufar" of Bagdad, probably the oldest vessel in the world. A gufar moored alongside the modern freak "Aerial" offers a striking picture in the evolution of ships. The gufar is a reed basket with wooden stays, plastered over with pitch from the bitumen walls of Eilat Herodotus described them as "sound as bucklers," spinning down stream with merchandise from Nimush to Babylon. Each gufar, he says, carried a donkey and was navigated by two men. Arrived in Babylon and the merchandise sold, the gufar was disassembled and the parts carried back overland by donkey. Nowadays one first meets these craft at Anqara, which their northernmost limit upstream is Tehriz. The Turks have five large steamers north of Kut-el-Amara, but these can only go as far as the Turkish base at Shimran, whence supplies are conveyed to the troops by camels or donkeys. As regards rations for the Turks, the country is nearly self-supporting. Troops and equipment are carried down stream to Bagdad from Mosul on kelleks, the great skin rafts of the Tigris. These are broken up at Bagdad and the skins sold or conveyed back by land. To supplement the river, the Turks have a railway running north of Bagdad ninety miles to Samarra.

Would Badly Cripple Schwab. Newark, N. J., April 4.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told the stockholders at their annual meeting here today that if the government builds its proposed armor plant the corporation's investment of \$1,000,000 in armor plants "will be rendered practically valueless."



Woodward Place

Have you visited this Paradise of the Rio Grande Valley? These beautiful sunny days are a call to the suburban life, and bring out the many fine points of the Woodward Place Addition to the city of Albuquerque. Here are some of the facts that must be noted if you wish to get in on the ground floor prices and realize a handsome profit that will undoubtedly be added to the value of these acreage tracts:

The soil is already under a high state of cultivation. Purchaser does not have to wait. Fruit trees will yield from the start. There is no richer soil on the face of the earth, and the supply of this particular grade of soil is limited in the vicinity of Albuquerque.

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Milwaukee, Wis.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a physical wreck. I had been going to a doctor for several years but he did me no good. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to give it a fair trial, and it gave me relief from bearing down pains which had been so bad that I would have to lie down. I also used the Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good, and I am not troubled with a weakness any more."—Mrs. P. L. BRILL, 1298 Booth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.



The most successful remedy for woman's ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test for forty years, which would be impossible if it did not have genuine merit. For special advice, free, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.