

### Writer Scans List of Notables Who May Inspire China's Future

Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Noted Diplomat, C. C. Wu, Scholar and Statesman, T. V. Soong and His Three Famous Sisters, All Have Long Devoted Lives to Country

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#### SAO-KE ALFRED SZE

One of the new China's younger statesmen who is serving his country with distinction is Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with ambassadorial rank, to the United States. Although appointed by the Government of Peking, Mr. Sze apparently represents equally well the Nationalist party, thus showing unusual coolness of judgment and remarkable tact.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Sze has covered many years. When I went to China about 25 years ago as adviser to the Chinese Government on monetary matters, Mr. Sze accompanied me as secretary and interpreter, doing an unusually good piece of work. He was one of the most remarkable interpreters that I ever saw, being able to follow a talk of half an hour in length and then repeat it substantially verbatim in another language, taking point after point without missing a single argument and without making a note. He was also a very conscientious and tactful interpreter. If I stated something in a rather blunt way that would be likely to offend the susceptibilities of the Chinese, he would ask my permission to express my remarks in a slightly different and perhaps more courteous manner; but he would not take that liberty without my permission.

Alfred Sze was a native of Hangchow, and studied in St. John's University, Shanghai; but he spent a good deal of time as a boy in the Legation at Washington and was graduated from the Washington High School with the distinction of being head of the Military Corps of American students in the school. He then went to Cornell University, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in four years instead of five.

He was at home for a time in Chinese politics; and then he was sent to London as Minister in 1914, remaining until 1920, serving during that time as a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. Later he came to the United States, where he is now serving as an unusually successful Minister, on cordial terms with all and thoroughly well liked on account of his honorable, conscientious and fair representation of his country's cause.

#### C. C. Wu (Wu Chao-Chu)

Still another prominent Chinese statesman, who is at present in this country as a special representative of the Nationalists, is C. C. Wu, son of the former Minister to the United States, Wu Ting-fang. Those who knew Wu Ting-fang will recall that brilliant, witty, philosophical scholar who made himself very popular in many circles in the United States. C. C. Wu is proving himself the worthy son of his famous father, both as a scholar and as a statesman. The father was educated in Hong Kong, and then afterward was graduated from the Inns of Court in London, as was the son also, although the latter had his early training in the United States.

From London Mr. Wu returned to China, where he served in various political positions, including that of counselor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cabinet in Peking. In 1917 he resigned this position and joined the Canton Government, which he represented two years later at the Paris Conference. He served the Canton Government as Minister of Foreign Affairs, which position he later held with the Nanking Nationalist Government, formed by the liberal elements in the Kuomintang who drove out the Russian Communists.

Recently, because of a combination of local conditions and the desire of the Nationalist leaders to have their case properly presented abroad, Mr. Wu, with two companions, left China for the United States and Europe, to study the programs of the different countries and to learn what he could that would be useful to him in his present emergency. He is now in the United States, keeping track of the changes in China and at the same time ready to make any representations to this country in behalf of China that may be needed. It is probable that he will be here until the Nationalist cause becomes more settled.

#### T. V. Soong

Leaving these two prominent Chinese representatives in this country, we return to China, where we find that the family of Soong is at the present time not only one of the best known but also most nationally useful of all China.

"T. V.," as he is called in China, has been for some years the leading financier of the Nationalist Party. He first undertook and succeeded in financing the City of Canton, following that with the financing of the expedition led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, which worked its way more than a thousand miles from Canton northward. Mr. Soong is said to have increased the revenues of Canton eight times over without increasing the tax rates, chiefly by seeing to it that the taxes were properly collected, accounts

ed for and expended. This in itself has marked him as a financier of unusual ability.

He is a graduate of Harvard University, and has employed to work with him various other Chinese who are graduates of Harvard and other American universities. He has had an excellent training in financial methods, which he has applied with judgment and good sense. At one time he worked with me in New York as an assistant in the Far Eastern bureau, reading Chinese papers and furnishing me extracts for publication. When I went in to see him the other day in China, he greeted me most warmly and assisted me in every way possible during my brief stay in Shanghai. He has served as Minister of Finance of both the Canton Government at Nanking, and will undoubtedly continue to take a prominent part in the financial affairs of the new China.

#### Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen

Equally noted with "T. V." are three remarkable girls in this Soong family. Until a short time ago the best known of the three was the wife of Sun Yat-sen, the famous creator and leader of the Nationalist Party. Dr. Sun not only has been well known in China for 20 years or so, but he has become an international figure. Honored as the first President of the Chinese Republic, he resigned this position in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, on patriotic grounds, feeling that Yuan could do more for his country at that period than he (Sun) could do. Yuan did succeed in securing the abdication of the Emperor by peaceful means. After various changes of fortune, Sun Yat-sen passed away in Peking, whether he had gone in the hope of arranging some solution of China's difficulties. To-day he is considered the great hero of modern China. In the city of Nanking, the capital of the Nationalists, a million-dollar monument is being built to him, which will be the most striking feature of the city.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen shared most of her husband's views, which were formulated and promulgated widely, and many of which sounded communistic. When the Communists were driven out of China during the past year, she went with the Russians to Moscow, showing her sympathy with the Communists, although not necessarily believing them entirely. From Moscow she has gone to other places of interest in Europe, and within a short time expects to return to him by way of America. It is to be desired, and perhaps expected, that when she comes to the United States she will be properly received as a very distinguished Chinese citizen, who has been prominent in her country's history.

#### Mrs. H. H. Kung

A second Soong sister, equally well known in China, is the wife of H. H. Kung, a very noted descendant of the great statesman and philosopher, Confucius, who is counted among the three or four greatest religious teachers of all time, and who lived some 500 years before Christ. Mr. Kung is a member of the cabinet of the Nationalists as Minister of Public Works. He has long been one of China's leading men, particularly along the lines of good government and of conciliation, and is now spoken of (since Peking has fallen) as likely to become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek

The third of this group of sisters of a famous family is the wife of the great general and leader of the Nationalists, Chiang Kai-shek. I had the pleasure of taking luncheon with the general and his wife, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Kung, when I was in Nanking. General Chiang Kai-shek said that he was going to be in Peking within three or four months, and I congratulate him on fulfilling his own prophecy. After the luncheon I saw Mrs. Chiang again at a tea given especially for her by the faculty of Gilling College in Nanking. She herself is a graduate of Wellesley college, as are her sisters also graduates of American colleges. She is not only a most charming woman and delightful hostess, but is very much liked and extremely popular with both men and women in Nanking, and also in Shanghai, where her mother lives.

The mother of these three splendid

specimens of modern Chinese womanhood and their equally famous brother must be a woman of great ability and culture. I did not have the pleasure of meeting her. She is certainly to be congratulated on having children of such unusual gifts and character, who are all playing a noteworthy part in China's national struggle of the Gracchi, in the height of Roman power and glory, when asked where were her jewels, this mother can give the same answer while pointing to her son and daughters: "Here are my jewels."

### One Opinion

#### Famous Book Offers True Idea of Life in India, Visitor Declares

Although aware that his opinion differed from those of several travellers who had expressed themselves regarding the book "Mother India," Lt. Col. C. Robertson, C.M.G., retired, of the Imperial Army, recalling 30 years' experience in India, unconditionally supported Katherine Mayo's book and declared that it was a faithful representation of the conditions in India. He had not been in that country for eight years, he said, but pointed out that social conditions are bound to be basically the same—political conditions alone being altered.

Col. Robertson will spend several weeks in Canada attending to personal business, having arrived in Montreal on July 1, aboard the Canadian-Australians from Liverpool.

It is a fortunate feature that "Mother India" was written by a citizen of the United States and not by a British woman, the Colonel thought. He said that if the latter qualifications were added to the book it would have raised a tremendous storm of protests and been the germ for endless trouble.

"Miss Mayo is not only a fine writer, but she has a wonderfully logical mind and has backed her book up with an amazing array of documentary evidence showing clearly that she is by no means 'talking through her hat,'" declared Col. Robertson. He added that one must confess the author had something of a journalistic fondness for sensationalism, but that it did not in any way interfere with her presentation of an accurate and faithful picture of India, with millions almost literally writhing in poverty, superstition and ignorance.

#### The Rose's Cup

Down in a garden olden,  
Just where, I do not know,  
A buttercup all golden  
Chanced near a rose to grow;  
And every morning early  
Before the birds were up,  
A tiny dewdrop pearly  
Fell in this little cup.

This was the drink of water  
The rose had every day;  
But no one yet has caught her  
While drinking it this way.  
Surely, it is no reason  
To say she drinks so yet,  
For that may be the reason  
Her lips with dew are wet.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

A bargain sale is an arrangement whereby a woman can ruin one dress and buy another.—Greenville Piedmont.

The barefoot boy with face of tan now has a sister who is tanned almost everywhere except her face.

### A New Type of Speeder



FOX TERRIERS THINK THIS IS GREAT FUN

They are now vying with the greyhounds in England providing thrilling racing over hurdles—after the track has rat.

### Interesting Data

#### Capital and Income in Canadian Mining

The investment in Canada's operating mineral enterprises is now over 700 millions of dollars, and the net income annually from sales of products of the mines exceeds one-third of the total investment. Analysis of recently issued official figures shows that sales value is increasing at an even more rapid rate the investment of capital, says the Department of the Interior, through its Natural Resources Intelligence Service.

During the past five years \$126,000,000 has gone into the mining industries of Canada, the total capital employed in 1927 being over \$706,000,000, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compares with \$578,000,000 in 1923. In this period the net income from sales has risen from \$194,000,000 to \$248,000,000, equivalent last year to over 35 per cent. of the total investment. Considering that lower values prevailed for a number of Canada's principal mineral products, particularly copper, lead, zinc, silver, coal, natural gas and cement, an increase of nearly \$11,000,000 in the net income sales last year cannot but be looked on as extremely satisfactory.

Lower prices for metals were partly offset on the income side of the ledger of Canadian mining operations by increased production, but more especially by increased smelting and refining of the metals in Canada. Metals in crude or semi-refined state are being exported to a less extent with each passing year. Instead there is going forth from Canada a steadily increasing volume of refined nickel and copper and lead and zinc. The operations of smelting and refining of metals are employing a steadily increasing number of Canadian workers and the net income from these operations increased by \$12,000,000 last year. As compared with five years ago, net income is more than doubled, standing at \$45,000,000 in 1927, compared with \$20,400,000 in 1923. Capital interest in these non-ferrous metal smelting and refining operations in the same period has increased by 39 per cent. and amounted in 1927 to over \$89,000,000.

In the mining itself remarkable progress is shown, especially when considered over a five-year period. In the metals group, the mining of gold in auriferous quartz leads with an invested capital last year exceeding \$112,000,000 and a net income of \$37,500,000. The growth in this branch is indicated by an increase in invested capital since 1923 of 45 per cent., and in output of 50 per cent. The most astonishing growth in metal mining is however in silver-lead-zinc enterprise in which capital invested has trebled from \$9,200,000 in 1923 to nearly \$28,000,000 in 1927. Reflecting the decrease in prices, net income from sales decreased from \$26,200,000 in 1926 to \$17,300,000 in 1927; nevertheless revenue from this source was more than two and a half times as large as in 1923.

Other metallic groups show quite remarkable progress; capital in copper-gold-silver mining increased by 145 per cent. in five years, while income from sales increased by 123 per cent. Invested capital in 1927 was nearly \$28,000,000 and income from sales \$9,700,000. In nickel-copper mining capital increased by 70 per cent. and income by 47 per cent. In this important group the invested capital now totals over \$39,000,000 and sales in 1927 were over \$5,200,000.

In the metal mining industries as a whole, including the smelting and refining operations, capital invested has increased from \$241,000,000 in 1923 to \$333,000,000 in 1927, while net income from sales in the same period has grown from \$69,000,000 to \$121,000,000 in round figures.

In the non-metal mining industries, coal mining represents an invested capital of over \$145,000,000 and sales in 1927 amounted to \$53,000,000, capital being up by two million dollars and net income from sales down by ten million dollars, as compared with five years ago. While in coal mining there is little change, in the other fuels front progress is being made; in the natural gas industry nearly \$60,000,000 is now invested and sales last year amounted to \$7,400,000, representing increases over 1923 in these particulars of 55 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively. The petroleum industry shows the greatest comparative growth in five years in the entire gamut of Canadian mining enterprise, capital having increased from \$2,300,000 in 1923 to \$17,800,000 in 1927 and sales from \$520,000 to \$1,520,000.

Asbestos mining is a rare exception in that capital employed by 441 per cent., the figures for 1927 being \$35,000,000 for capital and \$10,600,000 for net income from sales. Gypsum is another very important non-metallic in the mining of which 105 per cent. more capital is now employed than in 1923, while net income from sales has increased by 43 per cent.; capital in 1927 in gypsum mining amounted to \$8,700,000 and sales to \$3,200,000.

Most important in the structural materials group is cement manufacture, in which the invested capital in 1927 was \$40,500,000 and sales, \$14,400,000 representing a slight increase in capital and a slight decrease in sales value from 1923.

Canada's operating mining enterprises in 1927 totalled 10,256. During five years the number of such plants has increased by 2,106; for last year alone an increase of 911 is shown. In the winning of mineral wealth from the rocks and quarries, the coal mines and the oil and gas wells, etc., over 82,500 persons were employed in 1927 and over \$103,000,000 was distributed in salaries and wages. Canada's mining enterprises are spread from coast to coast, every province taking part except the smallest, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta and Nova Scotia are the leading provinces in mining activities and the statistics show a big increase in capital invested in mining enterprises in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the mineral wealth of the pre-Cambrian shield is coming in for increased attention. In New Brunswick also mineral production is rapidly increasing.

It's the happy smile that sets another smiling,  
The happy song that makes another sing,  
It's the happy seeds we sow, that in Joy's garden grow  
And thrill us with their magic blossoming,  
It's the happy word that's never wished unspoken,  
The happy laugh that cheers the dullest day;  
So when everything goes wrong, just strike up a happy song,  
A happy heart can charm all woes away.

### Little Chick Care

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Experimental work conducted by the Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa shows that chicks when fed even as early as from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after hatching, were subject to no greater mortality, and made equal weight gains with birds of the same hatch that were allowed to go forty-eight, sixty, or seventy-two hours after hatching, before being fed.

In one experiment, mortality was considerably lower in the early fed pens. In another, mortality was slightly less and weight gains were equal.

It would, therefore, seem to be possible that the chick's ability to go for a long period without food, which makes possible shipments over great distances, is merely a fortunate circumstance, rather than the proper method of chick management. Certainly, the matter of length of starvation period for chicks leads itself readily to abuse with the result that chicks sometimes suffer from too lengthy a fast, and mortality is experienced from impaction caused by straw, shavings or other litter material picked up in an effort to find food.

Work has also been carried on in contrasting two methods of feeding chicks as commonly practised, namely, that of leaving dry mash continually before the chicks from the start, and that of restricting the amount of mash consumed at any one time by closing the hoppers for different periods during the day. In one experiment considerably greater gain per chick and slightly greater mortality, was experienced when mash was left before the chicks continuously. In another experiment of one week's duration, the chicks having the mash always before them made double the weight gains, with less mortality to three weeks of age than those birds receiving mash six times a day for of brooder chicks for the purpose of half-hour periods. In other words, the practice of limiting the feeding period controlling overeating was detrimental to health and growth, rather than advantageous. When the enormous amount of extra time and labor required are taken into consideration, it is without doubt poor economy to use the intermittent method of feeding.

### Tobacco Tastes

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently been appealing to the public to smoke more Empire-grown tobacco. He emphasized its cheapness, but there are many people who actually prefer it to other kinds.

Still more would do so if it was not for its tendency to dryness. But this can be rectified, either by mixing it with some moister tobacco, or by placing a slice of apple or raw potato in the jar or pouch where you keep your supplies.

There are now an infinite variety of tobaccos obtainable, and there should be something to suit every smoking taste. Even a synthetic tobacco was produced in Germany about eighteen months ago. It consisted of specially prepared paper impregnated with nicotine, and chemically stained and perfumed to give color and odor.—Answers.

### Can You Beat It?

Police-women, about whom there has been some discussion lately, are thought by most people to be a comparatively modern development, being long to the last ten years.

But there were policemen long before the modern feminists demanded them. Women were appointed constables as a matter of course 100 years ago. In those days the various jobs in a village were filled in rotation by the people who occupied certain lands, and if the occupiers were women, the law courts had decided that they must take their turn.

Exactly a century ago this led to a real state of "petticoat government" in one Cheshire village, Minshall Vernon. There the supervisor, or surveyor of highways, the overseer of the poor, and the constable were all women.

He—"How is your hearing now?" She—"Who is fearing a row?" He (raising his voice)—"I say—how is your hearing now?" She—"What is it, say cow?" He (shouting)—"No, no! I asked how your hearing was?" She—"Oh, much better!"

Toronto has decided to purchase a fleet of armored cars, but whether or not they will be equipped with upper and lower berths for the tired police force is not known.



A Skyline snapshot of Plumage leading his field while winning the Beacon Selling Handicap at Leamth.



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