

MODERN CITY IS MADE OF PEKING

Modern Office Buildings, Wide Streets, Electric Lights and Moving Picture Shows Features of New City.

Shanghai, one of the most important seaports of the world, is without doubt the most interesting city in the far east. Here is a European city by the looks of the buildings, a city which is Chinese by the looks of the people, and a charming city with, by the feel of the atmosphere, it is a city that no one wants to leave and one that everyone wants to see. In his article tomorrow Mr. Haskin will tell of the pleasurable features of Shanghai and why it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Let him who doubts the genuineness of reform and progress in China journey to the modern city of Peking and there be convinced. Not only is there reform in spirit, but there is actual progress in the adaptation of western ways and the old order is rapidly giving way to the new. Go to the "Arcade" in the evening and see the cinematograph show. The moving picture machine has accomplished what generations of teachers and preachers have failed to do—it has introduced the western idea of men and women appearing in public together on a plane of equality. The Chinese ladies have been secluded from the gaze of all men other than their husbands for centuries. The moving picture show has broken the purdah, and the tourist from New Jersey de-vours the face of the Chinese lady of high degree while she looks on the antics of a wonderful made-in-France magician.

The Western Customs.
Go to the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There in the center of the hotel lobby, enduring the critical inspection of rude foreign ladies from America and Europe, sits a group of Manchu princesses, gossiping over their afternoon tea. The tea is poured from a pot with a spout on it, into a cup which has a saucer, and the dainty fingers toy with an alien spoon and try to like the tea which they have spoiled with an alien lump of sugar. Their faces are painted as thick as ever Hamlet saw, and redder with rouge than ever

Hamlet dreamed of. Their long tight fitting silken gowns suggest the fashion-able "directoire" and "sheath," yet their style has not changed for centuries. Their jewels are pearls and jade, modestly magnificent. Each wears her national head dress, a curious contraption consisting of a board fastened on the head over which the hair, of black silk yarn if the hair is not long enough, is smoothed down in the fashion of an enormous butterfly bow. Under and around this bow are gay and gaudy artificial flowers. Spectacular as they are, these Manchu women of noble birth were never to be seen by profane foreign eyes until within the last two or three years. That they come now to a foreign hotel to take tea for recreation is a sign of the times.

Many Progressive Features.
Just outside of the city is a brand new agricultural experiment station with public zoological and botanical gardens attached. It is like many things in Peking, so glaringly new that there is neither beauty nor interest intrinsically, but it has attractions peculiarly its own. Here is another place where one may see high class Chinese ladies walking about in the open, to be gazed upon by the world. The moving picture show, a "cine" tea and the "soo" are responsible for the beginning of the emancipation of women in Peking.

Have a Zoo, Too.
The agricultural and horticultural experiment station is doing a great deal of good in an educational way; but the botanical garden with its wisps of trees hardly strong enough to support the Latin names on their labels and the amateurish collection of animals in the "soo" are almost laughable. Imagine a western zoologist admitting to his scientific collection an eight footed bear and a five legged calf! The "soo" has two or three tea-houses and refreshment booths, and Peking fashionables are learning to take their air in the park in true English style.

Wide Streets, Too—Once.
The streets of Peking, then, in the main thoroughfares, are as wide as the avenues of Washington—in startling contrast to the streets of other Chinese cities where one may touch both sides with extended arms. The Manchu Tartars, who lived in the wide, free plains, planned Peking and they used plenty of space. Even off the main avenues, where the streets are quite narrow, each house has an enormous compound and there is always wide breathing space. Even the narrow streets of Chinese influence caused the Manchu rulers to forget their love of the open, and the booths of the petty merchant class crowded upon the wide streets until it was difficult to define their outlines. The streets were built with a high raised road, the middle which was used by the officials and the gentry, and the lower roads on each side were for the common people. The merchants "squatted" on the sides of the raised road and practically divided the wide street into three narrow ones.

All is Modern Now.
About four years ago the city decided this was all wrong. The "squatter" merchants were driven away; the road was leveled and, sometimes, paved; stone gutters were provided; and rows of trees were set along each side. The streets are kept clean by an army of workmen who take tender care of the growing trees, the number of carriages and automobiles is increasing and there is much agitation over the question of the proposed electric trolley car system. The streets are lighted by electricity, the modern system of water-works is nearing completion, a telephone system is being installed, and western architecture is being adopted in the business section of the Chinese city.

May Be City Beautiful.
From the top of the ancient Drum Tower in the heart of the Tartar City one commands the magnificent vistas of the broad, tree flanked avenues, each leading to some monument well worthy of the setting. The substantial beauty of the temples and palaces of Peking

is so impressive that one is inclined to regret the advent of western methods of building, despite the advantages of the occidental systems of architecture in point of convenience. But the Chinese, even the most conservative among them, are not deterred by any such sentiment.

Direct Modern Office Buildings.
The government recently erected a modern office building in Peking for the use of the Wai-sung, the foreign affairs office. It is a square, two-story government office building in any country, and is far superior to any other in the orient. Japan has not yet aspired so high and other oriental countries cannot afford it. Following the Peking custom, the building is set inside a broad compound, which is surrounded by a wall. An American, C. D. Jameson, was in charge of the construction and he erected the building according to his own ideas. The Chinese government was delighted with it. When the question of planning the great gate for the wall was reached, Mr. Jameson had no idea that the conservative gentlemen of the court would consider anything except the traditional and even sacred Chinese portal. He drew his plans accordingly and took them to Na-Fung, the old Manchu gentleman at the head of the court. That dignitary exploded with indignation. Have a Chinese gate, a common, ordinary Chinese gate, to this fine house! Not wanted, the European gentleman said like the legations have, with a flag pole on top of it and all the latest improvements in architecture. Mr. Jameson was given to understand that the government had ordered an up-to-date American building, and he must deliver the goods or quit. American buildings are not usually provided with high walls and ornate gates, but the American legation in Peking has such appointments. Mr. Jameson, of course, furnished the foreign gate, but an ugly substitute for the Chinese one which he had originally planned.

Many Changes Within Ten Years.
These are little things, no doubt, things which would hardly be worthy of account in a western capital, but in Peking they mean much. This is the same Peking in which, less than 10 years ago, the Chinese imperial government murdered the German minister accredited to this court, and the spot is now marked by an imposing Chinese arch. The capture of the man by the British way, is not quite clear, as the people are said to believe that it was erected to celebrate the murder of Baron von Ketteler.

This is the same Peking, a capital city, in which less than 10 years ago the imperial government with a degree of treachery and breach of obligation unmatched in modern history, laid siege to the legations of the various nations of the world. It is less than 10 years of actual time since the Boxer war, the siege of the legations, the capture of Peking by the Allies, and the violation and sacking of the Forbidden City, but in progress and change it is more than a century for Peking.

The uniforms of a score of nations are seen in the streets, and the powers maintain a garrison against the possible recurrence of the horrors of 1900. But everybody knows or believes he knows, that there is no such possibility. The capture of Peking in 1900 was the beginning of a new era in China. The change has been felt in all parts of the empire, and has manifested itself in many ways, but in ancient and conservative Peking the tangible progress is most marked.

The modern city of Peking still suffers the metes and bounds of the ancient city, with its 30-mile wall including the Tartar City and the Chinese city, and inside the former, the Imperial City which again incloses the Forbidden City. The spirit of the new city knows not the metes and bounds of the older day. It is glaringly new, and it smells of fresh varnish, perhaps, but its very existence is a fact of tremendous importance. It proves that China has awakened.

Piper Heidsieck is a name hard to spell, easy to remember and that stands for the best chewing tobacco in the world.

ITALIA'S DAY AT THE A.-Y.-P.

Six Thousand Italians in Parade—Independence Day at Rome.

(United Press Special Wire.)
Seattle, Sept. 20.—Six thousand Italians paraded the streets of Seattle today in honor of Italian day at the exposition. The pageant was elaborate and artistically beautiful. The day is also the anniversary of Italian independence and large delegations from Spokane, Tacoma and towns near Seattle joined with their countrymen in the line of march. Bands headed every division in the procession and beautiful floats were seen.

Another parade will be held on the exposition grounds in the afternoon, and afterward an elaborate program of commemorative exercises will be carried out. A lyric song composed especially for the occasion will be sung by Signor Basilio Stratti. The festivities will close with a grand ball at Dreamland rink.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT ROME.

Rome, Sept. 20.—Italy's Independence day, the anniversary of the capitulation of Rome, was celebrated here and in other cities throughout the country today. In this city the observance of the day took the form of a memorial celebration for the popular heroes of the Italia Irredenta, Garibaldi, Vittorio Emanuele, Cavour and Mazzini. Their admirers deposited wreaths upon the bases of the monuments of these men and all day thousands took part in a pilgrimage to the Forth Pia, through which the Italian troops marched into the city.

PIONEERS GATHER IN ANNUAL REUNION.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Hood River, Or., Sept. 19.—The Hood River Pioneers' association held its annual meeting Saturday in the K. of P. hall, with about 100 present.

MILL AT KALAMA READY FOR WORK.

Kalama, Wash., Sept. 20.—The Willard Case Lumber company has its new mill about completed, having removed their machinery from the Rainier plant to Kalama. Much new machinery, the latest improved, has been added. The plant is the best in Cowlitz county. The mill will cut 100,000 feet per day. It will probably be in operation by the first of October.

Folly to Take Chances

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