

Sun Yat Sen Is Wholly Free of Ambition for Temporal Power Has Gone Far to Putting Rejuvenated Government on Its Feet

VOTES FOR WOMEN CAMPAIGN STARTS IN NEW REPUBLIC

Man Who Readily Gave Away for Yuan Shi-Kai Talks Inter- estingly on Relation of Country to World Powers.

Written for The Journal by Spencer Talbot.

Nanking, China, Feb. 17.—Your correspondent has just been given the privilege of interviewing Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the provisional republic of China, who has resigned in favor of Yuan Shi Kai. My interview, however, probably will not be found more interesting than the interview which preceded it.

My card was handled by no less than 12 military and secretarial dignitaries before it reached the chief executive, and when I finally was ushered into the presidential office I found another interviewer, head of me who was engaging President Sun in most earnest conversation. This person proved to be Miss Lin Tsung Su, walking delegate, business agent, or whatever you are inclined to call her, of the Chinese Suffragettes' union.

She is an attractive young girl. That Suffragettes' union knew what it was about when it picked her out to interview the new president. Her mission on this occasion was to attempt to get Mr. Sun on record in favor of the ballot for Chinese women, and she came very close to doing it. He told her that he was glad to see her, that her object was a good one and that he was inclined to view it with favor.

Sun Not Against Suffrage.

"This important matter is not in my hands," he said, "but Yuan Shi Kai will have a good deal to do with it when it comes to be dealt with. If the Chinese women hope to gain the vote, they will have to qualify themselves. They will have to educate themselves in regard to the laws and the government, and especially as regards the election laws. Chinese men are going to be doing this for some years to come, and it will be a good opportunity for the women to do so. When they are qualified, there is no doubt in my mind that the vote will be given to them."

Miss Lin assured the president that plans already were laid by her union for an educational campaign among Chinese women by means of lectures and articles in the Chinese press. He then gave her permission to wire her headquarters in Shanghai of his views, and the audience was over.

Dr. Sun is small, dark and jovial. He works fast and good humoredly, and evidently is a clever organizer. He has been making a very chaotic situation be-

gin to show some evidence of system. His interview with Miss Lin stamps him as being rather far seeing. It is often said that the women of China have more influence over their men than the women of any other country over theirs. This is to a great extent true. It is due to the system of clan and family life.

When a youth marries, he continues to live with his own family. The bride becomes a very humble member of her husband's family. Thus it is not the wives who control, but the mothers, the old women, and largely the old men, although this revolution is bringing many young men into the center of the stage. Summing up this phase of the situation, it would not be surprising to see China, the youngest republic, the first to grant the vote to women.

President Sun's long residence abroad has caused him to shed a good deal of



Ex-president of the new Chinese republic, Sun Yat Sen, and photographs taken in Nanking, the new capital of China, where he will have his headquarters. The snapshot of Dr Sun shows him surrounded by members of his staff and bodyguard just before leaving the railway station at Shanghai to go to Nanking, following his election to the presidency. The small picture shows the American consulate at Nanking, and below is a group of republican soldiers taken in Nanking.

reticence and philosophic evasiveness on encounters in the average Chinese statesman. He talks freely and frankly when a question is asked which he feels that he can answer. The interviewer will find him a good deal like Wu Ting Fang in this regard. He asks as many questions as his interviewer.

"What about the cabinet?" was asked, the interviewer having in mind Yuan Shi Kai's experience when he was appointed premier some two months ago

and appointed a cabinet only to have two thirds of the appointees decline the places offered.

"All accepted with the exception of Mr. Wong, who felt that Dr. Wu Ting Fang ought to be retained as minister of foreign affairs. At the first sitting of the cabinet all the members were present excepting Dr. Wu and Mr. Wong, and I received many helpful suggestions. These men will be as great help to Yuan Shi Kai as they were to me."

Dr. Sun was told of the general surprise which had been manifested over the appointment of Dr. Wu to the ministry of law instead of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Dr. Wu Is Law Giver.

"That was not a mistake," he replied. "Dr. Wu probably is better known among foreigners as a diplomat than he is as a lawyer, but we consider him a better lawyer than diplomat. He has practiced law; he was graduated as an English barrister in London. In recent years he has drafted the civil, criminal and commercial codes of China. Still more recently he has been engaged in drafting a still more modern set of laws, which we expect to adopt, with possibly some alterations. I consider his appointment the most important one in the cabinet. It is very important to have a strong man as minister of foreign affairs, but if we had a Bismarck or a Napoleon in that office he would be able to accomplish nothing until our laws are reformed. That must and will be the first thing on the reform program. With a good legal foundation, we will be able to accomplish things in the bureau of foreign affairs. Yes, until we get good laws we will be able to accomplish nothing."

"What is the reform program?" "It is too early to go into that. We must do a great many things, but the president and cabinet must discuss and formulate the program."

"What about tariffs?" (This, it should be explained, is a tax on goods in transit which has given no end of trouble and expense to foreign firms doing business in China. It is in a way comparable to the old toll gate system in some parts of the United States, but in China it results in an enormous revenue, only a small portion of which ever reaches the government.)

"That is already abolished," was his answer.

And currency reforms?

"We intend to get to that among the first things."

"Do you hope to abolish extra-territoriality?" (This refers to the government of certain ports in China which have been leased or ceded to foreign governments. In Shanghai, for instance, there are concessions to various nations, including America, Great Britain and France—a lease for 99 years. These have been merged into an international settlement, in which there are American, British, French, German and other courts. An American committing an offense is tried in the American court. A civil action between an American and a Chinese is tried in what is known as the mixed court before an American judge and a Chinese magistrate. Extra-territoriality formerly existed in Japan but the Japanese government in recent years has been able to abolish it.)

"As soon as we can get the country on its feet, peaceful and prosperous, governed by good, modern, effective laws, we hope to be able to abolish this strange thing called extra-territoriality," he replied.

Reported Japanese Opposition.

Dr. Sun's attention was called to statements which have been recently published to the effect that the government of Japan was opposing the formation of a republic in China because of the fear that, if it proved successful, it would lead to a similar movement there. Well informed foreigners who have studied conditions in Japan are of the opinion that there will not be a revolution in Japan until the present mikado dies.

Taxes have gone up about 800 per cent in the last 15 years and there is much distress in the mikado's kingdom. The country is poor in natural resources and simply has overplayed itself. Dr. Sun did not comment on the Japanese

government's position at this time, but a little later in the interview he turned the tables on the interviewer by asking what he thought the attitude of the foreign powers would be toward immediate recognition of the republic.

Dr. Sun said that the permanent capital of the republic probably would be Nanking. "It has been suggested," he was told, "that some of the powers who have bought high priced legation prop-

erty in Peking would object to the removal of the capital."

Dr. Sun laughed at the suggestion. "The expense would be a very small item to the foreign nations," he said, "but if they object to it, we would be willing to reimburse them."

"When do you expect to be in a position to begin paying the indemnities?" "We are doing it now, through the customs service. The fact that the Chinese students in America have been compelled to quit school because of lack of funds is not our fault. It is the fault of the Peking government."

Dr. Sun refused to go further into his plans at this time, except to say that the appointment of minor officials was proceeding and that in all cases where the present office holders were worthy they were being reappointed. He shook hands as we parted and promised that he would get me a passport which would enable me to go about more freely in revolutionary territory.

HOLIDAY MAKES EUGENE MEN GLAD

Speakers on Both Sides at Grants Pass Are Profuse in Compliments.

(Special to The Journal.) Grants Pass, Or., Feb. 17.—The members of the Eugene Commercial club arrived this evening at 6:32 o'clock and were met by a delegation from the Grants Pass Commercial club. After greeting many friends the party was taken to the Hotel Josephine and given a banquet. After the banquet an address of welcome was given by President George C. Sabin, president of the Grants Pass Commercial club with response by M. J. Duryea, president of the Eugene Commercial club. Mayor Smith of Grants Pass and Messrs. Ray, Goodrich, D. H. Hayes, John S. Magladry and E. S. Roife, all of Eugene, gave short talks.

The Eugene spirit is here in great power with the visiting citizens. The visitors leave for Eugene tomorrow morning at 9:10 o'clock. The compliments passed between the various speakers this evening were very profuse.

DR. C. T. CHAMBERLAIN IS HOME FROM VIENNA

Dr. Charles T. Chamberlain, son of United States Senator Chamberlain, is home from Vienna, where he has been since September 1 in attendance at the Chiari clinic for practitioners in the treatment of nose and throat. Mrs. Chamberlain met him in New York and they spent two weeks in Washington before coming west. While Dr. Chamberlain was abroad his wife suffered at times of appendicitis and on Friday she was operated upon, deciding to undergo the operation while in good health. She is fast recovering from the effects of the operation.

Not Usual Use.

From the Washington Star. "Lady," said Meandering Mike, "would you lend me a cake of soap?" "Do you mean to tell me you want soap?" "Yes'm. Me partner's got de hiccupps an' I want to scare him."

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PIONEER HOTEL MAN DIES AT OREGON CITY



Everington De Armond Kelly.

(Special to The Journal.)

Oregon City, Or., Feb. 17.—Everington DeArmond Kelly, one of the most prominent pioneers of Clatsop county, died Friday night at the home of his son-in-law, Charles E. Burns. Mr. Kelly, although 79 years of age, had enjoyed the best of health until he was stricken. He ate dinner at the home of his son, Charles W. Kelly, and late in the afternoon returned to the Burns home. While seated in an arm chair he went to sleep, and about an hour later Mrs. Burns was attracted by his heavy breathing. Before the physician arrived the pioneer was dead.

Mr. Kelly was postmaster of Oregon City during President Cleveland's first term and afterward was a member of the city council and county treasurer. He was a strong Democrat and a devout Roman Catholic. He was born in Lodi, Seneca county, New York, May 29, 1833, and when a boy moved with his family to Michigan. He and Miss Lucy Waterous, of Avon, Livingston county, New York, were married at Grand Blanc, Mich., in 1852. They crossed the plains in 1853 and settled in Oregon City. Two years later they returned to Michigan via the Isthmus of Panama. In the fall of 1858 they again crossed the plains and located in Oregon City. Mr. Kelly on the second trip took the California trail because of the uprisings of the Indians. He obtained control of a hotel in this city, in which business he remained until 1864, when he opened a mercantile store on Main street.

Mr. Kelly is survived by his daughter, Mrs. Burns, and two sons, John W. and Charles W. Kelly.

WARM WEATHER MAKES TREES AND FLOWERS BUD

(Special to The Journal.)

Cottage Grove, Or., Feb. 17.—The unusually warm weather is causing fruit trees and flowers to blossom out this year earlier than in any previous year. All fruit trees are nearly ready to blossom out and some branches of full-blown plum blossoms have already been brought into the city and put on exhibition. Many different kinds of flowers are already in bloom.

Rains Make Willamette High.

(Special to The Journal.)

Eugene, Or., Feb. 17.—The Willamette river registered 13 feet above low water mark this evening and is slowly rising. There will not be much more rise, however, as the rain has practically ceased. The river is overflowing in a few places, but no damage is reported.

Allegretti.

These celebrated confections are for sale exclusively by Sig. Richel & Co., 92 Third, Third at Washington and Sixth at Washington.



Mr. Carl Denton and the STEINWAY PIANO

Mr. Carl Denton, a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music of London, England, of which he is at present the local representative, has been a resident of Portland for eleven years. He is well known as organist and choir director of St. Stephens Pro-Cathedral, and a successful teacher. Mr. Denton contributes the following indorsement of the STEINWAY PIANO with permission to use the same.

SHERMAN, CLAY & CO.
Gentlemen: Some twelve years since, in St. James Hall, London, I had the opportunity to hear, in one evening, on one platform, three great artists each using a different piano. One used Steinway, another, Bechstein (German), and the third used Broadwood (English). This was a test worth making. At the conclusion of this concert I knew that I would never be satisfied with any but a Steinway Piano.

I do not believe that any musician really prefers any other piano to Steinway, and the presence of a STEINWAY GRAND PIANO—recently purchased—in my music room is ample proof that I do not.

Sincerely,
CARL DENTON.

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