

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6 1921.

GLIMPSES OF FAR EAST BY OREGON OBSERVERS

CHINA HAS HER TRUST IN AMERICA

Portland Observer in Far East Impressed by Courageous Work of the Medical and Teaching Missionaries.

Leland L. Smith of Portland is now at his post in Saigon, French Indo-China. In this letter to the Sunday Journal he records some of his observations en route to the Orient.

By Leland L. Smith
Hong Kong.—I recently arrived here en route to Saigon, French Indo-China, and my observations in China have been many and varied.

There is one phase of the Chinese situation, however, which deserves our closest attention and that is the opportunity offered by the immense commercial advantage, the good will of China that we now have. Do you realize that America is one of the few powers that has not her flag waving over some part of helpless China's land? China has seen one power after another exact some privilege, some piece of territory—but not America; and she trusts us. Let us not misplace that trust. The return of the Boxer indemnity was a good beginning. Let us carry on!

A COMFORTABLE VOYAGE
The trip out was made on the maiden voyage of the Pacific Mail shipping board vessel "Empire State." She is one of the so-called "545" class and the type of vessel we are after for Portland. All I can say is that there should be no diminishing of all pressure possible upon the shipping board to obtain some of the ships for our city. They only draw 20 feet when loaded and after seeing one of them maneuvered into the port of Honolulu and up the river to Shanghai, the argument that they are too large is not very absurd. A large proportion of the passengers were bound for North China ports and, as there is no steamer line plying there directly, I feel that a line touching first at Japan and then cutting out Southern China and going direct to Tientsin and Korea, would give Portland an extensive field.

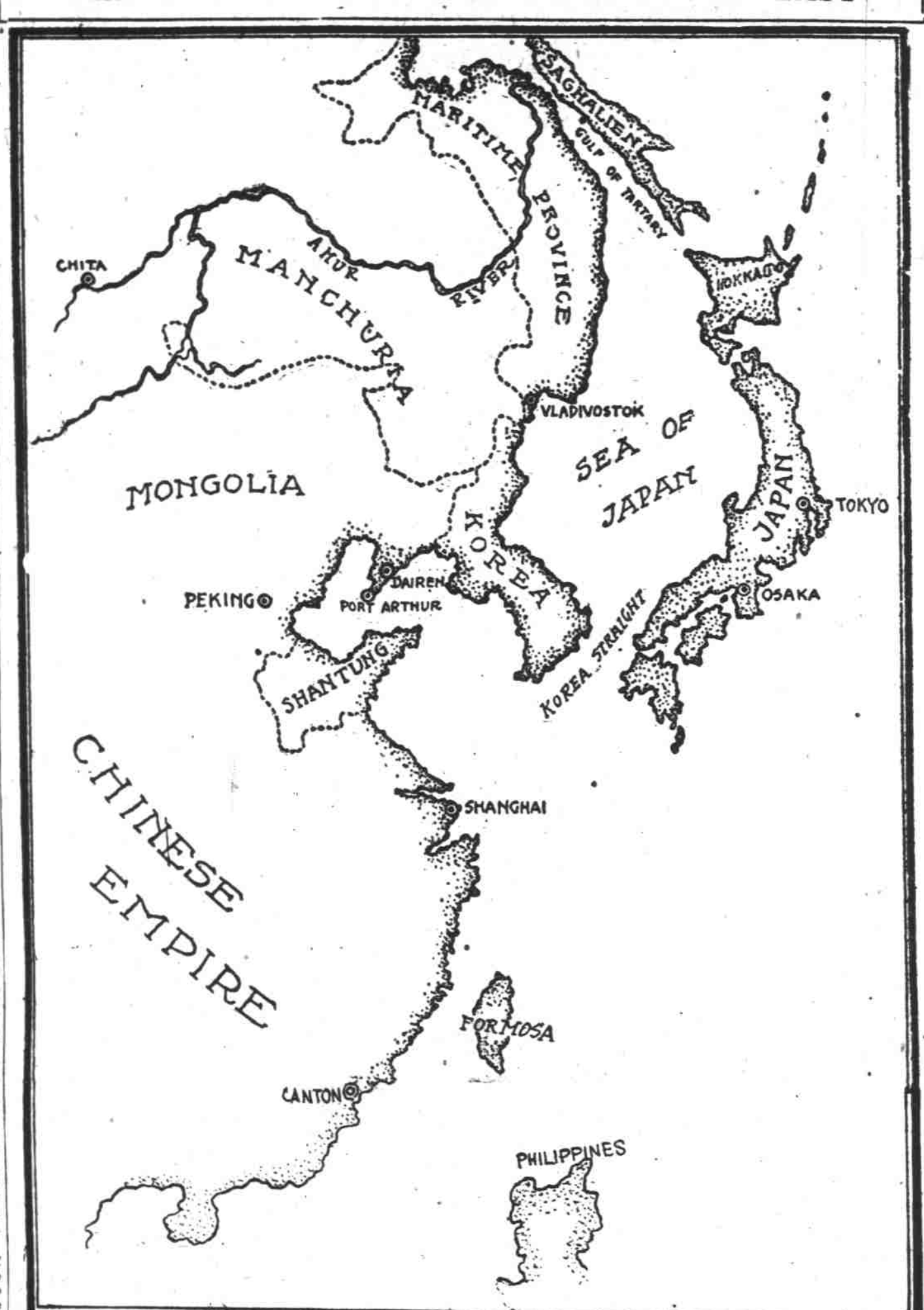
ONE'S FELLOW PASSENGERS
The first thing that anybody does, of course, after getting on board, is to size up the passengers, especially as this is at the first meal before the seats are assigned. You see everybody looking at the captain's table and wondering who are to be the lucky guests. On all sides will be people talking about the prospective invitees, saying: "No, indeed, you would not want them." The captain's table for anything! It was too formal," etc., etc., hoping all the time that they would be asked.

THE MISSIONARIES
I learned a great deal of the missionaries on the trip and confirmed my ideas about them as to appearance but certainly came to appreciate them very shortly. In no country in the world is superstitious so ingrained, and it takes many years and much hard work to overcome the existing prejudices. After years of toil with very little impression being made, was surprised that the hospital did more to break down this impenetrable wall than anything else.

The first hospital established at Shanghai had great difficulty in getting patients. The Chinese believed that they had sure cures for everything. For rheumatism, red hot needles were inserted into the affected part. If a person was suffering from a hook worm, a live flea was placed in the ear drum and sealed there by wax. One of the self-defending women missionaries happened to be passing down a side street and perceived a woman caked in the side of a building. She was being tormented by youngsters and the unfortunate woman, who was raving crazy, was in a frightful condition. The missionary had her removed to the hospital and a complete recovery was made. From then on the hospital has grown until it now has accommodation for 400 patients and is not nearly large enough. Please remember that the work of the hospital is nearly all charity. The same experience was repeated in Peking and other places so that now the great cry is for missionary surgeons who will deliver the lives to the saving of the Chinese. Christianity has had a good beginning and these institutions should be assisted.

TEACHERS, TOO, ARE NEEDED
The teacher missionary is also in great demand. There is a widespread desire on the part of the young Chinese to learn English and to eventually come to the United States to complete their education. There are several eminent gentlemen who make it a business of lecturing in the various universities of the United States in order to induce young men to take up this class of work. It is one of great hardship and denial. The salaries are necessarily small. One bright young man on the steamer was on his way to Central China for the first time. He was taking his bride with him and facing life on the magnificent sum of \$100 per annum. This sum would be increased by \$100 every tenth year and also by

THE LAY OF THE LAND IN THE FAR EAST



Notes on a Trans-Pacific Voyage Random Observations Aboard Ship

[In the accompanying letter Colonel John Lee of Portland relates in his own way his experiences and observations aboard ship en route to Australia in a lecture tour. The letter was mailed at Honolulu.]
By Colonel John Lee
Aboard H. M. S. Makura, Oct. 15.—So far the voyage has proved uneventful, although the sticky heat makes one feel like a stick of chewing gum at the eleventh inning of a baseball game. We stopped for a few hours at Victoria. Evidently an American boat had shortly preceded us, as a wandering through the streets I met at different times several Americans of my acquaintance. I greeted them all courteously and with one exception they all retorted with an anguished query, "Colonel for God's sake where is the government dispensary?" The honorable exception was a well known Methodist person from one of the coast cities—perhaps he knew already.
Our star passenger on board is a very haughty English lady going out to invade Australia. I feel certain that she will impress them anyway. She speaks to me once—told me to get out of her way or something—but even that has, I trust, increased my social prestige among the Australians in the smoking room. She has a terrible eye, the effect of which is enhanced by a pair of quilling glasses with long tortoiseshell handles, through which she inspects us freely. You feel somehow like a bug when under the scrutiny. She is not of the upplish class.
The Australian girls on board are bright and attractive and dressed in the height of fashion.
ATHLETES ON BOARD
Kirkwood, the Australian golf champion, who has recently been playing in Canada, won the sweep the first day. The Australian tennis team joins us here. There is a dear old couple in the cabin opposite mine, who are apparently on their first voyage, and are very anxious, although the sea was like glass the first three days. They remind me forcibly of an old couple I once heard of. The old gentleman was feeling the choppy sea very much, and his wife begged a steward to tell her husband what to do. "He don't need me to tell him, ma'am; he'll do it all right," was the spirited rejoinder of the steward.
GAMES APLENTY
I have the misfortune to be a member of the entertainment committee. The duties are no sinecure. The commander of the ship personally supervises and directs all amusements. We have one deck entirely devoted to deck games, deck tennis, etc. another deck is netted for cricket and hockey. We have concerts or dances every night, and a fancy dress ball once a week, also a weekly gymkhana or bridge tournament, and many other antidotes to the dreary monotony of a long sea voyage. Everyone enters into the spirit of the thing and works hard to "keep that schoolgirl in the Americans on board do not appear to be much handicapped by their prohibition statute. In their own company.



AIRPLANE TAKES TOWN WITH EASE

Oregon Man Relates How Enlightened Cantonese Employ Aircraft to Broaden Sphere of Influence in the Interior.

[The accompanying account of a more or less bloodless siege in China was written for the Sunday Journal by Herbert G. Schenck of the University of Oregon, who is now on his way back to the United States after an extended stay in the Orient.]

By Herbert G. Schenck
Wuchow, Kwang Si, China—General Ngai Bong Fong, commanding the Cantonese forces, entered Wuchow June 26, and scarcely a shot was fired—except thousands of firecrackers set off to welcome the invading army. The reason for the invasion, briefly, is this: The provinces of Kwang Si and Kwang Tung (25,000,000 people) for the past 10 years have been dominated by "war lords," with Governor Luk Wing Ting, ex-protector, as leader. The province of Kwang Tung, of which Canton is the capital, was taken last fall and is now ruled by the younger Chinese, most of whom have been educated in the United States. These enlightened Cantonese desire to establish in China a real democracy, but it was impossible to do this as long as the two Kwang provinces were governed by the "war lords." In October, last year, an army of Cantonese invaded the province of Kwang Tung and ultimately captured the principal city, Canton. At the present time they (the Kwang Tung army) are driving the Kwang Si forces back into the interior, the fighting now taking place about 350 miles from Wuchow.

AN AIRSIGHTING
From a westerner's viewpoint, the capture of Wuchow in June was little less than amusing. The city is spread out along the West river and is surrounded on all sides by hills. On the top of some of which are antiquated forts, supposedly to protect the city from attack and capture. But what chance have these antiquated forts against airplanes? The Cantonese invading army possessed four hydro-airplanes that were operated by Chinese aviators who had been trained in America. One day the townspeople of Wuchow and the soldiers in the forts were startled to see flying 4000 feet above them a large airplane. The plane circled around, and a bomb or two, and the soldiers in the old, old fort, armed with old, old guns, would shake their fists at the airplane and heartily curse it.

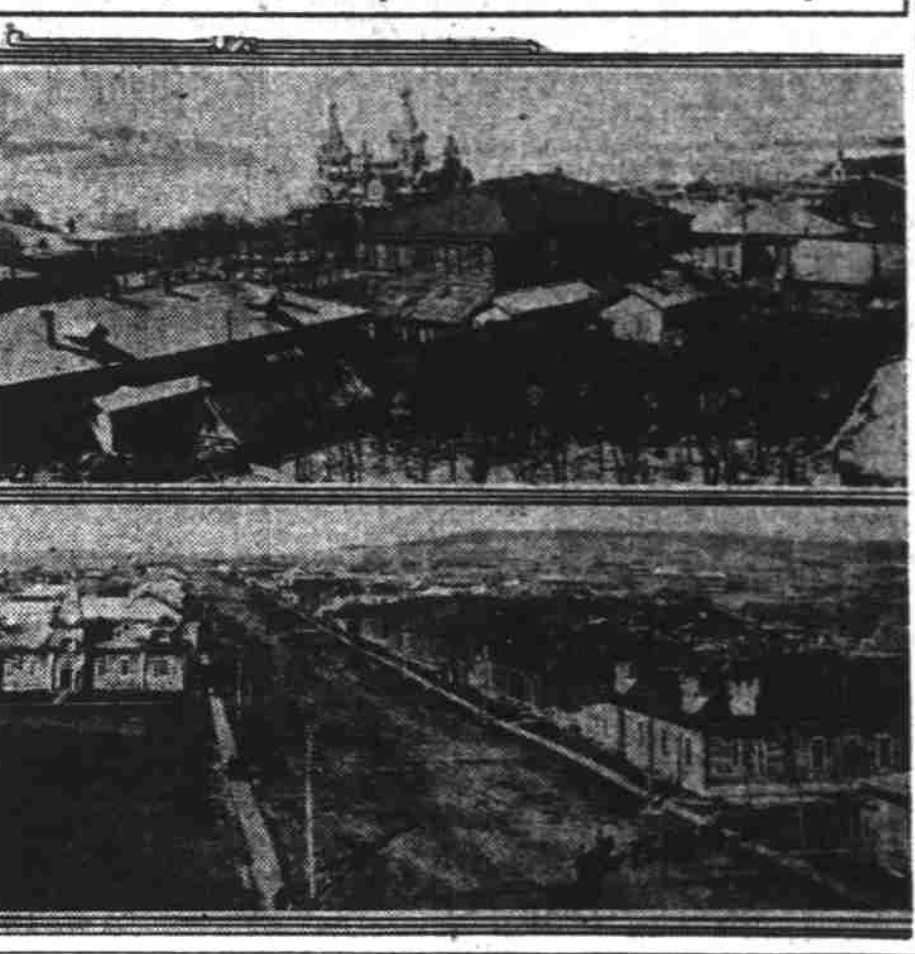
SCARED TO DEATH
Perhaps not 50 people in this city of 100,000 had ever seen an airplane before the siege of the city. One old woman looked up at one of the planes one day and howled "ay-yow" and dropped over dead. The invading army needed, in fact, little more than the airplanes to capture the city, so terrified were the people.

LAST TEN DAYS
After a siege of 10 days, Wuchow fell. The people of the city during the fighting were warned, to say the least, and the American flag looked good to them. It was flying over the Stout Memorial hospital of the South China mission, located in the East end of the city. The Stars and Stripes meant to the people protection against massacre and ill treatment of all kinds. Believing more than 500 Chinese sought shelter in the corridors and basement of the hospital, in the yard, even in the houses of the missionaries. And they camped there until the day of the capture. The victorious army has gone on into the interior of the province, driving the army of the old regime before it. When the forces were attacking Nanning, their "gunboats" were in the river farther down stream, and, as is natural, their bows pointed towards the city, which in the time taken to capture Nanning was being besieged. The boats this time were pointed towards that place, and, sure enough, it likewise was captured.

Government Taxes Menace to Business, Banker Points Out
[By United News]
New Orleans, Nov. 5.—Howard F. Beebe of New York, new president of the Investment Bankers' association of America, scored government taxation as a menace to trade in his inaugural address. "Taxation, particularly federal taxation, is a menace to business today, and the present day tax bill now being prepared by congress little relief can come," he said.
"I believe," continued Beebe, "that we can safely consider that conditions are improving and will continue to improve, but taxation continues to menace business and to retard the return to a normal state of affairs."
Certain members of congress also came in for an oral flogging.
"Those men in congress who use their power for the furtherance of selfish political ends, to the detriment of the country, are traitors to the cause of good government and should be sternly rebuked from here," he declared.

GIVEN OVER TO EXILES

SAGHALIEN, island province where exiles spent dreary days. Upper, church and one of the old houses at Alexandrovsky (in center). Pinnacle on right is a memorial to Nicholas II. Lower, main part of town of Alexandrovsky.



Saghalien a Tough Island Province Had Bad Name

By Frederic McCormick
Saghalien province in East Siberia has been absorbed by nations, races and civilization as a cold and gloomy place of exile for conspirators and criminals. So far as people it today is mostly Japanese, and to that race it is a land of promise. These facts are a present day surprise; the very word Saghalien until now made the world recoil.
But at least 100,000 Japanese occupy the country where no more than 25,000 or 40,000 Russians lived before. And it is predicted that when America and Europe learn of this they will transfer Saghalien from the frigid and forbidding, to the temperate, if not to the torrid zone. For the West believes that where Russians and Siberians live necessarily is dark and inhospitable to everybody else unless it is owned by the czar; that is, other Asiatics live in the Orient, which to it is synonymous with tropics.

ISLAND LIKE NEEDLE
Saghalien is East Siberia's Rhode Island—the Western Pacific's Vancouver Island. It is like a great arrow of magnetic needle 600 miles long and 16 to 185 miles broad, balanced across the 50th parallel, which divides it between Russia and Japan, and pointing exactly to the North Pole. I have just sailed nearly around it, coasted all its southern and western littoral, visited all its important anchorages and settlements and penetrated its interior.
The world never got around to Saghalien before the great awakening of the World War, and until it finished up to the Straits of Tartary by Japan. It had its lot for millions of years; all else a cauldron of fire. Russia made it known Saghalien was reserved for its last and worst meer. It was colonized by Russians and Siberians; it was owned by the czar; that was enough. It became the world's best jumping-off place.

HOME OF EARLY MAN
Science laid claim to Saghalien June, 1860, when two famous men of the Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg, Schmidt and Glehn, came to study the mountain country and the mountains. What science had had to say of Saghalien is based on the fact that it was inhabited in the neolithic stone age and later came those who spread it from the Amur, Gilyaks, Oroks and Russians that it penetrates the western reach of foggy Okhotsk sea which sends down immense ice flows in the east coast in the summer and the winter. An ocean current generally which gives its northern part, and in fact most of the island, a cold climate. On the more favorable west coast the temperature in a chosen district is about 23 degrees Fahrenheit, with 223 days of fog and rain in the year.

SIX MONTHS OF WINTER
The climate throughout is one of extreme humidity in which snow figures as the island's chief characteristic and unit of moisture. Spring, summer and autumn each have two months. At the end of October the coasts are beset with ice; the narrow part of the Straits of Tartary separating it from the mainland freezes over; winter is six months long; and the land is buried under six feet of snow until April.
If its original inhabitants of the neolithic stone age had had the aid of science in determining the location of their future home, they probably never would have come to Saghalien. Anyone reading the discoveries of science as uniformly expressed respecting Saghalien would hesitate before becoming an immigrant to its shores. That is, the science and encyclopedic world knowledge is able to do for it up to the present time.

FOUND NECESSARY EVIL
And what the Russian government and its administrators in East Siberia, added, "absorbed" as the Chinese say, "all the vices." They looked upon Saghalien as a necessity to Russia because it guarded the entrance to the Amur valley, which lead to the interior. They bought out Japan's claims in it and made it a colony for undesirable Russians whom they put here—in front of the guns, in the firing line as it were, and entrusted it to the governor general of East Siberia, Irkutsk, to administer.
To Russia it was the last outpost of

MERCHANT COMPANIES IN FAR EAST

Aggressive Action in China, Which Has Followed in Wake of Chartered Adventurers, Should Not Be Tolerated

By Paul S. Reisch
Former United States minister to China and newly recognized authority on politics of the Far East.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Will the real and abiding interests of the chartered companies of England be represented in the conference of the powers at Washington?
England's position in the Far East was won by so-called merchant adventurers originally chartered by Queen Elizabeth under the name of the East India company. These sea adventurers had the monopoly of British trade with the Indies and China. They fought the Spanish and the Dutch, who originated rival companies. They usurped and finally ruled over all India until 1858, when the mutiny of that vast domain caused them to hand it over to the British government.

BRITAIN'S CHARTERED COMPANIES
Through such chartered companies—the "Russia company," which succeeded Spitzbergen for King James in 1611; the "Turkey company," the "East Land company," the "Hudson's Bay company," the "East Africa company," the "South Africa company," and so on down to the "Casell syndicate," now working or threatening to work in South China—Great Britain has extended her colonies over the earth and entrenched her trade. The chartered company is part of the policy of "peaceful penetration," but such companies have incited and fanned the flames of war. Who their interests have clashed with those of foreign powers, their "spheres of influence," gained by concessions from native rulers have been regularly converted into British protectorates and colonies.

IN EARLIER YEARS
The East India company had the first British trade with China through Canton. The hostility of the mandarins, engendered by the company's commercial trade, imperiled British commercial interests. Then the home government sent Lord Napier to take charge of the port and the war that followed left England in possession of Hongkong. By the treaty of 1842 the four additional ports of Amoy, Fu Chow, Ningpo and Shanghai were opened to foreign trade. The India office succeeded to the management of the East India company. To the India office Great Britain's representatives will have to listen during the coming conference.

The British public is not enlightened about the tremendous issues that are centering in China. These are issues "up to" the India office, the British think and disinterested from their minds. The India office, which thinks chiefly of India and of the fact that another great cataclysm like that of 1896 is threatening British rule and interests in that empire is a sluggish arbiter of the Chinese situation. To fix sure its own dominion the India office would yield in addition to the British public the open door is at stake. It looks with favor on the companies of merchant adventurers who act traditionally in China to acquire "spheres of influence."

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE
Through its approval when efforts were made to alienate special spheres of China in behalf of Russia, Japan, Germany and France, the British government indicated that if this policy should go through, it would expect in turn to make the Yang Tze valley, which lies at the very center of China, the seat of Britain's special influence.
It is there wonder when that Japan, which has been criticized so thoroughly and so justly, in her dealings with discredited Chinese "officials" should have followed the age-long example first set by the merchant adventurers of India.

The tactics of the concessionaires have done the good name of Great Britain a bad turn.
In addition, the curse of the opium traffic, which for four centuries has disgraced trade in the Far East, infects the British East India office. To the Indian government what has existed so long seems sacred; that it should get along without the opium monopoly is unthinkable. So while it observes the letter of the treaties, its attitude has been such as virtually to block the efforts to rid the Far Eastern world of this evil.
While Japanese smugglers and so-called merchants are flooding China with morphia, the India office in its conservatism obstructs every attempt to stop this vile traffic at its source.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS OMINOUS
Aggressive action in China on the part of any power must no longer be tolerated. If the conference can show that it means this and if the United States and Great Britain, but without the need of express alliance the two together, or with others as may be needed, will steadfastly maintain that attitude, then all need for special agreements like that between Great Britain and Japan will have disappeared.
But if the Anglo-Japanese political treaty survives the conference it will come very close to meaning that the conference has failed.

Uncle Sam Makes Plans for Holiday Mail Across Seas

(By Universal Service)
Washington, Nov. 5.—Uncle Sam and Santa Claus today announced plans for the delivery of Christmas mail from American vessels in European and Pacific waters.
The U. S. S. Alameda will leave Hampton Roads about November 26, especially assigned to carry the gifts and season's greeting to the officers and men of the fleet. Mail intended for this ship must be at the naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., not later than November 25.
Holiday mail for vessels in Pacific waters will be carried by the U. S. S. Newport News, leaving Mare Island, Cal., for Pearl Harbor, Guam and Cavite on November 29. Mail for this ship must be in San Francisco not later than November 18.

American Operatic Composers Promised Financial Assistance

(By Universal Service)
Chicago, Nov. 5.—American composers of opera will have the aid of Mrs. Harold F. McCormick in getting their productions staged in the future.
Mrs. McCormick made this known today in a letter to "The Opera in Our Language Foundation." She made it plain, however, that the works must be up to the standard of grand opera, before they will interest her.
She said she would like to see one opera by an American composer presented this year and at least two each season thereafter.