

# The Chinese Republic Recognized

its threats, and it is now trying to work the undoing of the democratic party.

"No one, of course, desires the injury of any legitimate industry, and no one is planning for the destruction of any honest business, but all men who have a true regard for the welfare of the country, in which the welfare of 'big business' is involved with the rest, insist that there shall be a more equal distribution of opportunity."

In Mr. Bryan's opinion, there will be many questions for the settlement of congress. He makes no recommendations, because recommendations to congress are no part of his official duties, but as a worker in the ranks he thinks that there will be and ought to be further legislation against the trusts. In his opinion, the Sherman anti-trust law does not meet the necessities of the case, and he has no doubt that it will be strengthened as the platform demands, so that it will provide an easier and more effective way of reaching the great combinations that have dominated the industries of the country.

Mr. Bryan is in perfect health, is working harder than he has worked for years, has established very pleasant relations with all the diplomatic representatives at Washington, is keeping his temper in spite of many provocations to wrath, and wherever he goes is greeted by both those who have idolized him and by those who have been opposed to him in his political undertakings with genuine enthusiasm. He has not quite committed himself to the definition of democracy made by an eminent Virginian, who declared in a notable speech at the University of Virginia that "democracy is the inherent right of every man to vote as he — pleases," but, as was said of Castro when he was trying to establish a temporary place of residence, "he is on his way." The party seems to have gotten together. It is not Wilson, or Bryan, or Clark, or Underwood, or Harmon, but the democratic party. When the vote was taken in the democratic caucus yesterday on the question of free wool the vote stood 190 for to 42 against.

## MR. BRYAN'S INTERVIEW

The Philadelphia Public Ledger prints the following editorial: It is not usual for a secretary of state to outline his policies to the public or to take notice of insensate rumors relative to the cordiality, or want of it, existing between him and his chief; but Mr. Bryan has been the subject of so many ridiculous stories to the effect that the president was ignoring him and his office and intimating that the foreign policy of the nation was to be one of niggardly hesitance in protecting American interests abroad, that it was altogether proper for him to take the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger into his confidence and, through him, to reassure the country in regard both to the sympathetic unity of the president and his cabinet on all matters of importance and the sobriety of the foreign policy which will be pursued.

Mr. Bryan was not ignored in the matter of the Chinese loan. He has found the president "altogether fair," and he has never known a man with "a more open mind nor one who tried more sincerely to get at the meat of any question." Mr. Bryan never attempted to dictate the composition of the cabinet. Instead of being opposed to Mr. McAdoo, he regards the secretary of the treasury "as one of the most competent and trustworthy men in the cabinet, a man of conspicuous ability, of high integrity, a progressive of progressives."

Mr. Bryan has not assumed the premiership with the idea of a short tenure of his office. On the contrary, he has taken a house in Washington and will stay there, performing the duties of his office "until the end of my present commission." He likes the work to which he has been assigned, which exposes the hollowness of the tale that he wished to be secretary of the treasury, and he has "no other wish or purpose than to be of the largest possible service to the president in working out the difficult problems of his administration."

The foreign policy of the nation will be an application of the Golden Rule, granting to all other nations their just dues and demanding of them what in justice they should give. It is not a molycoddle programme that is proposed, but a programme which has inherent virility because of its openness and honesty.

It is unfortunate that at this early date rumors of disaffection and disloyalty in the cabinet should have been circulated, but the discreet, yet frank, utterance of the secretary of state should definitely put an end to them and be effective in strengthening the confidence of the country in the moral integrity and discipline of the administration.

The Chinese republic has been formally recognized by the United States. Following is a United Press dispatch: Charge Williams at Peking cabled that he had delivered the formal recognition, as he was authorized to do upon complete organization of the new government.

This government's action has created a most interesting situation and brings to a point the intentions of the five other powers, parties to the six power loan negotiations, from which the United States recently withdrew, announcing its purpose to recognize China and urging the others to do the same. It is known that some of them, at least, required more than a mere organization of a national legislature, between which and the provisional executive serious friction has developed.

On the other hand, the recent action of Yuan Shi Kai, concluding a loan for \$125,000,000 with the five power group, is expected to prove a powerful influence to the governments to support Yuan Shi Kai, joining in the recognition of China by the United States.

The formal recognition by the United States was extended when Charge Williams delivered to President Yuan Shi Kai the following message from President Wilson:

"The government and people of the United States, having recently testified their sympathy with the people of China upon their assumption of the attributes and powers of self-government, deem it opportune at this time, when the representative national assembly has met to discharge the high duty of setting the seal of full accomplishment upon the aspirations of the Chinese people, that I extend in the name of my government and my countrymen, a greeting of welcome to the new China thus entering into the family of nations.

"In taking this step I entertain the confident hope and expectation that the Chinese nation will attain the highest degree of development and well being and that under the new rule all established obligations of China which pass to the provisional governor will in turn, pass to and be served by the government established by the assembly."

President Yuan Shi Kai's response was as follows:

"In the name of the republic of China, I thank you most heartily for the message of recognition you have sent me through the honored representative in this nation.

"The expression of greeting and welcome which it conveys at once testifies to the American spirit of mutual helpfulness and adds a brilliant page to the history of seventy years of uninterrupted friendly intercourse between China and the United States.

"Though unfamiliar with the republican form of government, the Chinese people are yet fully convinced of the soundness of the principles which underlie it and which are so luminously represented by your great commonwealth.

"The sole aim of the government which they have established, therefore is, and will be, to preserve this form of government and to perfect its workings, to the end that they may enjoy its unalloyed blessings, prosperity and happiness within, through union of law and liberty and peace and friendship without, through the faithful execution of all established obligations."

Mr. Bryan's Selected Speeches. Revised and arranged in a convenient two-volume edition. These books present Mr. Bryan's most notable addresses and orations, and cover the chief important phases and features of his career as an orator and advocate. A familiarly intimate and interesting biographical introduction by Mary Baird Bryan, his wife, opens Volume I. The two volumes, bound in cloth, sent to any address prepaid on receipt of price, \$2.00. The half leather edition, 2 vols., sent for \$3.00, prepaid. Address The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

## What Big Millionaires Will Pay in Income Tax on Four per cent Basis

From the New York World: The big millionaires of the country would be hit by the income tax, on a 4 per cent basis, about as follows, the incomes themselves being estimated at 5 per cent of the owner's capital, with the exception of J. D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, each 10 per cent, and the J. P. Morgan estate, 10 per cent:

	Capital	Income	Tax
John D. Rockefeller	\$500,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	300,000,000	15,000,000	600,000
William Rockefeller	200,000,000	20,000,000	800,000
Estate of Marshall Field	120,000,000	6,000,000	240,000
George F. Baker	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
Henry Phipps	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
Henry C. Frick	100,000,000	5,000,000	200,000
William A. Clark	80,000,000	4,000,000	160,000
Estate of J. P. Morgan	75,000,000	7,500,000	300,000
Estate of E. H. Harriman	68,000,000	3,400,000	146,000
Estate of Russell Sage	64,000,000	3,200,000	128,000
W. K. Vanderbilt	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of John S. Kennedy	65,000,000	3,250,000	130,000
Estate of John J. Astor	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
W. W. Astor	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
J. J. Hill	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
Isaac Stephenson	74,000,000	3,700,000	148,000
Jay Gould estate	70,000,000	3,500,000	140,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
Estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of William Weightman	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of Ogden Goelet	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
W. H. Moore	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Arthur C. James	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Estate of Robert Goelet	60,000,000	3,000,000	120,000
Guggenheim estate	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Thomas F. Ryan	50,000,000	2,500,000	100,000
Edward Morris	45,000,000	2,500,000	90,000
J. O. Armour	45,000,000	2,500,000	90,000

The name of Frederick Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, the "lumber king," does not appear in the above list. He is regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the country. He owns, it is said, 60,000 square miles of standing trees, and it has often been stated in print that he is "richer than Rockefeller."

In the \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 class, yielding incomes of \$1,250,000 to \$1,750,000 and taxes of \$50,000 to \$70,000, are James Stillman, J. H. Schiff, Charles M. Pratt, J. H. Flagler, Quincy A. Shaw, E. T. Bedford, E. T. Stotesbury, John Claffin, Henry Walters, E. C. Converse, Clarence H. Mackay, Nathaniel Thayer, W. H. Moore, and the estates of H. H. Rogers, Robert Winsor, George Smith, W. B. Leeds, W. Scully, John Arbuckle, J. Crosby Brown, John F. Dryden, W. L. Elkins, and O. H. Payne.