

Yellow Giant Stirred to Life Through Efforts of Christian Workers



The Billiard Room Attracts The Better Class Chinese



The Protestant Missionaries Have Over 2,000 Primary Schools



Typewriting is Taught

Copyright, 1909, by Frank G. Carpenter. HANGHAI, 1909.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—I want to tell you what the missionaries are doing in China. Both Protestants and Catholics are the advance guard of the modern movement, the leaven which has started the great hatch of Chinese...

could make a much better showing. The great education movement which is now going on in China was started by the missionaries and is largely carried on by them. Many of them are teaching in the Chinese government schools and most of the text books are of their composition.

Introduced by the Catholics. The missionaries have been laboring here for several centuries. The Catholics were the first on the ground. They were here represented by the Nestorians as far back as the eighth century, and when Marco Polo visited Cathay he found Catholics here. Later still came the Jesuits, led by Francis Xavier, who, like Moses, died when on the edge of the promised land, and actively pushed by Matthew Ricci, who was making converts in the Yangtze valley less than 100 years after Columbus discovered America.

Today the Presbyterian Press at Shanghai is perhaps the largest publishing house in Asia. It is pouring forth Bibles, books, tracts and magazines at the rate of 50,000 pages per annum, and is distributing them all over China. In addition there is the Mission Press of the American Methodist, which is publishing the country with Christian literature of one kind or another.

Work of the Protestants. As to Bibles, they are distributed by the American Bible society, which first came here about seventy-five years ago. It now sends out about 700,000 volumes per year, and altogether its circulation has run high into the millions.

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Great Educational Work. But I started to speak about mission schools. They are to be found everywhere. There are boys' schools and girls' schools, and kindergartens for both sexes. There are primary schools, intermediate schools and high schools, as well as colleges of arts, medicine and theology.

Medical Work. There is one phase of mission work which is appreciated by both Chinese and foreigners. The Chinese welcome it and contribute largely to its support. I refer to the medical missions. They are doing an enormous amount of good. They are to be found in all the large centers, and they would be almost impossible for them to hold their girls until they graduate, because of the salaries offered them to leave and go teaching outside.

Shanghai Association. This Shanghai association is supported by the native Chinese, and this is true of all the Young Men's Christian associations in the empire. There is a large association in Peking, another in Tientsin, and others in Canton, Suchow, Hangchow, Hankow and elsewhere. There are over seventy-five connected with the colleges and other schools of China, and branches are starting in all of the great business centers.

Young Men's Christian Association. A new influence which has recently come into Asia is our Young Men's Christian Association. It is already one of the live forces of this part of the world, and is doing wonders along educational and other lines. It has now a firm foothold in Japan, where the Tokyo branch has a magnificent building with some thousand members. At Seoul a big modern structure has been put up by John Wanamaker, and the society is the most popular young men's club of the Korean capital, while here at Shanghai the institution building has, with its lot, cost something like \$200,000, and is as fully equipped as the average Young Men's Christian association of the United States.

Little Yarns About Prominent People and Some Apocryphal Tales

In a Hurry for the Money. THERE a preacher on this train? "I'm a preacher on this train," asked a large, dark-visaged man as he passed from one sleeper to another. At last, after he had loudly repeated his query for the fifth or sixth time, a grave-looking gentleman laid aside a book and rose up from a seat near one end of the car.

Outwitted. In a small town over in Jersey there is a cigar store, according to ex-Sheriff Charles E. Patton of Mount Holly, where half the male population gathers every evening to recount the events of the day. Some of the natives being polished liars, many pretty big fish stories are told; also rabbit and snake stories, but whenever any general incident exceeds the speed limit the rest of the crowd walk out of the store and go home, or in some other way show that they are in a doubtful mood.

Dr. McCosh Story. Princeton graduates love to relate an old story about Dr. McCosh, who was president of the New Jersey college before Dr. E. L. Patton. Old Dr. McCosh was very absent-minded, and in making the announcement at 8 o'clock chapel in the morning, had to have some reminder on a memo card or he was almost sure to forget. One day the French professor asked him just as he was mounting the platform in chapel, to announce to the Juniors that their class would meet at 9 that morning instead of 10. The president nodded, but completely forgot about it, not finding any reminder among his written announcements. A long prayer always brought chapel to a close in those days, and Dr. McCosh, on this day, was almost through the prayer, when he suddenly remembered the request. Undisturbed, however, he slipped in an additional phrase just before the "amen" and the chapel faithful were edified to hear, among other petitions, "And, oh, God, cause the Juniors to remember that their French class will be at 9 this morning instead of 10." The Juniors remembered—Newark Advertiser.

Printer's Prayerbook. In the National Primer story is told of an old printer having evolved the idea of getting up a prayer book in which his minister gave him every encouragement and helped him get it out. After the prayer books were printed the old man went to see the minister again, and said to him: "Now, get up and favor I wish to ask of you, when you are finished with your sermon, Sunday morning, kindly announce to the congregation that I have prayer books for sale."

Uncle Mose's Divorce. The following story is told by Harris Dickson in an article in Success Magazine, entitled "The Negro's Idea of Marriage." "Yes, sah," said Uncle Mose, "dat one-darned justice of de peace sho do know his business. Me an' Maria was an' suited him 'bout a divorce. He says, 'Co'se I kin make you a divorce. I reckon I can't be no knot what I can't untie. It'll be kinder rough, but you'll get unknitched, an' dat's what you want. Tain't no use givin' a lawyer 25 an'...

Old One Was a Hat. Witty Archbishop Gleason of St. Louis was outwitted by another companion! A few days ago with a joke so good that it cost his grace a new hat. An Irish laborer was placing wood block paving at a crossing in front of the Mercantile Trust company's bank, in which the archbishop keeps his account. The boss of the gang was an Italian. The prelate, who dearly loves his joke, bantered the son of Erin. "Well, my good man," said he, "how do you like havin' an Italian boss?" "Faith, your grace," retorted the man with the wood blocks, "an' how do you like havin' one yourself?" No one was...

Tropical Custom Spoiled. The Spaniards damned us for one new custom in particular, when we went into Manila, says a writer in the Bookkeeper. We didn't take well to the siesta hour. It was no part of our business curriculum. Also it was one of the few local things that the American absolutely refused to take into consideration by dovetailing it into his commercial institution by-law. Promptly at noon hour the merchants scurried home behind their liveried coachmen, while their employes ducked along out of the sun or rain to their boardroom places. The store or office, as the case might be, was locked up tight. It so remained while the forces dined and took its afternoon nap. About 3 o'clock the commercial world awakened again, rubbed its bloodshot eyes, rinsed its mouth of a dark...

Scoring Customs Officers. In view of the almost universal complaint as to the United States customs service by returning Americans, it may be well to ask Bostonians to justify their reputation for standing for principles by imitating the example of Mr. Labouchere in dealing with such annoying experiences. "Labby" was held up by the German customs police and all his belongings pitched out of his trunk. "Put those things back," said he to the German customs officers who had emptied his trunk. "That is your affair," they answered. "Stay here until you do," he replied; "but send me a telegram, please." On Mr. Labouchere wrote: "To Prince Bismarck, Berlin—Regret cannot breakfast with your highness tomorrow. Detained here indefinitely." Quick as a flash the German officers packed his trunk, and Labouchere "went on his way rejoicing," and with "no thought of the morrow."—Cleveland Leader.

One on the Judge. A newly qualified judge in one of the small towns of the south, relates the Baltimore American, was trying one of his first criminal cases. The accused was an old dandy, who was charged with robbing a hencoop. He had been in court before on a similar charge and was then acquitted. "Well, Tom," began the judge, "I see you're in trouble again." "Yes, sah," replied the dandy, "the last time, judge, you was ma lawyer." "Where is your lawyer this time?" asked the judge. "I ain't got no lawyer this time," answered Tom, "I'm going to tell the truth."

Punishing a Thief. A physician who keeps a Japanese house servant was having new flooring laid in his office. The Japanese was greatly disturbed by the workmen, who interfered with the smoothness of his household routine. One day he came to his master with a look of alarm. One of the workmen had been stealing eggs from the pantry. "Stealing eggs," said the doctor, "how's that?" "I watch," explained the Jap. "I see him...



Y.M.C.A. Boys Of Shanghai

in the higher schools there are 12,000 young men and almost 3,000 young women. These seem but small numbers in comparison with the 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 pupils in our public schools, but each of these Chinese students will be a working force in the re-organization of the empire, and this will be especially so with the women. The government schools for girls are crying for Chinese teachers, and the missionaries tell me that it is almost impossible for them to hold their girls until they graduate, because of the salaries offered them to leave and go teaching outside.

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English, and the boys know that they can get five times as much salary if they are so equipped. This fact is crowding the day schools of the association with pupils who wish to learn English, and the night classes are full of such men.

China and the Olympic Games. The athletic feature also forms a great drawing card. When the Young Men's Christian association came to China, ten years ago, the natives had no interest in athletics. The old Chinese scholar prided himself upon his green goggles, his long finger nails, his attenuated form and his hollow chest. With the bringing of athletics into the public schools and the organization of military drill everywhere, physical exercise has become popular, and the secretaries of the associations have now no trouble in filling their gymnasiums. They have organized track days at the different centers, and 2,000 or 3,000 come to such places as Tientsin to take part in the annual meets. There are 2,000 students in the modern schools of Tientsin, and the interest in such matters there is so great that an address was recently delivered to the students on the subject, "When Will China Win the Olympic Games?" Indeed, it is safe to say that before many years both the Chinese and the Japanese will be found in all international athletic competitions, and it will not be surprising if an Asiatic some day wins the marathon.

Wu Ting-fang, the former ambassador to Washington when Sun Yat-sen is a member of the Shanghai association, and Tong Kai San, one of the members of the optum commission, belongs to the national commission. Many of the leading institutions and business firms of China are subscribing to the Young Men's Christian association. The Chinese Mercantile Steamship company recently gave over \$1,000 to the Shanghai association, and in that company there are sixty sustaining members, each of whom pays \$50 a year.

Teaching the Chinese Professors. The Young Men's Christian associations are doing much in the new education of China. There are students' associations in various schools and colleges, which have a membership of 50,000. They publish a paper called China's Young Men, which has a circulation of about 4,000, and goes into every province of the empire, and in addition to this there are something like 12,000 copies of other publications printed each year.

Robertson of Tientsin recently brought out a cabinet containing apparatus for the performance of 500 different experiments in physics, and he invited the professors and educational authorities to witness them. They were greatly interested, and as a result physics was introduced in many of the schools. Nearly every association had its stereopticon lectures, and the audience halls are well filled. The secretaries are ready to do all sorts of work along the lines of the new movement. Not long ago the educational authorities of Tientsin wanted to introduce electroplating into their industrial schools. They imported a costly apparatus from abroad, but could not make it work. They called upon Prof. Cole of the Young Men's Christian association, who happened to be an expert on this very line. He put the apparatus into shape and has been conducting the classes with splendid success for two years.

College-Bred Secretaries. "Tell me something about the foreigners who are working here in the Young Men's Christian association," said I. "We have thirty-two Americans, Canadian and English secretaries in China and Korea, all of whom are working under the auspices of our international committee. These men are university trained; they represent such colleges as Oxford and Cambridge in England, and Yale, Princeton, Cornell and McGill in America. We have also graduates of our western institutions and several from our theological seminaries. The Tientsin association was started thirty years ago by Robert Galley, the great Princeton center rush, and he has been reinforced by Robertson, who was formerly professor of mechanical engineering in Purdue, and by Cole, who was a fellow in McGill. The secretaries are all men of high class.

At present here at Shanghai and Tientsin bureaus of advice have been established for Chinese students going abroad. Here the young men can buy their tickets, learn all about the character and standing of the agencies of America, England and Germany and have letters of introduction which will help them on their way. Another striking illustration of the enterprise of these organizations was the assistance which the Chinese students got when they went to Japan. Just after the signing of the Portsmouth treaty between Russia and Japan the Chinese began to go to the latter country for study. They came at the rate of about 12,000 a year. They were away from home, and consequently easily reached by influence, good or bad. The Young Men's Christian association of Tokio rescued them with open arms. It got quarters for them, started classes in English and had meetings at which from 1,500 to 1,600 were present at once. It exerted an enormous influence, and this is even now felt in China.

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