

WONDERFUL CHANGE COMES OVER CHINA

President is Popular With Masses and Lives Outside the Forbidden City.

CATHOLIC COMMUNICANT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Peking, July 20.—Li Yuan-hung's accession to the presidency has effected a wonderful change in China. The whole spirit of public life in Peking has been altered. Democracy seems to have come into its own again. The new president lives informally at his palace outside the Forbidden City and drives about Peking in an automobile with only two soldiers to guard him.

Chinese of all factions have a high personal regard for Li Yuan-hung, and his life seems to be in no danger. He moves about at will, and conducts himself in a manner which would have been wholly impossible for Yuan Shi-kai. The lamented president had left the palace and was believed to be in danger even within its protecting walls. He was a man of iron and had ruled by military power and by that alone. Consequently he had many bitter enemies and few warm personal friends. Even his closest advisers admired him more for his power than for any personal charms.

Li Yuan-hung is a Christian, a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and has always been strongly opposed to the connection of church and state. He has at different times openly opposed efforts to make Confucianism the state religion of China and stands for absolute religious freedom in the republic.

In Both Army and Navy.

Until 1911 Li Yuan-hung was little known in China. He was born in Hupoh province in 1864, studied for six years at the Peiyang Naval college and served on a cruiser during the Sino-Japanese war. After the war he entered military service at Peking, and later went to Wuchang, where he assisted in the organization of modern troops under Viceroy Cheng Hsiung. For two years he studied fortifications in Japan, and on his return became a major in the cavalry. His service was chiefly at Wuchang, the capital of Hupoh province, which lies on the Yang-tze river, immediately opposite the important commercial city of Hankow.

Li Yuan-hung sprang into national fame as commandant of the revolutionary forces at Wuchang in 1911. He was the chief leader in arranging for the Shanghai peace conference and after the abdication of the Manchus was elected vice president of the republic. He was re-elected vice president October 7, 1913.

Popular with People.

Li Yuan-hung's popularity with the masses was in no way diminished by his service under Yuan Shi-kai. Although he and the late president had been intimate friends for years, Li Yuan-hung absolutely refused to endorse Yuan Shi-kai's monarchial movement, and declined all imperial honors which Yuan Shi-kai attempted to heap upon him. The late president issued edicts making Li Yuan-hung a prince and conferring great wealth upon him. Li Yuan-hung absolutely declined to accept such honors and repeatedly expressed his disapproval of all plans to abandon the republic. He was finally permitted to move without the Forbidden City, and for months has lived in a palace provided for him by the government in the best residential section of Peking. It was his desire to return to his native province of Hupoh, but Yuan Shi-kai refused to grant him permission to do so, and he lived in Peking practically as a prisoner during Yuan Shi-kai's months.

Other men in China is as universally beloved as Li Yuan-hung. He always enjoyed the reputation of a honest and patriotic. Many of his leaders are more forceful, more energetic and have a better grasp of public affairs. But Li Yuan-hung is the one man who enjoys the complete confidence of the Chinese people, southerners as well as northerners.

AN ARMY OF 1,500,000 MEN

Some Facts and Figures Which Give an Idea of What It Would Mean.

We read easily of 1,500,000 armed men and speak glibly enough of them. That such a number may take part in some battle overseas excites little wonderment or comment on our part. Such numbers we regard as a necessary part of the great war.

Now, what do 1,500,000 men really mean? Can they be visualized? What do they cost as soldiers? What would they be if made up into one vast army? Can we picture them to ourselves as an agglomeration of humans, all moving for war and equipment to give battle?

Yes, indeed! The field service regulations of the United States army furnish us with all the tables and data to make our computations. What extent of ground, then, would such an army cover? Just 1,050 miles! This is 150 miles, roughly, greater than the distance from New York to Chicago. Marching by fours, in a column of squads—the regular military alignment—this vast army, with horses and mules, cannon and escort wagons, pontoons, reel carts and hospital trains, would stretch fully a third of the way across the United States!

If they kept passing day and night, marching all twenty-four hours, they would take seventeen and a half days to pass any one point. The regular military march is fifteen miles a day for seasoned troops. It would take this army of 1,500,000 just seventy days to deploy—that is, to maneuver into line, or for the rear troops to reach the front.

They would require, by army tables, 511,500 animals, and 61,380 vehicles, including guns. If they made one great camp, they would cover 23,947 acres, or thirty-eight square miles—almost twice the available acreage of Manhattan Island.

We read of 500 and 700-mile fronts in Europe and they mean little to us. We can roughly imagine how many men are holding these gigantic lines of battle when we realize that our 1,500,000 men, disposed according to correct strategy, would be able to hold a front of only 115 miles. This is a little less than the length of Long

PLEASANT AT TURN

China Likes Action of Allies in Making Englishman the Spokesman.

SOLDIERS STILL UNPAID

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Peking, July 21.—When Li Yuan-hung, the new president, received the foreign representatives in official audience for the first time on June 19, Sir John Jordan, the British minister, who is dean of the diplomatic corps, acted as spokesman for the entire ministers, a fact that has caused considerable favorable comment on the part of Chinese papers.

The Peking Daily News, says: "We have much pleasure to record that the most significant event in the first official reception of the new president to the foreign representatives in Peking is the restoration of Sir John Jordan, the British minister, to his honored position as doyen of the diplomatic corps of recognized leadership. During the audience, Sir John Jordan acted as spokesman for the ministers of the allied powers, which means a change of the relations of Great Britain and Japan towards China. The restoration of the diplomatic precedence by the British minister is heartily welcomed by the enlightened class of Chinese, who do not like to witness the pusill and forward action of the Japanese representative."

To Call Legislature.

Four of the foreign advisers of President Li Yuan-hung, Dr. W. W. Willoughby and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, both Americans; Dr. George E. Morrison, an Englishman, and Dr. N. Ariga, a Japanese, have had many conferences with the president since he entered upon his new office. These advisers have frequently suggested to him that it is desirable, in their opinion, to return at once to the Nanking provisional constitution, the original constitution of the republic and call a legislative body at the earliest possible moment.

While Li Yuan-hung is inclined to act upon his advice, he is opposed in this by several members of his cabinet. Yuan Shi-kai ruled China almost entirely by mandate. Absolute power was vested in him under the so-called provisional compact, which he enacted to replace the Nanking provisional constitution. The arbitrary action of Yuan Shi-kai caused so much resentment among progressive Chinese that many of the Chinese advisers of Li Yuan-hung urge he should avoid government by mandate as far as possible and endeavor to turn legislative power over to an assembly or parliament.

Soldiers Unpaid.

China's empty treasury and thousands of unpaid soldiers are a terrible stumbling block to the new president in his effort to put the republic on a peaceful and substantial footing. Japanese financiers are striving to make China a reorganization loan of 100,000,000 yen, or about \$50,000,000 gold. Li Yuan-hung is unwilling to accept this financial assistance from Japan, and favors the various American groups which are endeavoring to underwrite a reorganization loan for China.

Were the new president to accept Japanese assistance he would probably provoke a storm of disapproval which might result in his undoing. The feeling is far more friendly towards the Americans and the negotiation of a loan through American financial institutions which are considering the reorganization of China's finances would do much to allay the general apprehension concerning possible Japanese aggression in China.

Moratorium Still in Force.

Although no official reports have been made concerning the financial conditions of the two Chinese banks, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China, they are still unable to resume specie payment, and the partial moratorium declared by the Chinese government is still in force.

Efforts of the government to prevent the notes of the two banks falling below par have been futile. Bank notes are now hawked about at discounts varying from 10 to 20 per cent. Japanese banks have bought in large quantities of the depreciated notes and there is a general apprehension that Japan may make a demand for specie payment upon these notes at face value.

SEES SON KILLED IN DREAM.

Father Guides Police to Thicket Where Crime Was Committed, and Body Found.

After a dream in which he saw his son Dallas Greene, who had been missing for nearly a month, killed by a man with an ax, J. W. Greene visited Troy, Mont., and after a search with policemen found his son's body buried in a thicket on Callahan creek, about one mile from town.

The circumstances indicated that murder had been committed, and Jack Miller, with whom Greene is said to have been camped near the spot of the supposed murder, and who is alleged to have sold horses which formerly belonged to Greene, was placed under arrest and now is in jail at Libby.

Dallas Greene, 19 years old, attending Gonzaga university in 1912 and 1913, but recently had been on a ranch owned by his father at Pleasant Valley, Mont.

Mr. Greene sold his hay ranch at Pleasant Valley a few weeks ago and the son was bringing back to Spokane several horses not included in the sale. The failure of the parents to hear from young Greene on his westward trip made them anxious. An investigation instituted in Montana con-

CHURCH TO RULE SELF

English Church, However, Would Acknowledge State's Power of Veto.

FOR STATE AND CHURCH

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, July 21.—Home rule for the Church of England, in distinction from state control of the legislation of the convocation of Canterbury, and yet the acknowledgement of the state's power of veto, are the chief points in the report of the committee appointed three years ago by the archbishops of Canterbury and York to consider problems of church reform.

The committee was appointed to consider "what changes are advisable in order to secure in the relations of church and state a public expression of the national recognition of religion."

The popular criticism that the Church of England does not represent the mind of the English people is frankly admitted as a fact in the report. The latter reflects in other ways the manner in which the leavening influences of democracy have been at work during the war.

The committee proposes that its recommendations shall be effected through the establishment of a church council, consisting of three houses—bishops, clergy and the laity. In the house of clergy the parochial clergy would have a majority, while for the house of laity a system of representation is suggested with special measures for insuring that "not less than 5 per cent" of its members shall be drawn from the working classes, and that there shall be an infusion of university teachers and students.

Power of Bishops.

Special provisions are recommended looking to the preservation of the uncontrolled powers of the bishops in regard to all matters of doctrine and to the end that legislative measures affecting formalities or services must be initiated in the house of bishops.

As to the method in which the state's control over legislation by the church council should be exercised, the proposal is made that every measure passed by the body should be reviewed by a special committee of the privy council.

In case a measure is deemed to require parliamentary sanction, the proposal is that both the measure and the report should then be laid before both houses of parliament. Before the measure may be submitted for the king's consent, it may lay on the tables of both houses of parliament for forty days, and then only in case no resolution recommending against this course—submitting it to the king—are passed.

Some interesting points are raised in the portion of the report under "Reservations and Appendices," signed by various members of the committee. H. E. Kemp supplies a memorandum on the aloofness of the working classes from the church, which he finds partially accounted for by the conviction that "it is a moral policeman used in the temporal interests of the property classes" and that "the moral teachings of the church is against progress."

Douglas Laye considers it "essential for the church frankly to claim the power, subject to the constitutional safeguards referred to in the report, to make complete and effective rearrangements in connection with ecclesiastical property; the conditions of its tenure and also in connection with patronage." He adds that the church had far better make up its mind "before parliament is approached, that it needs an entire reconstruction."

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CURRAN'S FAMOUS PHRASE

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty" Framed by Irish Orator in Dublin.

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"

The occasion was a contest for the mayoralty of Dublin. The city government was then comprised of an upper branch or chamber that consisted of the lord mayor and the aldermen, and a lower chamber that was composed of the sheriffs and the common councilmen. These two branches or chambers were vested with the authority of choosing the mayor. Each chamber, however, voted separately, and the form of the procedure required that the name of the candidate should first come from the aldermen.

The aldermen at that time were loyalists to the extent that they persisted in sending some obnoxious candidate to the council chamber. As fast as the names of these unpopular would-be magistrates of Dublin were reported to the councilmen they were rejected. Finally one of these aldermanic candidates, the man who led the list of the rejected, Alderman James, claimed the election on the ground that the council had assigned no cause for withholding its support of his candidacy. The council meanwhile had elected a candidate of its own, Alderman Howison, and the two candidates then applied to the courts for a decision.

Curran appeared for Howison. The court decided in favor of the contention of James, the aldermanic candidate. But the latter refused to avail himself of the benefit of the decision and resigned the office. The aldermen thereupon sent down the name of Alderman Howison, and he was chosen in concurrence.

Curran's argument, made July 10, 1790, was long as well as able, and the phrase quoted above is found in the following paragraph, near the beginning: "It is the common fate of the indolent to see their rights become a prey to the active. The conditions upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance. Which condition if he break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt."—Washington Post.

Raising Rent Money.

In the slums a certain rent collector had great difficulty in getting money from one Dennis Glynn. Glynn refused to pay for a couple of weeks' rent Dennis said that he would pay it if the landlord would put in a new cellar door. This was done and the collector called for the money. Dennis was out, but his eldest son said the money that was due.

"Glad you have it ready for once," said the collector.

"Well, there it is," said the boy. "But we had awful trouble to raise it. We had to sell some of the furniture."

"I didn't know you had any furniture," said the collector as he pecked the money.

"We hadn't much," said the boy. "Dad said the new cellar door to get the coin."—New York Times.

Charlie Broken Leg in Arm.

John Dwyer, who has no home, slipped and fell in Chatham square last night and broke his leg. Patrolman Schneider, attracted by his cries, felt the limb and found it was shattered. When an ambulance arrived, Dr. Denehy took one look and laughed.

"Get a carpenter," he told Schneider.

"Huh?" ejaculated the policeman.

"Sure," said the surgeon. "It's a wooden one."

"But Dwyer was pretty cold and wet, and the doctor decided a night's rest in the hospital would do him good. So off he went, leaving his leg in his arms."—New York Times.

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Huge Coal Combine Is Effected in England

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, July 24.—The greatest coal combine known to the United Kingdom has just been effected by Lord Rhondda, better known to Americans as D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate. He has brought into the Cambrian combine, of which he is managing director, between 3,500 and 4,000 acres of the richest portion of the South Wales coal fields belonging to D. Davis & Sons, limited. The deal involves the transfer of the collieries of the Welsh Navigation Steam Coal company, limited, acquired three years ago by Davis & Sons for \$1,574,250. The combine places Lord Rhondda at the head of an organization with a capital of \$17,765,170. Public interest has been so much

concentrated in the war that, outside of business and financial circles, practically no interest has been taken in the gigantic effect of the deal. It is that the Consolidated Cambrian Combine controls now all of the fields producing the renowned steam coal which has contributed so much to the supremacy of the British mercantile marine and which has been said to constitute the life of the British navy. It is said that there is no coal in the world with a higher reputation for bunkering purposes, and that more record runs by ocean craft between New York and Liverpool have been made with this coal than with any other.

Details of the deal are not available, but it is understood that the market value of the shares of D. Davis & Son, limited, have appreciated in value recently from \$7,678,125 to \$10,040,625.

The great combine will have an annual output of 6,000,000 tons.



The Burning Question of the Hour! IS HUMANITY IN THE GRIP OF EVIL?

The mightiest brains of the land are pondering this question. It is a problem that concerns EVERYONE. President Wilson says: "The strongholds of Evil and of Wrong in the world are not as strong as they look." Gov. Ferris of Michigan declares: "If humanity were in the Grip of Evil, man never could have arisen from barbarism to civilization." Governor Dunne of Illinois asserts: "I believe this nation has been progressing toward higher and better ideals and that the condition of society in America, as contrasted with the past is immeasurably better and purer."

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