

## LOOMS UP BIG IN AFFAIRS OF CHINA

**Tang Shao Yi, Once Discredited Premier of Republic, Now Comes Into Own.**

### HE TALKS OF THE FUTURE

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Shanghai, China, Sept. 1.—Tang Shao-yi, who was the first premier under the Chinese republic, but incurred the displeasure of Yuan Shi-kai and had been out of favor for a period of four years, has again loomed big in Chinese affairs and is the center of the crowd of ultra republicans at Shanghai who are endeavoring to direct the reorganization of the republic.

Tang Shao-yi was educated in America, and became known in official circles there when he was sent to Washington in 1908 to thank the United States government for returning to China the portion of the Boxer indemnity money which exceeded the actual losses suffered by American citizens through the Boxer rebellion.

Associated with Tang Shao-yi in the present effort to direct the reorganization of the Chinese government along more democratic lines are Dr. Wu Tingfang, former minister to the United States; Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first provisional president of the Chinese republic, and many other Chinese of international reputation.

#### Remains With Associates.

Although Tang Shao-yi was designated minister of foreign affairs in the compromise cabinet formed by Premier Yuan Shi-kai after the death of President Yuan Shi-kai, he has not yet gone to Peking to assume his duties, preferring to remain in conference with his associates at Shanghai until his cabinet appointment shall have been ratified by the parliament reassembled under the terms of the Mankang provisional constitution proclaimed by President Li Yuan-hung to be the legal constitution of China pending the drafting of a permanent constitution under the direction of parliament.

Tang Shao-yi's home on Range road in this city is a large European house, surrounded by a walled garden, bright with tropical flowers and foliage. The house has many verandas and reception rooms, which were filled with Chinese political leaders waiting for conferences with him at the time the Associated Press correspondent called and was received in audience by the Shanghai leader.

#### Future of China.

Tang Shao-yi discussed the future of China very optimistically. "I am very hopeful concerning the outcome of the present crisis," he said. "I believe recent disaster has taught Chinese leaders a valuable lesson. It has been demonstrated that the Chinese are earnest about wanting a republic, and will not tolerate leaders who desire to thwart the public will and direct affairs to suit their personal ambition."

"China does not want a continuation of government similar to that maintained under the Manchu em-

perors. They retained their position through military strength and through that alone. By sending northern troops into all the southern provinces they dominated the south, but never won the loyalty and affection of southerners. It has always been very offensive to the south to have troops quartered upon it who spoke different dialects and were really foreigners to the south.

#### Must Have New Method.

"Under the republic the same tactics were followed. Soldiers from the provinces north of the Yang-tse were quartered upon the southern provinces, just as in the Manchu days. It was a continuation of the old military domination. This system will not work. Southern provinces will not submit longer to any such indignity, and there will never be any peace in China until new methods are adopted. I think the time has come when leaders in all sections realize this, and expect to see parliament allowed a free hand to correct the old abuses."

Tang Shao-yi's native province is Kwangtung, the center of the greatest political strife in China at the present time. When asked if he thought Kwangtung province will be harmonized and brought into line through the efforts of parliament, Tang Shao-yi responded in the affirmative. He said all the troubles in Kwangtung now are traceable directly to military domination, and can be cured by meeting the demands of the Cantonese for the withdrawal of northern troops and the maintenance of order through the use of the local military.

### One More Problem For The Hague

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 9.—A bill empowering the introduction of European and native conscription in the Dutch East Indies has been placed before parliament by the minister for the colonies, Th. B. Pleijte, who declares that it is intended to introduce this drastic reform in that colony as speedily as possible.

This question has been under discussion for some time, a prominent member of the general staff of the Netherlands East Indies having drawn up and advocated plans for a conscript army of 119,000 natives. It raises many important points, however, so that it may be some time yet in arriving, but opinion generally in Holland seems to be coming to regard it as inevitable if the colony is to be put in a serious state of defense.

The service obligation for Europeans, says the minister, will begin at about the same age as in the mother country, that is, twenty years, and last for thirteen years, including a period of active training that will not be longer than one year, with a subsequent fortnight with the colors every three years.

#### Hence for Eagerness.

For some reason the Sunday school class had become intensely interested in Methusalem, and at their urgent request the teacher related all the authentic information recorded in the Bible about that amazing man, also various anecdotes gleaned from less reliable sources.

In conclusion she said: "Now, is that all? Are there any further questions you would like to ask about Methusalem?" "I'd like to know," said the most interested youngster of the lot, "where all his birthday presents are buried."—Buffalo Express.

## PEOPLE FROM ABROAD INCREASE WAR FUND

**Former Britishers and Friends of England Contribute Cash to Help Along War.**

### SOME FROM AMERICA

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 5.—Officials of the treasury have been surprised by the steady inflow of gifts from all parts of the empire and from former Britishers in neutral countries in the form of cash, toward meeting the expenses of the war. The donors range from men and women to small boys and girls, the former sending sums mounting up as high as £1,000 and the latter remitting the contents of their savings banks. A total of many thousands of pounds has been sent. Sums ranging from a shilling to a thousand pounds are acknowledged with the same promptness and politeness by the treasury.

Many gifts are accompanied by notes explaining that they are designed as substitutes for personal service at the front, and one man in Canada explains that a sum of £200 is intended as payment for schooling obtained in England a half century ago.

#### St. Louis Man Contributes.

A firm in Sandakan, British North Borneo, sent £500, explaining that as that territory contributes nothing toward the finances of the empire, while enjoying all benefits of British protection, they wished to be allowed to discharge a portion of their obligation in this war. A Britisher writes from St. Louis in the same tone, with a contribution of £100.

The municipality of Matsqui, British Columbia, sends £52. The natives employed at Fanning Island, who live in the Gilbert Islands, have sent two gifts.

A Baptist minister in Ontario sends \$5. From Summit, N. J., an American citizen sends a substantial check made payable to the British empire. A husband and wife send from China a check in four figures. From Saskatchewan, an old man accompanies a check for £20 with the explanation that it is to help beat the kaiser.

#### One Shilling from Little Girl.

A little girl, who writes that she is 7 and has two uncles fighting, sends from an island a shilling from her savings bank. There are many gifts from officers on active service, some sending a year's pay. Among gifts from retired officers, one writes from a far country to say that he desires to aid the war fund because, after having been made deaf from gunfire as a gunner officer, he had been refused active service now on account of his lack of hearing. A workingman, sending £20 in an anonymous letter, explains that he never believed in war loans as long as gifts would be accepted.

Many of the gifts are sent in the form of monthly donations, one man in Asia having instructed his bankers to remit a certain sum to the treasury monthly until the end of the war. Among anonymous contributions re-

ceived are those for £5,000 and £4,950, respectively, among the few mentioned. The women are contributing generously, one sending a check for a few hundred pounds and declining exchequer bonds in exchange. A number of handsome, even princely, gifts from India are acknowledged by almost every mail.

## Revision of the School Affairs Throughout England

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 9.—Under direction of the earl of Crewe, the new president of the Board of Education, the board is busily preparing for the revision of education that is regarded as imperative as a result of new conditions following the war. It is to be a consistent continuation of the start made last year, when Herbert Lewis, parliamentary secretary of the board, obtained from the House of Commons a vote of funds for research in connection with industry, England having definitely determined to direct the minds of its youth towards the study of science as applied to industry, in preparation for the forthcoming "economic war after the war," as well as the study of languages, with a view of the acquisition of trade.

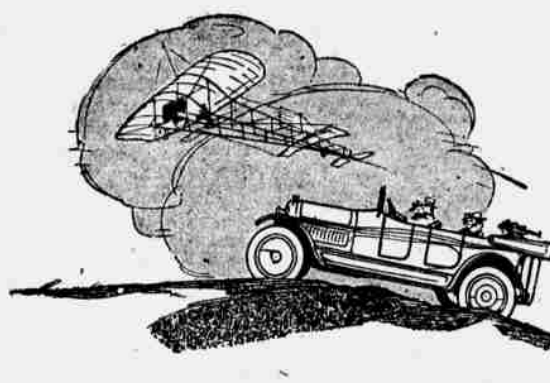
Though, on account of the large number of science instructors absent on war service, it will be difficult to the actual science courses under way, it is understood that the scheme, when launched, will prove to be a wide and comprehensive one. A remarkable feature, for instance, as illustrating the whole-hearted conviction to be encountered, is the unmistakable conviction among manufacturers all over the country as to the wisdom of constantly promoting scientific research. Years ago British manufacturers re-

quired almost a generation of careful study and discussion, sometimes accompanied by bitter controversy and the dissolution of partnerships, before adopting changed methods, vastly less radical than this general approval of joining science to industry. Manufacturers all over the coun-

try are showing plainly to the Board of Education their belief that the future of the country, as well as their business, depends on the new program of instruction.

The Board of Education has lately set up three committees, one of which, under the chairmanship of Herbert

Lewis, will deal with the education of young persons up to the age of 16 after the war, having particular regard to those who have lost their education through being permanently taken out of the schools into industry. Two other committees announced will deal with science and languages.



## Apperson Roadplane

### The Proven Car for Women

Miss Claire Rochester, theatrical star, made her official AAA Woman's Transcontinental Record of 11 days and 23 hours in an Apperson Roadplane.

This same car, immediately thereafter, without alterations, established the only woman's High Gear Record Run between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Not one repair was made on the car during either run.

#### To The Public:—

The Apperson Roadplane is the one automobile now manufactured which combines the speed and durability necessary to record-making transcontinental motoring. The car has class and comfort which satisfy even a fastidious prima donna.

(Signed) CLAIRE ROCHESTER,  
Women's Transcontinental Record Holder.

Sixes, \$1750.00  
Seven passenger touring car and the famous four passenger Chummy Roadster.

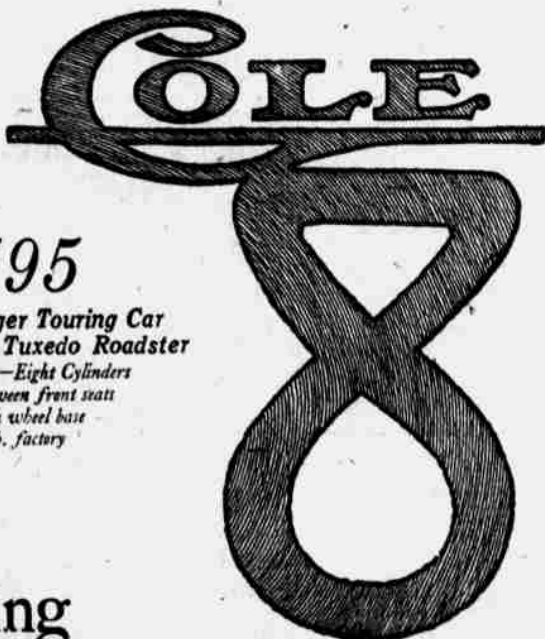
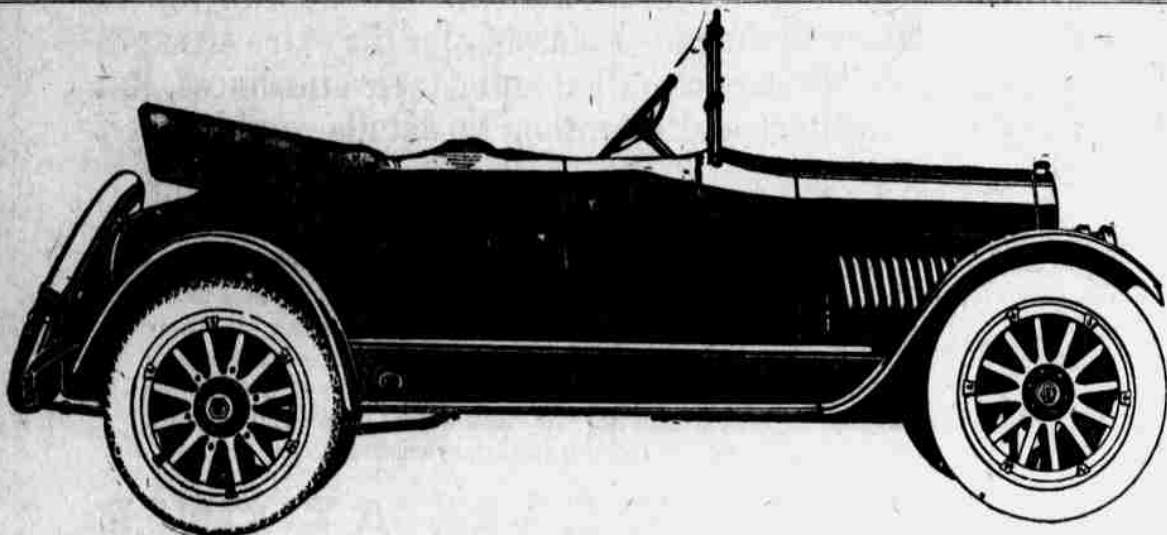
Eights, \$2000.00  
Seven passenger touring car and the famous four passenger Chummy Roadster.

## APPERSON MOTOR CO.

J. H. DeJONG, Mgr.

2417 Farnam St.

Omaha, Neb.



\$1595

Seven Passenger Touring Car  
Four Passenger Tuxedo Roadster  
70 horsepower—Eight Cylinders  
Aisleway between front seats  
127 inch wheel base  
F. O. B. factory

## A Stunning Four Passenger Roadster

Roadsters are in great demand. People have found them mighty practical and usable. They are light, easy to handle, get in and out quickly and are a real pleasure to drive. So we designed a special one. It is a perfect beauty. Seats four large people with ease. Has beautiful lines and is as comfortable as a cozy corner.

Mounted on the famous Eight cylinder Cole chassis this roadster is fast becoming the most popular four passenger job in America.

This model has original body lines, which distinguishes it from the every-day run of roadsters.

Also it has the world renowned powerful eight cylinder Cole motor—America's foremost power plant.

Everything of the finest—motor, body, finish and equipment.

Better see it at once if you want an early delivery.

2210 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

TRAYNOR AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

Phone Douglas 5268.

Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis, U. S. A.

## Exceptional Sale of Used Cadillacs

Isn't it far better for you to purchase a used Cadillac than a cheap new car? Deliveries have begun on our new model and we have a number of first class cars to offer at remarkably low prices. Don't delay. Call Douglas 4225 and arrange for demonstration. Every one of these cars is guaranteed.

## Cadillac Company of Omaha

2060-64 Farnam St.

GEO. F. REIM, President

Phone Douglas 4225