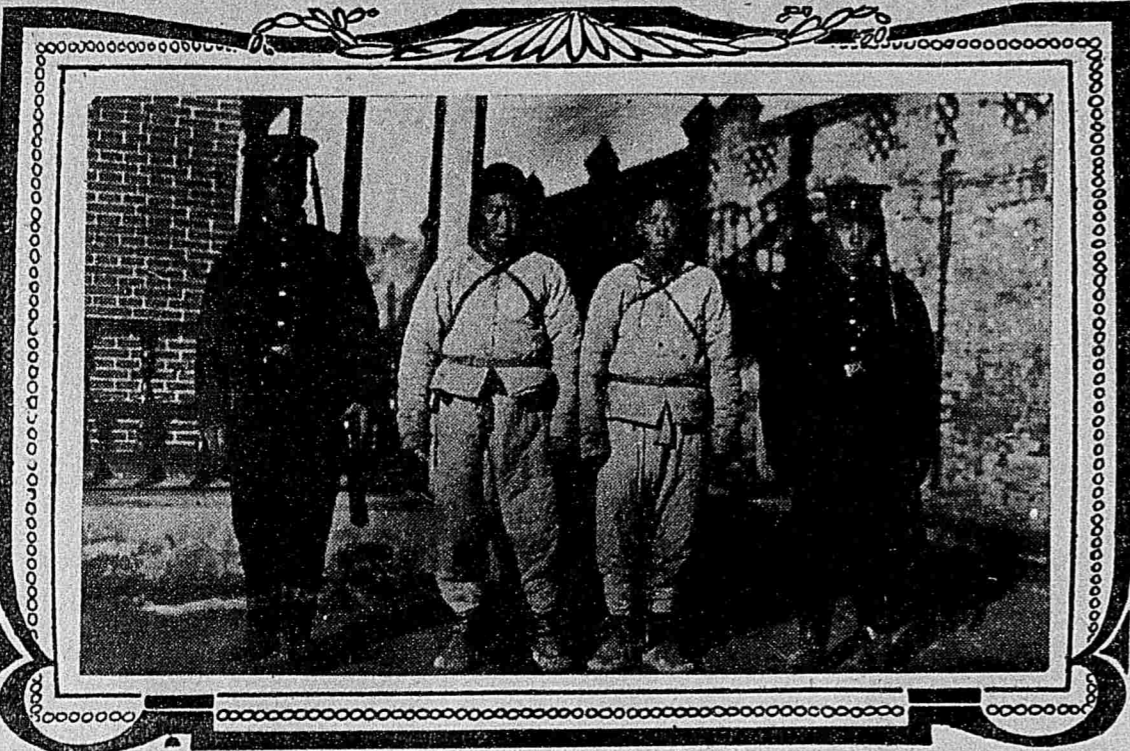


# THE AWAKENING OF MANCHURIA



IN MUKDEN'S NEW PRISONS.

Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

(Special Correspondence.)  
MUKDEN, Manchuria, 1909.—I find Manchuria rapidly awakening to the new civilization. This country has long been considered the most barbarous part of the Chinese empire. The home of the Manchus, it has been held as synonymous with brigandage and corruption. Until recently neither life nor property was safe, and today there are guerrillas who swoop down from the mountains to levy taxes on travelers in transit and to blackmail the villages. The whistle of the trains on their way from Siberia to the Yellow sea has sounded the death knell of the old civilization, and the hordes of Russians and Japanese, by whom the land has been overrun during the last few years, have aided in nursing the new into life. Manchuria has now some of the most progressive of the Chinese officials as its rulers, and they are instituting all sorts of reforms. The larger cities have been cleaned. Mukden has streets free from filth, and all the way from here to Dairen the Japanese have been introducing western ways.

## MANCHURIA'S NEW SCHOOLS.

Here in Mukden the changes are being made by the Manchurian Chinese. This country is a part of the Chinese empire, and its officials are appointed from Peking. It contains three great provinces, each of which has a governor, and over the whole is a viceroy, who lives at Mukden. Most of the reforms have been largely due to the provincial governor. His Excellency Tang Shao Yi, who was recently in the United States to return thanks for the remission of the Boxer indemnity. This man was for a long time director of railways of North China, and as such was closely associated with Yuan Shih Kai, who until lately held the place of Li Hung Chang in the councils of the empire. Under Tang common schools have been started, and the young Chinese mind is being trained along the lines of western methods. The boys are studying arithmetic and the modern sciences, and they have a military drill several times every week. A big industrial school has been established, and also the agricultural college of which I have written in a previous letter.

I drove out into the country yesterday to look at the beginnings of a forestry department, which may some day clothe the bare, dry hills of southern Manchuria with trees, and from there to an experimental farm where modern agriculture is being taught.

## MUKDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Leaving the plantation, I visited the industrial school. This has now 60 students who are learning manual training under Chinese who have been educated abroad. It has large carpenter shops in which beautiful furniture is made, and that from the native woods. It is only the lower part of Manchuria which has no forests to speak of. Along the Sungari river there are vast areas of walnuts, oaks and other hardwoods. Some of the best timber is only 50 miles from the railroad, but the transportation is so bad that Oregon pine can be brought across the Pacific and up here to Mukden and sold at lower rates than the Manchurian lumber. At present there is a scheme to build a railroad to connect the forest regions with the south Manchurian system, and when that is done the Manchurian wood will be used

all along that line from the Yellow sea to Siberia. Some of the finest of the native timber is walnut. It is the color of cherry and its grain is as close as that of birch. In the industrial schools the best wood is being used for furniture. When stained it closely resembles mahogany.

This school teaches all sorts of iron working. It has spinning, weaving, departments, glass-blowing shops and all the up-to-date appliances of the manual training schools of America. The students are bright young fellows of from 14 to 18 years of age. They live in the school, sleeping in dormitories, five boys in the room. Each room has a kang or brick ledge about two feet high. This is heated by flues which run under the floor. The boys study in their rooms during the day, when not in the class rooms, and sleep at night. As in all the new schools, the students have a special uniform and are subject to military drill. They wear trousers, jackets and caps, and their feet are shod with boots of black cloth.

## THE TARTAR COURTS REFORMED.

A great reform is going on now in the Manchurian courts and as to all matters of law. A well organized police service has been established and there are now uniformed policemen on every block. These men wear padded black clothes of almost European cut. The long Manchu gown, which has been abolished and they have coats, trousers and boots. Their pistols are covered with caps and they carry clubs as big round as a broomstick and almost as long. The clubs are painted black to make them look like ebony or iron, but in fact they are exceedingly light, and a good blow upon the head skull would break them in pieces. The policemen still have strips of white cotton about four inches wide wound around their left arms, as a sign of their mourning for the late emperor. For months after his majesty's death they dared not shave their heads; and their black hair, except where the pigtail would break them in pieces, they brush all over the scalp. Some of the police carry swords.

The system of justice in the Manchurian courts is being reformed. The torturing of prisoners to make them confess has been largely done away with, and ending to death has been abolished. So far I have met no criminals wearing handcuffs, although this was a common sight during my several previous visits to China. About eight years ago I saw three women locked together in a framework of boards three feet wide and six feet long. Their necks were fitted into holes, and the framework was such that it could be opened and closed. The women could not feel themselves, and they could not move unless they all went together. At the same time I saw men undergoing similar punishment. They were chained down with heavy planks which rested upon their shoulders, their heads coming out through a hole in the center. Such punishments were further weighted with iron. I saw one man who was inclosed in a barrel so tight that his head came out through a hole in the top, and his hands through the sides. The holes were just large enough for the wrists; the man could not scratch himself nor convey his food to his mouth.

I saw that time no criminal could be punished until he had confessed, and every Chinese who was arrested was pounded with a bamboo on his bare thighs, or struck on the lips with a piece of leather, or made to kneel upon sharp chains until he could stand no longer and said he was guilty.

Such things have been abolished here in Manchuria, and, I understand, in China as well.

I spent the greater part of today in the new prisons which have just been built here at Mukden. They are far different from those I have visited in China. A few years ago I went through the jails at Shanghai, notwithstanding a warning that the prisoners might tear my clothes off if I did so. On my way to the prisons I saw many men loaded with handcuffs. One was standing in a framework so hung by his neck that his toes barely touched the ground. I could smell the prison before I came to it, and was almost sickened by the terrible stench as I went through. The buildings were low Chinese structures, without floors or sanitary conveniences. The convicts were chained to the walls like wild beasts, and some had chains about the neck as well as the feet. The prison had its dead house connected with it, and deaths from starvation and torture were common. The jailers got most of their incomes from squeezing. They had the right to sell food to the criminals, and the prisoners who had no money were likely to starve. The law gave each man certain fixed rations, but the jailer could furnish less or more as he pleased.

These buildings are situated in courts, one of which we entered as we came through the gate. At the same time a range of 76 convicts marched in to take their afternoon meal. They had been working on the roads outside the prison. I asked the director to stop them in the punishment cell. I might make a snapshot with my camera. He did so and I had a good chance to study them. The convicts are tall, burly fellows, weighing, I judge, the one-third more than the average Chinese of America. They all wear queues and their faces are about the same as those of the Tartars I saw on the streets. They are dressed in a jacket or coat which falls to the hips and a pair of thick trousers which look as though they were made of quilted comforts such as we use on our beds. The man I saw was wadded cotton. The color is light gray, except on the back where a cross of dead black is painted. Each man wears shoes of pigskin, and his legs are so chained together that he can take but one short step at a time.

As I looked I asked the director to point out some of the bad cases. He replied: "You can tell them by their collars. You see the most of the collars are of the same gray color as the rest of the garment; but some are red black and blue. Those black-collared fellows are each in for 30 years. The convicts wearing the blue collars are in for 20 years, those wearing the red for 10, while the gray have still shorter sentences. The most of our men have been convicted of robbery and assault with intent to kill. The murderers we have in another prison, which has just been constructed."

## CONVICTS AT DINNER.

After making the picture I followed the convicts on into the wards and saw them eating. As I looked the director told me he gave them two meals a day consisting of a breakfast at 9 and a dinner at 3. Said he: "The men rise at 5:30 a. m. and stop work at 5 in the evening. It costs us about five or six cents of your money a day to feed each of them, and we are now spending 50 Mexican dollars, or about \$20 in gold, per day and of this we are serving to the 370 men we have here. We make the prisoners pay for their meals by their work. We allow each man a day and of this six or seven cents is taken out for his board and clothes. The rest he can put in his pocket. Oh, I assure you, they are treated quite well."

While we waited the food was brought in and served to the prisoners, who had seated themselves in the wards they entered the ward. Before doing so each man took from his back

a little brown canvas knapsack, containing all the individual furniture he has for his prison life. This consists of a folding camp stool four inches high, six inches wide and 12 inches long, a pair of wooden chopsticks and two porcelain bowls, each of which holds half a pint. At a given signal the men pulled the stools from their knapsacks and set them down on the floor, and at a second signal they arranged themselves on the stools in two long aisles facing each other. Now a gang of convicts who acted as waiters brought in great water-tight baskets filled with steamed sorghum seed and vegetable soup. The millet was served first. It was shoveled out into bowls much like wash basins, and one of these was placed on the floor in each group of four men. There was a spoon in the basin and each convict filled his porcelain bowl. At the same time a bowl of the soup was handed around, each man helping himself, using his other bowl for the purpose. In eating, the men picked some of the vegetables out of the soup with their chopsticks, and mixing them with the sorghum, raised the bowl to their mouths and scraped the food in with the chopsticks. They seemed to enjoy the meal, and I was told that it was better than they had been accustomed to before being caught. Sorghum seed thus cooked is the chief food of Manchuria, holding the same place that bread and meat have with us.

## A LOOK AT THE CELLS.

After this I took a walk through the wards and examined the cells. They are about twelve feet square

and well arranged as to ventilation and light. They are heated by the kangs upon which the men sleep. The fire is put into a hole at the lower front of each kang, and an armful of straw suffices to keep one room warm the whole night. Five prisoners are kept in each room. I asked as to punishments, and was told that the barbarous customs had been done away with although the convicts are still bamboozled on their bare skins. For serious offenses dark cells are used, but the director says that it is not allowed to keep a man in one of these for more than five days at a time. At my request he showed me a dark cell and shut me inside. The cell was of triangular shape with a base just large enough for the door, and the two long sides could be done without admitting the light. After the door was closed upon me the darkness was such that I could be felt. There was a ray of light anywhere, and I was decidedly relieved on being let out.

## IN THE WORKSHOPS.

Leaving the cells, the director took us through the workshops. I will now make no label of the American Tobacco company's new building in Mukden. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

a trade and all sorts of things are made to be sold in the stores. The first shop we entered was devoted to saddlery and shoemaking. This is about one hundred feet square, and scores of these gray-gowned, pig-tailed Manchus were laboring in makers' benches, pegging and sewing. Others were cutting out the flat boots used by the army, and a third group was working on sewing machines, joining pieces of leather together. I walked over to them and examined the machines. They were all marked "Singer," and had been imported from America. In another factory was a gang of carpenters and cabinet makers, and in a third about two dozen convicts were spinning and weaving. The spinners sat on the floor, turning their wheels with the hand, and the weavers were using looms worked by the feet.

In another place they were weaving carpets and rugs, some of the latter being twenty feet square. Such rugs are made on a great framework which stands upright inside the room. The weaving begins at the bottom, and as the rug progresses the men have to use scaffolds upon which they sit while they draw the threads in and out. All the work is done by hand, and that in designs or oriental patterns composed of many-colored wools. One of the rugs now on the frames is to be fourteen feet wide and twenty feet long. It is being made for the American Tobacco company's new building in Mukden. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## Ribbons 35c a yd.

Silk ribbons in fine quality warp prints—rich Oriental, floral, moiré, dot, Dresden stripes, and novelty patterns from 5 inches to 8 inches wide. Worth up to 75c the yard—G. A. R. sale ..... 35c

"The Coolest Store in Town"

**Walker's**  
CORNER 3<sup>rd</sup> SO. AND MAIN  
PHONES: Independent—227 Bell—EXCHANGE 22  
Call all departments.

## Souvenir Post Cards

Of Salt Lake and the wonderful natural views that every Encampment visitor should take home with him—G. A. R. Sale, the dozen..... 10c

# Welcome to Our City--G. A. R.

To the thousands of visitors of the G. A. R. encampment we extend a cordial welcome. Walker's, the pioneer retail merchants of Salt Lake, has since the '60's been the hub of Salt Lake's shopping centre—the store around which centres the great influx of trade. During your stay in the city make this your shopping headquarters—our efficient service, our excellent delivery system, our telephones and a courteous attention are assured your shopping trip through this great department store. Again we bid you welcome, G. A. R.

## A Mammoth Purchase of Lingerie Waists

Brings to you the greatest Waist values of the Summer—Exquisite lace trimmed and embroidered styles purchased from a Fifth Ave. manufacturer at tremendous sacrifices—we have grouped them into three lots for rapid selling—\$3.75, \$4.00, \$5.00.

Waists that are the acme of the new summer lingerie waist styles, made by an exclusive waist manufacturer who sells only to the fashionable trade—the elite of waist vogue. We made a most fortunate purchase—one entire lot in both high neck and Dutch neck styles—dainty and exquisite lingerie waists trimmed with tucks, laces, insertion and embroidery. These values will establish a record in Salt Lake merchandising—a phenomenal record.

Lingerie Waists  
Lot No. 1.....\$3.75

Lingerie Waists  
Lot No. 2.....\$4.00

Lingerie Waists  
Lot No. 3.....\$5.00

## Pongee and Rajah

### Coat Suits--

\$18.75

Worth from \$40.00 to \$48.75. Modish tailored coat suits in the Summers' approved semi-fitted styles. Handsomely tailored, beautifully finished and featured in blues, tans and greens. Suits that are the elite for street and travelling—G. A. R. sale.....\$18.75

## Silk Foulard

### Dresses--

\$6.95

The Summer's new Princess styles in the modish conventional silk foulards. For final clearance we feature our entire remaining stock that has dresses in the lot worth up to as high as \$20.00—a sacrifice for complete clearance that is the most phenomenal in the history of the department—your choice until sold.....\$6.95

## A Tremendous

## Silk Sale

During encampment week our silk department offers the greatest silk bargains of the year—hundreds of yards of the season's newest YARD WIDE, HIGH GRADE, exclusive satins sacrificed to effect a great final clearance before the vast influx of Fall merchandise. Our entire stock of yd. wide satins is involved—repeated regardless of cost to clear into three surpassing groups. The actual vogue for evening gowns, afternoon dresses etc.—a choice selection of colorings

**\$4.00** IDEAL SATIN, SATIN FLORENCE, SATIN ANGLAIS, SATIN CASIMERE Sale the yard  
**\$2.50** LIBERTY SATINS, SATIN SOUPLES, CHOICE COLORING Sale the yard  
**\$2.00** MESSALINES, CHEIFFON SATINS, CHOICE COLORING Sale the yard

**\$2.45**  
**\$1.65**  
**\$1.45**

## Phenomenal Jewelry Sale

\$2.50 Metallized flower hat pins ..... \$1.49  
65c Metallized leaf hat pins ..... 33c  
65c and 75c Fancy set hat pins ..... 49c  
50c fancy hat pins—special ..... 10c  
50c to 75c Cameo and stone brooches ..... 33c  
\$2.50 Shirt waist sets, 5 pieces ..... \$1.98  
\$1.25 waist sets, including bar pin ..... 98c  
50c Rhine stone crescents—special ..... 69c  
65c Stylish jet bar pins ..... 33c  
50c fancy enameled brooches—colored ..... 33c  
50c Wax filled pearl heads—set ..... 33c  
\$1.25 fancy belt pins, fine quality ..... 69c  
\$1.00 Fancy Austrian Gum brooches ..... 59c  
\$4.00 Fancy jet bandeaux—special ..... \$1.98  
\$2.50 fine jet barrettes—all sizes ..... \$1.49  
\$1.00 Fancy carved jet barrettes ..... 33c  
\$2.50 Metallized rose hair ornaments ..... \$1.98  
50c Sterling silver Souvenir spoons ..... 33c  
\$1.25 Sterling silver souvenir spoons ..... 98c  
65c Fancy stone set brooches—special ..... 49c  
35c Fancy beauty pin sets of two ..... 25c  
50c Fancy beauty pin set of two ..... 33c  
15c Fancy beauty pin set of two ..... 08c

## NEXT WEEK IN HISTORY.

AUGUST 8.  
1799—Benjamin Sillman, noted scientist, born; died 1864.  
1819—Charles Anderson Dana, scholar and editor, born at Hinsdale, N. H.; died 1897.  
1856—General Gouverneur K. Warren, a distinguished leader of the Army of the Potomac, died; born 1833.  
1904—United States squadron sailed for Smyrna to enforce demands upon Turkey.

AUGUST 9.  
1789—Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," born in Frederick county, Md.; died 1843.  
1788—Adoniram Judson, missionary to India, born at Malden, Mass.; died 1850.  
1890—John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish American poet and journalist, died; born at Grand, Mass.; born 1812.  
1905—First session of the Russo-Japanese peace conference held at the United States navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

AUGUST 10.  
1814—William Lowndes Yancey, noted southern leader in 1851, born; died 1863.  
1861—General Nathaniel Lyon, Federal hero of an earthquake in 1812, killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek; born 1819.  
1884—Earthquake shocks felt in 13 states.  
1885—James W. Marshall, discoverer of gold in California, died at Kelso, Cal.; born 1812.  
1906—Louise Chandler Moulton, well known author, died in Boston; born 1825.

AUGUST 11.  
1807—Robert Fulton's boat, the Clermont, steamed up to Albany. Fulton first became known in the maritime world as the inventor of

military torpedoes and submarine war craft. The Clermont, which was to establish steam navigation, was built in New York, but her engine was of English construction. The success of the Clermont was followed by a multiplication of steamboats, and numerous claimants for the honors awarded Fulton as the father of steam navigation were heard from.  
1833—Robert Greene Ingersoll, famous agnostic, born in Dresden, N. Y.; died 1899.  
1908—Ira D. Sankey, singing evangelist and hymn writer, died; born 1840.

AUGUST 12.  
1676—Philip, originally Metacombet, famous Indian warrior, killed near Mount Hope, R. I.  
1842—End of the Seminole war.  
1891—James Russell Lowell died at Cambridge, Mass.; born there 1812.  
1898—Peace protocol formally signed at Washington by American and Spanish commissioners.  
1906—A. R. Spofford, for a long period librarian of Congress, died; born 1825.

AUGUST 13.  
1521—City of Mexico captured by Cortes, the Spanish conqueror.  
1863—Beginning of an earthquake in Central America which within two days destroyed four cities and the fleets along the entire coast; deaths computed at 40,000.  
1898—The Spanish surrendered Manila to the American army after a naval and land bombardment followed by an attack by troops.

AUGUST 14.  
1809—Park Benjamin, author and editor, born; died 1864.  
1870—Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, Federal naval hero of the Civil war, died; born 1801. Farragut had almost reached the retir-

ing age when assigned to the command of a mortar fleet, operating against New Orleans, at the close of 1861.

1901—Destructive storm on the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico; heavy loss of life and damage to property in New Orleans.

## CRYING FOR HELP.

Lots of It in Salt Lake City, But Daily Growing Less.

The kidneys cry for help. Not an organ in the whole body so delicately constructed. Not one so important to health. The kidneys are the filters of the blood. When they fail the blood becomes foul and poisonous. There can be no health where there is a failure of the kidneys. Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble. It is the kidneys' cry for help. Heed it. Doan's Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need. They strengthen and invigorate the kidneys; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

David John, vice president of the Brigham Young university, and living at 257 south Academy street, Provo, Utah, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills are the best remedy I ever used to keep me free from pains caused by my kidneys. I have used this preparation for years whenever I have felt the need of it. My kidneys were out of order and I have never failed to get the desired relief. I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills in the highest terms. I am hoping my endorsement may be the means of benefiting some other kidney sufferer."

Plenty more proof like this from Salt Lake City people. Call at the F. J. Hill Drug company and ask what their customers report.

For sale by dealers. Price, 50 cents. Posters-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## Linen Tailored Coat Suits Sacrificed for a Tremendous August Sale--Half Price

Our entire assortment of Summer's modish tailored coat suits of linens in pink, blue, lavender, greens, tans and white, is involved. Suits that are the elite of fashions vogue, perfect in fit, fabric and finish, handsomely tailored and exceptional values, 1/2 coat models and gored skirts trimmed to match or plain tailored. Women's and Misses' sizes.

**\$12.50 Linen Coat Suits**  
**\$6.25**

**\$15.00 Linen Coat Suits**  
**\$7.50**

**\$20.00 Linen Coat Suits**  
**\$10.00**

**\$25.00 Linen Coat Suits**  
**\$12.50**