

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA

FRANK G. CARPENTER DESCRIBES
THE MIGHTY CHANGES GOING
ON IN TIENSIN.



DR. YAMEI KIN.

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(Special Correspondence.)
TIENSIN, 1909.—The awakening of China!

I am in the midst of it here in Tientsin. The Yellow Giant has his almond eyes open. Yea, he has sprung from his bed and is fast drawing on the clothes of our civilization. The ruts and filth of the old city are disappearing and macadamized roads, electric trolleys and iron bridges are taking their places. The old wall, 40 feet high and 20 feet wide, gray with age, has been torn down, and a broad avenue as smooth as the drive in Rock Creek Park in Washington, now runs around the great city. There is a car line upon it, and its motormen have driven the passenger wheelbarrow coolies quite out of business.

The tearing down of that wall was one of the rude blows which made Tientsin rouse up and take notice. It was done by the foreign troops at the time of the Boxer rebellion, and that notwithstanding the protests and prayers of the natives. The Chinese became greatly excited and said that destroying the walls would ruin their city. "A town without walls," said they, "is like a woman without a kiosk—that is, without pantaloons. It is disgraceful and it cannot succeed."

Nevertheless, the powers took the pants off of Tientsin, and since then the old municipal lady has been trotting along at telegraphic speed. The macadamized road on the site of the walls has been copied all over the place, and there are clean streets everywhere. The city has grown far beyond the old walls and a great new town has sprung up, with factories and foundries and modern schools of every description. The Chinese nabobs have built magnificent residences, some of which are of two or three stories, and they now ride about in their carriages, with coachmen and footmen in livery.

THE BRIDGES OF THE PEI-HO.

Tientsin lies on the Pei-ho at about 90 miles from the sea. In a straight line the distance is not more than half that, but the river winds in and out like the coils of a snake all the way. It is winding in the city itself and canals are now to be cut to shorten its course. When I was last in Tientsin the railroad station was outside of the walls on the north side of the river, far away from the town, and Li Hung Chang had vainly attempted to have a bridge built which should carry passengers and freight right into Tientsin. He had erected stone piers and was ready to lay down the girders when the unions of boatmen and cartmen objected on the ground that a bridge would ruin their business. The result was Li had to submit, and the station was left far out in the country. The city has grown up to it and there are big business houses on every side. There is also an iron drawbridge which crosses the river right in front of the depot and a half dozen other bridges at different places. Riding along the Pei-ho yesterday, I observed a new bridge with a wooden fence at each end, and asked our consul general why the way was shut off. He replied that the bridge had just been completed, but the people most benefited by it on the opposite side of the river had refused to pay their share for macadamizing the road leading to it, and the authorities were keeping the bridge shut to bring them to time.



TIEN TSIN, A SCENE IN THE BRITISH CONCESSION

sleeves of the Tientsin foreign ladies who are whirling about in the arms of their partners over the way. The British and American settlements have a public school for their boys and girls and also a swimming bath. The French concession has a cathedral, a town hall and a park, and the Russians are building up a city over the river, the shores of which are marked with Greek signs.

One of the largest of these foreign cities belongs to the Japanese. It is several miles in circumference, and is being rapidly covered with substantial brick buildings. All put up since the Boxer rebellion. There are many Japanese merchants who have come here to engage in trade with the Chinese, and there are some large importing firms with Japanese capital.

The Germans have a fine concession, including a magnificent building just erected for the German Asiatic bank. They have a club, cabaret, and a somewhat different from the French club, known as the Cercle d'Escurme.

As to churches, these foreign settlements have congregations, both Protestant and Catholic, and there are also missionary stations, as well as a live, up-to-date branch of the American Y. M. C. A.

YOUNG CHINA AT SCHOOL.

The foreign concessions are only an appreciation of the great movements which are going on among the Chinese. The real progress is in the native city, and in the vast suburbs, the Concord of our civilization, as well as a live, up-to-date branch of the American Y. M. C. A.

Since the Boxer rebellion millions of dollars have been invested in school buildings and schools of all kinds have been projected from here south through the United States, and its connection with this vast mass of consumers is rapidly being opened up by railroad. I came here from Manchuria on the Imperial Chinese railway, going through the great Chinese wall at Shan-hai-kwan and I shall go in a comfortable train on to Peking. A road from there is now building which takes one northward through the great wall to Kaigang, Mongolia, and which will eventually be connected with the Transiberian railroad. Another road has been projected from here south through the most thickly populated parts of China down to the Yangtze, and in time Tientsin will have tracks radiating from her as our roads do from Chicago. This city has now perhaps a million people. What it will have in the future I dare not predict.

The low price of silver and the financial distress which has prevailed throughout the world have stopped the progress which the city was making up until about two years ago. This is only temporary, and Tientsin will soon be again on the boom.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND MUSEUMS.

Tientsin has a large number of educational associations. In the province of Chihli there are 120, and in addition 30 local boards of education. The city has an educational museum in which the methods of teaching and all school appliances of the various foreign countries are shown. These are classified according to schools, as well as to subjects. When a teacher, chosen for a certain school, asks about the book and character of teaching required, she is referred to the educational museum and she spends some time there in preparation. Near this there is a commercial museum and also an industrial museum which are largely used by both teachers and pupils.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Tientsin has long had its military academies; and it has today large schools for training soldiers. These were army and naval academies here before the Japan-China war. They were organized by Li Hung Chang while he was viceroy. Li had already seen the need of a reorganization of the Chinese army, a need which he came to appreciate more and more during the China-Japan war and the Boxer rebellion. In the first he lost his yellow jacket, and the strain of the second was so great that he died soon after.

After Li left the vicerealty other progressive officers were appointed for Chihli, and among them was Yuan Shih Kai, who acted as such until a short time ago. Yuan Shih Kai was the author of the most progressive of the new institutions of Tientsin and under him not only the military but every form of education has been pushed. Today there are a medical college for the education of surgeons for the army and schools for the training of officers for the army and navy. More than this, military officials are assigned to drill the boys in all the schools and academies; and Young China now learns to handle the musket before he has reached his teens. The boys drill in uniform; they are taught modern military tactics and are exercised every day.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

I find many girls' schools here in Tientsin. Woman's education has never been encouraged by the Chinese, and today almost no Chinese girls, taking the vast population into consideration, are going to school. In the new schools of the province of Chihli there are ninety-nine boys to every girl receiving instruction. Girls' schools, however, are being started, and the

center of the movement is here. I understand that about 10 per cent of the Tientsin school children are now girls and that their schools embrace all grades from the kindergarten to the high school. There are also normal schools where Chinese girls are being trained for teaching the primary schools and there is a school of domestic economy, where they learn cooking, sewing and housekeeping.

A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The only medical college for women in China is in Tientsin. It was established by Yuan Shih Kai, and is supported out of the salt revenue. Salt is a government monopoly and one of the chief sources from which the government funds come. This medical college is an academy rather than a college. It is to train women to act as teachers in medical schools which are to be established, to fit girls as matrons for the new hospitals and as aids in the new sanitary work which is to be carried on throughout the empire.

The head of the college is Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman of 25 or 30 years, who was educated in the United States. She spent a part of her life in Washington, and came here with a strong endorsement from President Roosevelt. Dr. Yamei Kin is a graduate of the Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the educational part of which institution has since been merged into the medical college of Cornell University. She speaks English fluently, and I had a most interesting talk with her today concerning the school and its possibilities.

It was in company with Mr. Williams, our consul general to Tientsin, that I called. We found the school in the old Chinese city, on a street so narrow that we were crowded to the wall by the carts and jinrikishas as we made our way in. Entering a low door, we came into a compound filled with many one-story buildings of Chinese architecture. The roofs were the shape of a bow, and they overhung brick walls, in which were lattice-work windows, backed with white paper. They seemed odd, and, upon inquiry, I found that they had been used for more than 150 years as a Chinese orphan asylum. The asylum was founded by an emperor who reigned more than 30 years before our Declaration of Independence was signed, and the institution has been kept up with money furnished by the Chinese government from then until now. Dr. Kin tells me that there are still 150 girls in it, and that it admits about 100 orphans per year.

WOMEN DOCTORS FOR THE CHINESE.

During our stay Dr. Kin took us over the institution, saying that the orphan asylum had been moved to buildings on the opposite side of the river, and that these buildings were to be devoted from now on to her school. There are enough of them to accommodate hundreds of pupils, although, so far, only 25 have been admitted. Said Dr. Yamei Kin:

"Women doctors are greatly needed in China. Our customs are such that it is not proper to call in men to at-

tend women, and in most of our cities there are neither female doctors nor trained nurses. The few Chinese women who have received medical education abroad have all and more than they can do. Those trained in the mission schools are largely employed in the mission hospitals, and it is almost impossible for us to get Chinese women teachers for this institution. As it is now, we do not claim to be a college. We are, rather, a medical academy, and we give such an education as is common in England and America for district visiting nurses.

The institution is supported by the government and the tuition is entirely free. Our students will enter the government service as soon as they graduate, and they will work for the government for a fixed number of years. For this they will receive salaries, and afterward, if they wish to practice as physicians, they will always have more than they can do."

A PROFESSION FOR WIDOWS.

I asked Dr. Kin from what classes of society her students came. She replied:

"From every grade of Chinese society. We have the daughters of merchants, and also of some high officials. One of our students is a slave girl. We have many widows, and I look for medicine to become a favorite profession with such women in the future. The condition of the Chinese widow is not as bad as that of the widow of India, but it is often unhappy. She lives with her parents-in-law, and if they are not kind she may be

a drudge or a slave. Some of our widows are very young, and some have families at home. With a medical education they can earn their own living."

As we visited the classrooms I saw anatomy of the brain, with a human white skeleton in a case at the back of the room. I happened to glance at that they were unbound, and remarked:

"None of our girls is allowed to compress her feet. They take their bandages off when they are admitted, and are rejoiced at their freedom. Many of the more advanced of them have never bound up their feet, and I believe that this will be the case with all Chinese girls in the not far distant future."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

BABY MORPHINE TIENDS.

Are made by all soothing syrups and baby medicines that contain opium and narcotics. McGee's Baby Elixir contains no injurious or narcotic drugs, but is a safe and sure cure for all disorders of the stomach, bowels and nervous system, for teething infants. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main St., Salt Lake City.

Hamlin Paints Signs—Also Houses. Both Phones.

Wait for the big I X L auction sale commencing September 7 at 10 a. m.

Walker's Walker's Walker's Walker's



The New Fall Hats are Bewitchingly Different.

Women will go in raptures over the clever and ingeniously becoming styles of these Fall creations. Dame Fashion has decreed large hats, large hats it is—tho refreshingly different and beautiful. In colorings the sombre shades of Autumn predominate, rich, beautiful and strikingly trimmed.

Our exhibit is by no means complete, but advance models will show the style tendencies and the fashionable modes for the coming season.

Advance Styles in Tailored Suits and Coats for Fall.

Many new features predominate to make a reviewal of them interesting and informant of the coming vogue.

In our suit department we are showing the first of the new styles in tailored coats and suits for the coming season. The observer will note the abundance of new weaves and beautiful colorings that emphasize the influence of the Moya Age upon the Fall fashions, both Paris importations and the American adaptations. The suits favor the long coat and tight fitting modes—the coats are long and tight fitting in nearly every instance—mannish and rough weaves predominate. To get the Authentic styles, visit Walker's—everything that's new, first.

First Showing of Fall Waists

We are showing advance models of Fall waist styles in both the linen tailored styles and the fashionable messalines, taffetas, and Moire effects. The tendency is towards plain tailored modes—tho some fancy styles are being exhibited. See them—NOW.

Opening Exhibit and Sale

Women's Fall Footwear

Monday we feature in the shoe section an advance Fall exhibit and sale of the new and exclusive styles in women's footwear. Modish new lasts, leathers and patterns for the women of discriminating feminine tastes—women who would be well dressed.

We are exclusive agents for the high class and fashionable line of "Thomas Cross" and "John Cross" footwear for women.—The best.

We include all the new features of the Fall footwear vogue—especially the short vamp, high instep, button boots in Bronze for street and dress, suedes in black and colors and the always popular patent leathers and gunmetal. We feature especially one of the elite styles—a button boot that is the Queen of footwear styles for Fall—see them. \$4.00. Others range in price from \$3.50 to \$10.00.

School Clothes for the Boys and Girls

Walker's Juvenile department is replete with new Fall togs for the coming school days—greater in assortment—in quality—in price reasonableness than ever before. It is Salt Lake's Premier juvenile store, with everything to fill the little folks wants from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made—get the outfit for school at Walker's—you'll get better quality for the money—you'll save by shopping here.

Girls' School Dresses 6 to 14 years.

Girl's galatea school dresses in the new Fall one-piece styles made with high neck and long sleeves and featured in light and dark blues and tans and light checked novelties, trimmed with braids and piping—neat, juvenile and modish—sizes 6 to 14 years—

\$2.75

Girls' Sailor dresses and petite one-piece dresses in gingham, madras, percales and chambray, trimmed in a variety of dainty styles and featured in light, dark and medium colorings, plain and mixtures, sizes 6 to 14 years—Worth up to \$5.00. Special

\$2.29

Girls' School Shoes---Nobby Styles.

Girl's foot-form shoes in the new Fall button or lace styles, heavy extension soles, guaranteed quality—serviceable and excellent for school wear, neat and dressy.

Sizes 6 to 8\$1.35
Sizes 8 1-2 to 11\$1.65
Sizes 11 1-2 to 2\$2.00

Boys' Cloth School Suits

Mannish, Swazzer Double Breasted Knickerbocker Styles in All-Wool Fabrics.

Our new Fall showing of boys' cloth suits are replete with the patterns, fabrics and styles that will make the boy the pride of the play-ground—mannish, swazzer, double breasted knickerbocker suits in medium and dark all-wool mixtures, grey Scotch Plaids and favored blue serge. One and two pair trouser suits in sizes from 6 to 16 years. Choice of weight, color and price. Prices range at \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and up to \$9.00.

Also a complete line of boys' furnishings for school—caps, soft felt hats, shirts, blouse waists, ties, collars, etc.

Army Oak School Shoes for Boys—Most Serviceable.

About the most serviceable school shoe that you can buy and still get a modish style and last for growing feet is the Army Oak Shoe. Made of solid leather, over lasts that permit of five growing toes and strong enough to hold them, foot from shoes through and through.

Sizes 9 to 13\$1.75
Sizes 13 1-2 to 2\$2.00
Sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2\$2.25