

Even if it Seems Like Work, at First, It Will Pay You to Add to the List of Your Daily Habits. That of Reading About All of the Want Ads.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

There Have Been About as Many Women Maimed and Hurt at "Pink Teas" As At "Bargain-Counter Crushes."

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

### "SIMPLE LIFE" FOR ENGLAND'S KING.

Rev. Hubert Handley Declares it Must be Lost His Country Perish.

SENDS PETITION TO EDWARD.

Says Great Britain Will Share Fate of Rome Unless People Turn From Their Follies.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—According to a committee composed of some of the most influential local representatives of the people in the London district of St. Pancras, King Edward will have to stop motoring, horse-racing, smoking, and other things which the sovereign has hitherto indulged in. If he wishes to keep the British nation from going to the "demonstration how-downs," he will have to lead the simple life, and try to induce other rich people to do likewise.

A strongly worded address has been prepared for his majesty's benefit by the Rev. Hubert Handley, the well

and fill it up, the labor in one case is wasted, while in the other it is beneficial.

SHOULD LIVE ON LESS.

"What we claim is," continued Mr. Handley, "that people with \$100,000 a year income should live on \$5,000 a year and that the rest of their time and money should go to philanthropic and patriotic work of some kind—serving on local governing boards, or in charitable institutions, and so forth. The life and labor of the rich man are demanded by his country, and no man has a right to squander his time and wealth as he pleases. He has merely the right to spend as much as would keep him in health, and enable him to properly discharge the duties he owes to the nation. If the rich man with \$100,000 spent on himself were to spend nearly the whole of this money on benefiting, uplifting and helping his fellow man, what a great change it would bring about in the fate of our country."

"With our whole nation suffering from terrible social disorders, and with our institutions of learning crying for aid, is it right for these people, to go on living as if life were an empty dream?"

THE RICH SPENDTHRIFT.

"But how is this wonderful change to be brought about," I asked. "The man himself—the rich spendthrift," replied the vicar, "must be converted. He must see that the danger of England is the danger of other great prosperous empires in their prime. These wealthy men must be brought to see the uselessness of their existence. The rich man must set his teeth and clench his hands and, as the saying goes, decide to 'burn what he adored and adore what he burned.' The rich must begin to lead simple lives—they must sacrifice themselves to save the nation."

"But would you expect the rich men to give up everything—their clubs, horses, and all their amusements?" was asked.

"No set rules can be laid down" was

### China's Legions Which May Menace World.

A Movement Which May Threaten the Peace of All the World—End of March Has Now Been Set for the Departure From Berlin, of General Yin Tehang, China's Greatest Soldier Who is to Reorganize His Country's Army.



ONE OF CHINA'S OUT-OF-DATE FORTS. An Ancient "Stronghold" on the Canton River, Not Far From Macao.

Special Correspondence.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—With 1,000,000 rifles of the latest pattern on order in Europe, and contracts signed for 300 modern batteries, the Chinese Empire has made a highly effective start on its big army reorganization scheme which is already causing such hard thinking in various quarters of the world.

It can now be added that the actual creation of China's great war machine of the future will probably begin in earnest some time in April or May, for late in March the man who has been chosen to take the business in hand will leave Europe for Peking for the purpose of beginning his mighty task. This is, of course, Gen. Yin Tehang, China's greatest soldier, who for the last three years has been representing his country at the Kaiser's court. Gen. Yin Tehang's appointment as generalissimo of the new Chinese army was announced as long ago as last October, but it is only recently that the date of his departure for Peking has been definitely settled.

Meanwhile it is no secret that China's new army, which is to number 1,250,000 men and cost \$50,000,000, will be modeled on that greatest of all European military machines—the army of Kaiser Wilhelm—and Gen. Yin Tehang is undoubtedly the person to do it. Sent as a young man to study the art of war in the school of Moltke and Von Clausewitz, he was brought up as a German officer, spent seven years in the Kaiser's service and returned to China in 1893, just in time to take an active part in his country's struggle against the Japanese a year later.

DRAGON'S MOST ABLE SOLDIER.

It was he who conducted the brilliant defense of Tien-Tsin against the nikadon invincible army of invasion, and this performance made him recognized as undoubtedly the most able soldier under the dragon flag. A few years later, he left the army to enter China's diplomatic service, acting first as minister to Vienna and later to Berlin. Slight of build and extremely youthful looking in spite of his 40 odd years, Gen. Yin Tehang speaks both English and German fluently and is the most accomplished after-dinner speaker in the Berlin diplomatic corps.

Like most Chinese diplomats, Gen. Yin Tehang is difficult to interview, but in reply to press correspondence's question as to whether the great army which he is to organize would ever be employed in a race struggle against white men in Asia, he made a significant reply.

"Have we reason to love the whites?" he asked. "Do they love us?" Then he went on to point out that China would always be held in subjugation until she was able to defend herself. "We purpose no longer," he said, "in pending for our territorial integrity upon the good graces of foreign powers and their alliances. We can never command respect until we are in a position to enforce it. Neither can there be real friendship between China and foreign nations until we stand with them on a basis of approaching equality—until their estimate of us is governed by our power to repel insults and enforce our rights."

Added by the many Japanese experts who are already engaged in drilling the Chinese army, Gen. Yin Tehang may be expected to do great things with the forces of the Hermit Kingdom. And in that task he is likely to benefit greatly by the advice of seven keen-witted young Chinamen who, following his example, have been serving their apprenticeship as officers in the German army, and whom the world may some day have occasion to acclaim as the Oyamas, Kodamas, Nogies and Kurakis of their race.

WILL RETURN HOME.

Most of them are to return home as members of Gen. Yin Tehang's staff. Sons of mandarins and representatives of the new spirit of modern China, these alert, almost-eyed young men are not novices at the game of war. Each of them has finished a four years' course at the great Chinese military academy of Wuchang, which is founded on German models, and they are practically doing "post-graduate work" in Germany now. Three of them are assigned to the artillery branch, three to the cavalry (hussars) and one to the engineering corps. Their headquarters is Cassel, one of the most important military centers in north Germany. Almost all of them command the German

language sufficiently to get the full benefit of German training. Some of them speak it fluently. They wear neither Chinese nor German uniforms, but a specially designed costume, which is a combination of the French and Chinese uniforms, white stockings being the only feature in which the two services represented are alike. The hussars wear helmets upon which the Chinese dragon is a conspicuous feature.

FATHER OF YELLOW PERIL.

As the father of the "yellow peril" theory, it is understood that Emperor Wilhelm was averse to permitting these young Chinamen to perfect themselves in the arts of warfare in Germany. He argued that it was inconsistent that Germany should train men who may at no distant day lead hostile armies against the Kaiser's own legions. The Chinese government asked the permission to have the Chinese troops trained in Germany, and the Kaiser's refusal would be prejudicial to German policy in the Far East. So the Chinamen came and have been given every opportunity to learn how war is "made in Germany." It is supposed that their teachers have instructions from August quarters to withhold imparting too intimate knowledge on certain subjects, but the Chinamen are keen questioners and are on record as having an annoying habit of launching persistent queries wherever they detect a desire to withhold information. The Chinese officers have no command over German troops, but accompany German officers at drill and at maneuvers and are given every opportunity of practicing the duties of command short of actual warfare.

That they will be more than ordinarily capable of leading Chinese troops against a possible enemy there is no doubt, and further details which I have obtained from the German staff confirm the statement that the equipment and discipline of the Chinese army of the future are to be brought as nearly as possible to perfection.

MAKING GREAT ARMY.

At the present time that army—of which 200,000 soldiers and only 100,000 men—numbers 200,000, and it is now planned that before the end of next spring over 400,000 soldiers will be undergoing training under the dragon flag, and each will serve three years as regular and six as reserve. At present the principal weakness of the Chinese forces lies in the rifles with which they are equipped—these being chiefly of the Mausers and Martini—but in the course of a few months from now the soldiers of the Celestial empire will be supplied with a make with the magazine rifles now on order, and the modern fusils and European equipment.

Given skilled and experienced instructors of their own nationality—such, for instance, as the young officers already mentioned and the others who are now studying the art of war at West Point and in Tokyo—what will the army of the Flowery Kingdom be capable of doing at the end of half a dozen years from now? Remembering what a spectacle the cohorts of China furnished when last in action, one might be inclined to give rather a careless answer to that question were it not for many recent indications that our estimate of the Chinese as military men may have to be altered somewhat drastically.

European experts, for example, are now pointing out that the Chinese have recently been manifesting a quality in which they have hitherto been supposed to be utterly lacking. That quality is patriotism, and the minds of continental thinkers its development among the rank and file of the Chinese is the one thing needed to make them capable of being turned into effective fighting men.

KNOW WHAT IT IS.

"Numerous, hardy, eminently teachable and fearless," wrote Frederick Greenwood the other day. "It can no longer be maintained that they do not know what patriotism is, or only understand to despise it. Never accurate, it is no longer safe when, as we have lately seen, a political anti-foreign boycott organized in China is promptly taken up by Chinese communities out of China." And other writers as distinguished are declaring that the Chinese undoubtedly drew their own conclusions for the future from the practical ineffectiveness of the European invasion of 1900, as well as the example set by the Boers in a country far less difficult and engulfing than China.

It is a fact, of course, that China's great military program for the future

was decided upon comparatively recently. But ever since the Boxer rising in 1900 the Celestial empire has been engaged in reorganizing on European lines the army which she now possesses, and it has been no secret that her efforts in that direction were proving uncommonly successful. Few, however, were prepared for so striking a tribute to the efficiency of the Chinese army of today as that which the London Times recently printed from its Far Eastern military expert late with Gen. Nogi. Unemotional and not likely to indulge in extravagant statements, this expert, who was one of the few foreigners to witness the recent Chinese military maneuvers at Ho-chien-fu—the first ever held in China—declares that what he saw there "came as a revelation" and goes on to praise almost every branch of the Chinese military service in a fashion that must be described as little short of extraordinary.

GOOD ARMY MATERIAL.

At the outset he declares it has always been plain that the material for an uncommonly fine army was abundant in China; dwells on the manner in which Gordon turned the Chinese under his command into soldiers, and points out that the Wei-hai-wai regiment in the present day has proved itself brave, efficient and entirely amenable to discipline as it is understood in Europe. And, in entering upon his description of the Ho-chien-fu maneuvers, he asserts that the organization, disposition and bearing of the 35,000 men who took part in them excited the amazement of the few foreign experts who saw them. Having gone to Ho-chien-fu in the anticipation of beholding a military parade half comic, half pathetic, they returned to Peking declaring that they had seen a modern army and assisted at a display momentous as epoch making in the history of the far east.

For the purpose of the maneuvers the 35,000 troops engaged were divided into two opposing armies—each heavily armed with tents, bedding and food, for the troops. Efficiency in transport and commissariat is generally accepted as indicating efficiency in other branches of military activity, and this expert declares that the Chinese arrangements on the present occasion were so complete and worked out so perfectly as to regularly confound those who had looked for a breakdown.

FINE CHINESE INFANTRY.

Continuing, he asserts that there is not much to choose between a European and Chinese regiment. "Physique, equipment and deportment," he adds, "impress one as much the same. At attention the Chinese infantry stand like heroes, rigid and impressive, yet in attitudes resting with life, the expression on their faces firm, often suggestive of strong character."

He adds that skirmishing is conducted in orthodox fashion, the men showing great attention to the work in hand, carefully following every order with regard to sighting rifles, and so

forth. When advancing they avail themselves of every scrap of cover, and the control of each sub-unit over his section of the line seems absolute. Turning to artillery work, the Times's representative remarks that of the 162 guns employed at the maneuvers he saw at least half in action, and declares: "Better fire discipline could scarcely be conceived, while the manner in which the drivers handled their teams and brought the guns out of line was a sight for the gods."

ADMIRABLE WORK.

The Chinese engineering this expert praises highly and declares that the dispatch with which a regiment of cavalry was embarked and disembarked was admirable, and probably could not have been surpassed by any army in the world. And in closing he describes "the marvel of discipline" by which the two Chinese armies of 25,000 men were "maneuvered" into two straight lines three miles long in the exact positions arranged beforehand and at the precise moment planned."

If that is the Chinese army of the present it may, perhaps, be guessed what sort of fighting machine Gen. Yin Tehang and his American and German trained lieutenants will have succeeded in producing at the end of five or even three years from the present time. That they will have practically unlimited funds to draw upon is evident, and that the Chinese government enters into the scheme of army reorganization in no half-hearted fashion is shown by the interest which both the emperor and court took in the recent maneuvers, and the fact that royal personages were appointed to attend them.

And what will be the mission of the Chinese army of the future, once it is in being? That it will be utilized in securing "China for the Chinese" is already avowed. The idea of foreign aggression is scouted—for the time being, is it slumbering in the minds of Gen. Yin Tehang and the men at the helm in the Flowery Kingdom? The world is likely to know before much time has passed.

HAYDEN CHURCH.

### JEAN DE RESZKE IMPOVERISHED.

Revolution in Russia Has Deprived Him of All Income From Poland.

MAY HAVE TO SING AGAIN.

Will Probably Return to Operate Stage and Make a Tour of the American Continent.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—No man has lost more heavily by the revolutionary outbreaks in the czar's dominions than Jean de Reszke, the world-famous singer. Owning the largest estates in Poland and accounted the richest man there, he has suddenly been deprived of every penny of income from his property—if it can still be called his—and is left with a big palace in Paris on his hands and many dependent upon him.

It took five hours with a pair of prancing steeds to drive across Jean de Reszke's broad acres in Poland. The property of his brother and sister ad-



JEAN DE RESZKE.

An Unique Pleasure.

A. J. Drekel Riddle, whose book on Madeira is one of the standard works that deal with the island, had been talking about the trouble which has arisen between Germany and Portugal over the German sanatorium at Funchal.

"Madeira is a delightful place," he said. "One of its greatest, one of its strangest delights is coasting. You coast down the steep mountain sides in a wicker basket with wooden rungs, and so fast do you go that sometimes your runners smoke, sometimes they even burst into flame."

"This coasting in Madeira's May-like weather is a strange pleasure. I can't describe its strangeness. It reminds me—"

"It reminds me in its strangeness of a Christmas gift that was sent last month to a certain maiden lady. The gift was sent to her by her nephew, and afterward he described it thus:—"

"At first I could not think of anything to give Aunt Mary for Christmas, and then, suddenly, I remembered that she was an old maid, wholly unacquainted with the grand passion, and so, in order to give her an unique pleasure, I sent her an anonymous love letter."

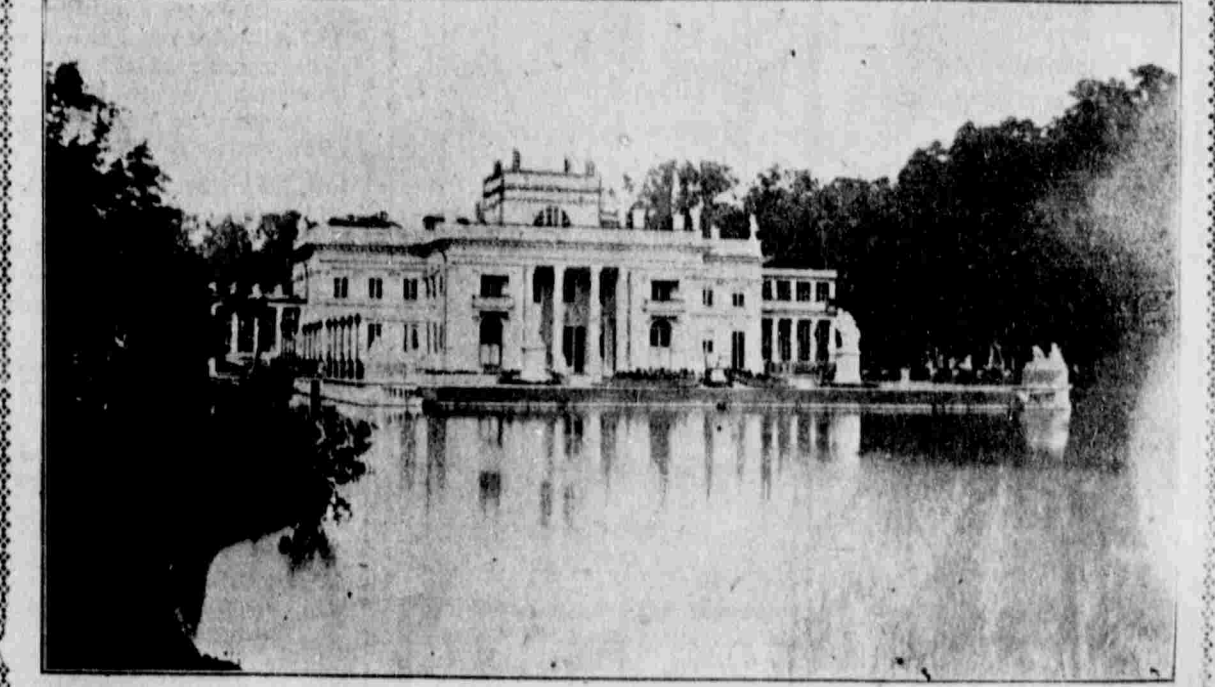
joined his, so that among them the 40 Reszkes owned as much land as would make a goodly-sized province. Now the peasants are up in arms and are parceling out the land among themselves. Discussing the outlook with me, M. de Reszke said:

TALKS OF STAGE RETURN.

"If the worst should come I am able to go back to the stage. I feel perfectly able to make a tour in America. My few years of teaching have rested me and have given me time to work out my theories and to put them into practice. But I hope necessity will not compel me to give up teaching, for my duty to the music loving world lies exactly there."

"In our beloved Poland," he continued, "Socialists are taking possession of the land. Their object is to divide up into small patches the thousands of acres held by the large land-holders. They are everywhere. Their steady work of over a quarter of a century is being brought to a climax. Hesitation in St. Petersburg upsets everything. It seems as though the end of czarism, of grand dukes and lions has come."

"No one has any right in any land to encourage peasant oppression or any other oppression. I do not think, however, that our peasants in Poland are



JEAN DE RESZKE'S CHATEAU IN POLAND.



GENERAL YIN TEHANG, China's Greatest Soldier, Who Will Organize the Modern Army of 1,250,000 Men Which the Celestial Empire Has Determined to Create.

known vicar of St. Pancras, and seconded by the president of the famous Passmore Edwards Settlement.

The king was asked to use his influence "and personal example" to reform the richer section of society; and the distress committee protested "with all the fervor and depth of their patriotism against the luxury, excessive love of pleasure, and inordinate attention to sport of the rich."

PETITION TO THE KING.

As the resolution has not yet been presented to the king, owing to some dissenting voices who objected to its exact wording, the Rev. Hubert Handley, the instigator of the movement, was interviewed by me at his home in London.

"The movement we inaugurate," said the Rev. Mr. Handley, "is not directed particularly against the king, save as the leader of the wealthy social class in England, among which class, I must admit, the pursuit of pleasure is growing more absorbing daily. We feel that if the king would lend his countenance to our efforts it would have an immense and far-reaching influence on all these people, who today, are leading perfectly empty existences—leading about the country in motor cars with no object save pleasure, devastating whole tracts of fine agricultural districts in Scotland for no other purpose than keeping them as game preserves, yachting, theaters and amusements—leading, in fact, an absolutely vain life."

"Could you give any instances of particular persons who live this way?" I asked.

THE MEN OF WEALTH.

"Without naming anyone in particular," replied the Rev. Mr. Handley, "I know that there are a number of men in England with annual incomes of say, \$50,000; out of which they spend \$20,000 on nothing else but pleasure such as I have mentioned."

"But what should these people do—does not the spending of their money benefit the community at large?" I asked.

"The spending of vast sums in mere pleasure does not benefit the community at large, as has been shown by such economists as John Stuart Mill, and others. If one man employs labor to till the soil and the other employs the same labor merely to dig a hole