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PART TWO

SATURDAY OCTOBER 9 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

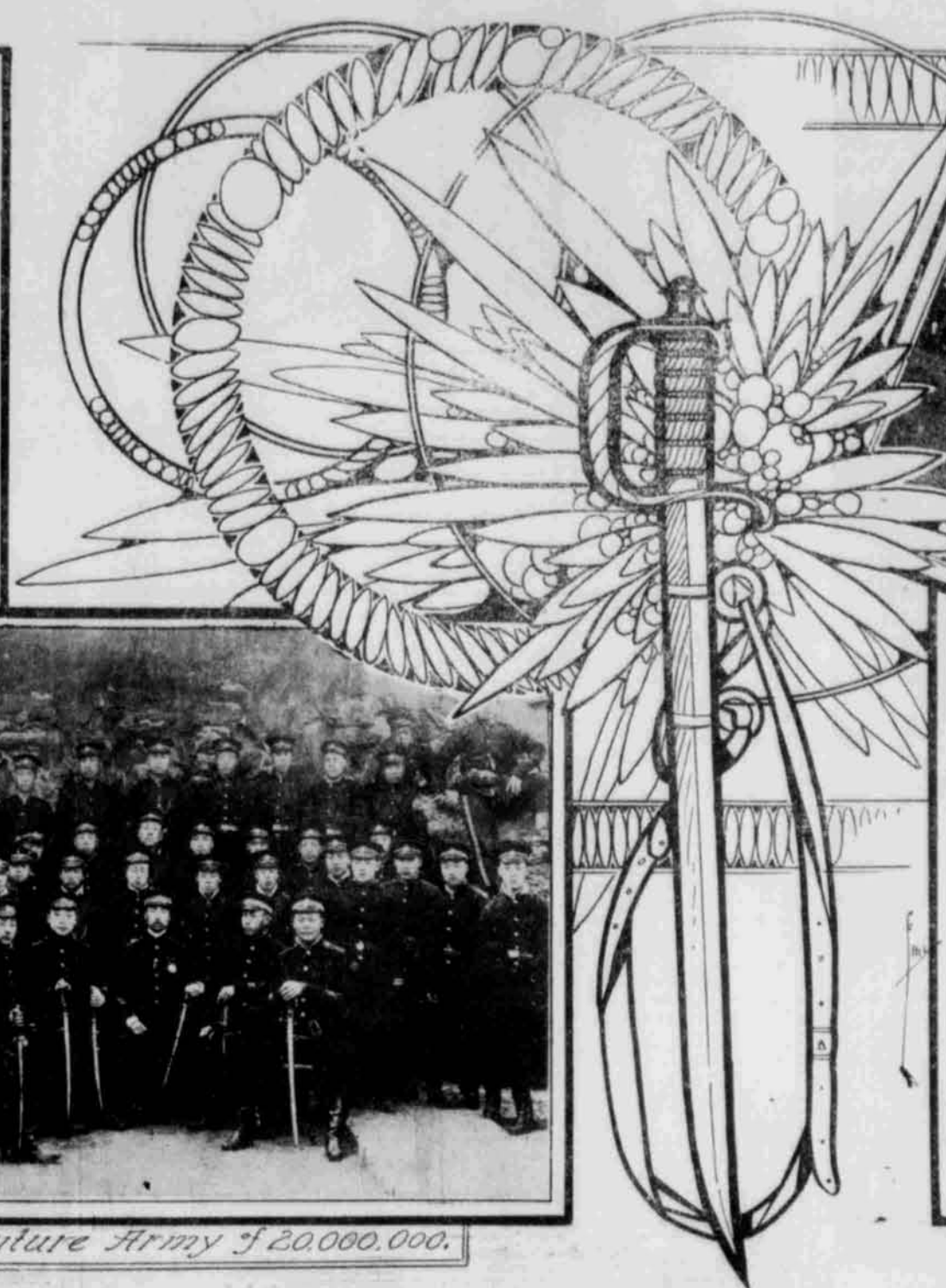
FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

ARMING THE YELLOW GIANT

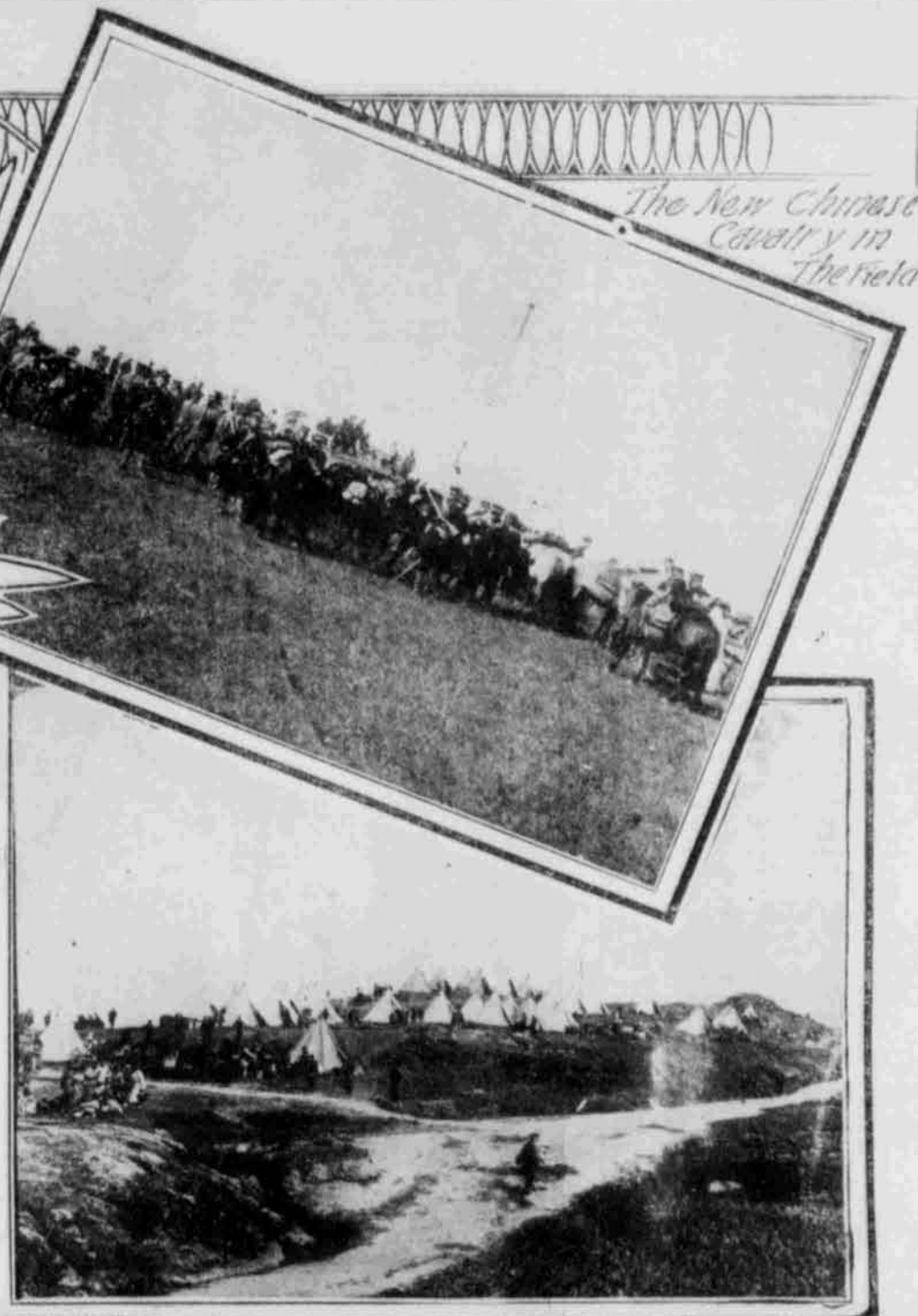
CHINA HAS NOW ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND TRAINED SOLDIERS AND SOON WILL HAVE MILLIONS.



Yuan Shih Kai
The Father of
China's New Army



China's Future Army of 20,000,000.



Camp at the Recent Yangtze Maneuvers.

(Special Correspondence.)
WUHAN, 1909.—The biggest army of the world has now its beginning in this fast awakening empire of China. It already numbers 150,000 trained soldiers. Two years from now it will have 400,000 and within 25 years, if it goes ahead as fast as it is now, it will have 2,000,000 on a peace footing and 2,500,000 in times of war.

Such an army is not a dream of the future. It is a live possibility, and it seems less improbable than did the present army of Japan 25 years ago. The Japanese army began its creation in 1852. On a peace footing it now numbers 400,000, and its war strength is close to 1,000,000. Today, one Japanese in every 30 is serving as a soldier, and at a pinch, one in every 40 can be thrown into the field. China is already in advance of the Japanese of a quarter of a century ago. Her soldiers are now being trained by the best of foreign military talent. They are armed with modern weapons, and their organization is on the lines which have brought up the army of Japan.

The military system of Japan came from Germany. That of China is the same, with Japanese improvements. Let us contrast the China of the future with the Germany of the present. The Germans keep 1 per cent of their whole population under arms, and in times of war they could put 3 per cent of them into the field. Their peace army is 400,000, and their war strength more than 1,000,000. In the same ratio, China, with its 400,000,000, will keep 4,000,000 soldiers in time of peace, and will be able to muster 5,000,000 in times of war. I repeat, these are not visions. The yellow giant is already in the Philippines. He is swinging dumbbells and Indian clubs under the best of modern physical training. He is out on the drill ground, practicing the goose step and learning to shoot.

CHINA'S NEW ARMY.
I had long that last night with a high military authority who is stationed in Peking. He is a trained officer of one of the great European powers, who has been sent here to investigate what China is doing. It is his business to keep track of the military forces of the empire, to visit them in their camps and attend their maneuvers. He has just returned from a campaign between two of the armies on the Yangtze-Kiang, and is full of the changes which are going on in military matters all over this empire. He said:

"The growth of China's army is fast becoming a serious problem, and it is now being bound to trouble the world in the future. You can have no idea of the situation without going from province to province. The central government has ordered each province governor to create one or more army divisions. In addition, one has been assigned to Manchuria and another to Chinese Turkestan. The reorganization is going on after a scheme laid down by Yuan Shih Kai and others in 1905. Yuan might be called the father of the new army. His scheme started in 1905, and the empire of 400,000,000 was divided into 12 divisions of more

than 12,000 each, and it will eventually be increased to 20 divisions, or about 400,000. This number should be under arms by the end of 1911. It will be divided into two armies, one of the north and one of the south."

A CHINESE DIVISION.
"What is the character of China's new army?" I asked.

"Practically the same as that of the army of Japan. The troops have Japanese military text books, and they use the same physical exercises, the same sanitary methods and the same drill. As to the divisions, they are constituted in the same way. Each has four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery. In addition each division has a battalion of engineers and transport troops, a balloon and telegraph section, as well as a company devoted to sanitary work. It numbers all told, 12,312 men, including officers, soldiers, clerks, employees, and servants of all kinds."

"Are such divisions already organized in all of the provinces?"

"No, but they have been begun in every province and they are actually in operation in about three-fourths of them. Some provinces, such as Chihli and Szechwan, have three divisions of 24,000 men each, while others, such as Hunan, Shansi and Chekiang, have only one."

THE NEW OFFICERS.
I asked here as to the training of the troops and the military expert replied:

"The most of the drilling is done by Chinese who have been educated abroad, although a few of the viceroys and governors have Japanese or German officers in their employ. However, foreigners are used chiefly in the military schools, the actual details of organization being carried out by the Chinese themselves. This country has now many graduates of foreign military academies, and it is annually sending more and more army students abroad. There are 20 Chinese studying in such schools in France, six in Germany, two in England and two at West Point. Many are being educated in Japan, and there are several thousand graduates now in the service. The young Chinese began to go abroad for military instruction as soon as the Boxer trouble was over. The majority of them went to Japan, choosing that military country for several reasons. One was the forbearance and kindness of the Japanese troops during the rebellion, and another Japan's proximity to China. The fact that education there cost less was a great inducement, as was also the Japanese language, which is so allied to the Chinese that these people learn it more easily than any other. It is for this reason that they have adopted Japanese text books, which are now being translated into Chinese."

CHINA'S MILITARY SCHOOLS.
"Tell me something about China's military schools."

"They are now to be found in every province and in every large city. The government scheme provides for a provincial military school at the capital of each province and an academy at every one of the larger cities. The provincial schools might be called the primary

military schools and the academies the secondary or high schools. In addition there is to be a military university, or war college, at Peking."

"These schools are first class, and are run along modern lines," the expert went on. "I visited one the other day at Hankow, about 600 miles from the sea up the Yangtze river. The school there has 1,000 students and buildings have been put up to accommodate 3,000. The pupils are bright young soldiers, detailed by the regimental commanders of the forces at Hankow. They range in age from 18 to 24, and enter the school for a course of three years. They are actual soldiers who live in the barracks and who go through their regular drill, although they put in several hours every day in the school. They are the brightest young men of that army, and are being educated to become officers of the future. Those who rank highest will be given the best positions and put in command, while the others will teach in primary military schools. When the academy is started, the best of the graduates will be admitted there, and they will not be appointed as officers until they have gone through them. The present scheme contemplates four of such military academies. They will correspond to West Point and will probably be located at the chief cities of Chihli, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Szechwan."

A GREAT WAR COLLEGE AT PEKING.
"How about the military university?"

"That will be at Peking. It will be modeled on the same plan as your new war college in Washington, and will give the highest class of instruction. It will deal with military problems of all kinds and of army organization on the broadest scale. The buildings have already been constructed. They are connected with the department of war and cover several acres. The war college and the war department together have about the largest modern buildings erected since the Boxer rebellion."

"In addition to these military schools, continued the colonel, 'every one of the new public schools in all parts of the empire is drilling its students. The government requires that the boys have uniforms and that they be taught military tactics. The little eight-year-olds and ten-year-olds are put through their military evolutions on certain days of every week, and all practice athletics and physical training. In some schools this training is supervised by officers detailed from the military schools at home and abroad. In this way every Chinese schoolboy is being fitted to enter the army and a vast amount of excellent material is in process of creation."

SOLDIERS BECOMING RESPECTED.
"Has any change taken place in the opinion of the Chinese as regards the military profession?"

"Yes. A great change! Until now the soldier has belonged to the lowest class of society. The soldiers have always held four grades of respectability. At the top are the scholars who have studied or passed the examina-

tions. To this class largely belong the officials, and teachers and writers of every kind. The second highest class embrace all who have to do with tilling the soil: the farmers and gardeners. After them come the mechanics, and still further down in the scale the merchants and tradesmen, with the soldier lowest of all. Today the soldier is better paid, and the government at Peking has so elevated his standing that the army is now looked upon as a desirable profession. Many of the younger sons of the best families are being sent abroad to be trained for the service, and many are in the army and naval schools here. A military school for the sons of nobles has been established at Peking. We had six of its students at the maneuvers. They were all noble, and among them were many of the sons of the highest officials. The military training in the common schools is also raising the social standing of the soldiers, and as the army grows in size and importance, China may develop a military aristocracy such as now exists in Germany and Japan."

CHINA'S MILITARY EQUIPMENT.
"How are the soldiers armed?"

"They have modern weapons, although not always of the latest patterns. The regulations as to such things are issued at Peking, but the arms are selected and paid for by the local government, and they are bought at the lowest rates. There is undoubtedly fraud in many of the purchases, but the government sends out its inspectors to examine the army equipment, and, on the whole, the weapons are effective. Of those now in use, the most came from Germany, but many are from Japan. The Japanese guns are of the latest patterns, and of excellent make. As a rule the Mauser rifle is used. It is intended that the arms and ammunition shall eventually all be standardized."

"Does China use any American guns?"

"I think not. I have seen none in the camps I have visited. Your arms are not costly."

A BUNCH OF SMALL ARMIES.
"Are the various divisions under the control of the governors who create them?"

"Yes, but all are subordinate to Peking, and may be directed from the capital. The forces of the viceroys are becoming more and more a part of a large combination, and in time they will form one army. As it is now, they are rather a bunch of small armies than one compact homogeneous organization. This is necessitated through their being supported by the provincial governments. When the imperial revenue system has been reorganized, as it will be some day, the colonial government will decrease."

WELL-PAID SOLDIERS.
"What wages do the troops get?"

"Comparatively speaking, they are well paid. They are now receiving more than the soldiers of Europe, and in consideration of the low cost of living and the wages of the other classes of society they receive almost as much as your men at home. The American private receives about 45 cents a day,

or \$1.13 a month. The lowest private here gets 12 cents a day and a clothing allowance. Sergeants receive about \$3.75 a month, lieutenants \$5.25 and captains \$45, with an allowance for entertaining. The major of the Chinese battalion is paid 100 taels, or \$75 monthly, and he has in addition 140 taels for allowance. A colonel gets 200 taels, with 200 taels extra, and a general commanding a division has 400 taels, with an allowance of 600 taels. This gives the general 1,000 taels monthly, or about 750 American dollars. That is \$9,000 a year. It is not at all bad."

AN EFFECTIVE POLICE.
"How about the drill of the army?"

"And is it being made into an effective force?"

"The drill is excellent, and that is so in every division I have visited. The men go through their evolutions as well as any troops I have seen. As to shooting, they have not had much practice at that. Ammunition costs heavily, and so far the army has not had enough money to spend a great deal on target practice."

"Speaking of their effectiveness, while the Chinese soldiers are not as efficient men to man as the European or Japanese soldier, yet they are rapidly improving, and I see no reason why they should not become so. They have proved themselves effective in suppressing all internal disorders that have recently arisen. This means that the government has already in its hands what it has never had before, and that is a discipline for the immediate quelling of a rebellion. It also means that the government will soon be in the position to do as it pleases, and that it will be able to regulate a taxation and revenue system for the whole empire. When that time comes we shall have a new China indeed."

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS QUELLING REBELLIONS.
"There is nothing that has done so much to make the army popular as the two or three rebellions which have been put down by the new troops within the last two years. The railroads have enabled the soldiers to be quickly sent to the seat of trouble, and possible rebellions have been stamped out in their beginning. There was one such rebellion on the western borders of Shantung about a year and a half ago. The government reorganized the army commanders at Hankow, and by the Hankow-Peking railroad, an effective force was sent on the ground. It was only a year ago that a rebellion was put down in Yunnan by the former trained troops, and last November a rebellion which would have involved all China was nipped in the bud at Anking on the Yangtze. That was perhaps the most serious trouble that has faced the new China, but it was quelled by means of the telegraph and the army backed by a governor who had nerve enough to use them. Indeed, I think it safe to say that from now on China can control its own people; that the beginning of a well organized empire has been made and that it will soon be well under way."

"Since my talk with this man I have

learned more about the rebellion at Anking. It took place at the time of the deaths of the emperor and the empress dowager, and had it not been for the prompt action of the governor of Anhui it would have involved China in a civil war that might have been equal to the Taping rebellion, in which twenty millions were killed and whole provinces were ruined. It would have put China far back on its march of civilization—if, indeed, it had not resulted in the breaking up of the empire and its division among the foreign powers. This rebellion was planned by a large secret society that had sworn to drive out the Manchus as soon as the great empress dowager died. The society had persuaded two of the modern battalions to join the rebellion. They were to seize the city of Anking, and then two regiments of infantry were to join them. At the same time they thought the whole province of twelve millions would come to their support and that the revolution would be extended to all parts of the country. This rebellion actually started, but it was prevented by the energy, courage and resourcefulness of the governor of Anhui, a protégé of Yuan Shih Kai, who was at Anking at the time. He had learned of the plot and prepared for it.

HOW THE REBELLION WAS QUELLED.
Anking is a walled city, and the gates are closed at nightfall. The revolutionaries had caused fires to break out in their barracks, expecting that the fire companies of the city would be sent out to extinguish them and that they could run through the gates, thus opened, and take the town. There was a vast deal of ammunition in the armory, and this would have sufficed for the start of the rebellion. The governor had given special orders, however, that the gates be kept closed, and when the fire appeared he was obeyed. The revolutionaries rushed to the wall and tried to get in, but the governor took off his official robes, assumed command of the 400 troops inside the city and kept back the rioters. At the same time he sent telegrams up and down the river, and by morning the Chinese garrisons began to arrive. At the order of the governor they fired on the barracks of the revolutionaries and drove them to the hills. At the same time the governor opened the gates and ordered the two regiments of infantry to follow the revolutionaries and attack them. They refused, and some of their number deserted, increasing the force of the rebels to over 1,000. The next day the governor attacked this band and dispersed it. He then called up the regiments of infantry and told them that they had disobeyed orders, but that they would not be punished if they would stack their arms and make no further trouble. They did so, and having gotten possession of the arms, he discharged them from the ranks, beating President Roosevelt's exploit at Brownsville by two battalions.

In the meanwhile the troops were

Librarians of Today Must be Well Trained.

The requirements of today for the librarians of great public libraries like Chicago's, whence 2,500,000 people annually get reading matter, were illustrated by the prolonged hunt by the Chicago trustees before Henry E. Legler of Milwaukee was chosen. Time was when a librarian was not necessarily trained professionally. Now-a-days the head of a big public library must combine the qualities of a scholar, a diplomat, an executive and a literateur. The experience of Mr. Legler, who has been secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library commission for over five years, shows that varied training and accomplishments are necessary. Born in Palermo, Italy, he was educated in Switzerland and began work in a Milwaukee newspaper office as a printer. Later he was reporter and then editor, and was elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature. Now he is president of the publishing board, the executive board and the national council of the American Library association. He belongs to the American Library Institute, has been secretary of the Bibliographical Society of America, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical society, chairman of the League of Library Commissioners and a member of the American Historical association. Nevertheless, he passed the civil service examination with the highest honors of 20 candidates, and he has to his credit as the fruit of recent years of study and work several notable "Chesler-Henry de Tonty," "A Moses of the Mormons," "Leading Friends of Wisconsin History," "James Gates Percival," "Early Wisconsin Imprints," and a number of historical pamphlets. Also he has written books on library matters. The standing board of trustees—Charles Walker, Andrew J. Librarian of John Carter Library; John P. Hill, Librarian in Brooklyn; and Herbert Putnam, Librarian in Congress. The Librarian in Chicago requires no mean executive ability, for there is only the big library building which houses 600,000 volumes, but there is an outside organization of which even Chicago people are largely ignorant, for the delivery of books from 185 delivery stations, thirteen on the North side, 34 on the South side and 38 on the West side, with scattering branch reading rooms.