

SUN YAT SEN TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT CHINA

Gives It In the Form of an Address to the American People.

China Will Remain a Republic at "Whatever Cost or Sacrifice."

IN answer to the flood of misrepresentations concerning the Chinese republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the man who really founded the republic and who was its first provisional president, recently gave out an address to the American people through the columns of the New York Sun. Dr. Sun said in part:

"While officially I am not compelled to speak of Chinese affairs and can in no direct sense be a mouthpiece for the government of the republic, I feel that it is my bounden duty to speak quite fully regarding matters in which I am deeply concerned to the end that certain misunderstandings prejudicial to the interests of my country may be cleared.

"Perhaps I would not feel this justification were it not for the fact that with my own eyes I have read in American and British journals many misstatements of fact, particularly regarding my own relations with the head and heads of the Chinese government and of certain factions of my countrymen.

"The relations between President Yuan and myself are personally very cordial. It is true that we do not agree upon all matters of public policy, but our differences are those which the world expects to find among its public men.

"I believe I can safely say that upon one matter of first importance all the leaders in China are of one mind—the best good of the country. As to how this may be attained is quite another matter, but we are all striving and working for the one meritorious and noble end.

"No one thinks of a civil war in the United States simply because Mr. Taft, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt do not agree upon matters of public policy. Each of these gentlemen is certainly a true American and a patriot of a very high order. Yet there are—if my knowledge of American affairs is worthy—many great and vital issues upon which they disagree totally.

"May it not be so in China? "I have but within a few hours returned from a visit to the capital, the city which, if foreign journals are to be credited, I hardly dared visit because of the personal danger I would run. It is too bad; it is wicked, indeed, that such ideas should be published broadcast. Great injury is thus done our country and the cause for which we have so long striven. Both are given a setback in the eyes of the world.

Will Be No Civil War.

"During my visit to President Yuan I told him very frankly my ideas upon many important matters that were then to the fore. We discussed at length the six power loan, as it had been called, and the terms upon which it should be made and accepted. We also went into the matter of the relief of distress, the organization of political parties, the teaching of civil science to the people, the disposal of government mines and lands, the project of opening vast tracts of agricultural lands for settlement and other matters of import.

"At that time President Yuan gave me a very complete statement of his views on many of these questions, and while his expressed opinions were his own they embodied very largely my own views on the various topics.

"I wish to go on record once and for all as saying that in spite of the efforts, past or future, of the enemies of the Chinese republic there will be no civil war in our country. China has been credited with having been a sleeping nation for centuries, and in a certain sense—in many senses, in fact—the phrase has been correctly applied. But our enemies must not count too confidently upon China being asleep today. Her leaders are awake to the needs of her people, to the call of the twentieth century, to the hopes and ambitions of the present.

"We understand too well that there are certain men of power—not to include for the present certain nations—who would view with a greater or lesser satisfaction an internal rupture in the new republic. They would welcome as a move toward the accomplishment of their own ends and designs a civil war between the provinces of the north and the south, just as, fifty years ago, there was applause in secret (in certain quarters) over the terrible civil strife in the United States.

"Americans of today who were alive in those dark days of the great republic will remember the feelings in the hearts of the people—the bitter and painful thoughts that arose from the knowledge that foreigners were hoping and praying for the destruction of the American Union.

"Had the war been successful from the south's standpoint, and had two separate republics been established, is it not likely that perhaps half a dozen or more weak nations would have eventually been established? I believe that such would have been the result. And I further believe that with the one great nation divided politically and commercially outsiders would have stepped in sooner or later and made of

America their own. I do not believe that I am stating this too forcibly. If so, I have not read history nor studied men and nations intelligently.

"And I feel that we have just such enemies abroad as the American republic had and that at certain capitals the most welcome announcement that could be made would be that of a rebellion in China against the constituted authorities.

A Unit For the Republic.

"However, foreign ill wishers may as well understand first and last—perhaps better now—that the men who are at the forefront of Chinese affairs are a unit for the republic as established and cannot be brought, individually or in factions, to oppose the onward march of the Chinese nation. Neither flattery, fear, intrigue nor gold has power to make the leaders of the new China, nor any one of them, turn back the hopes, wishes and aspirations of our people.

"I believe I am voicing the sentiment of a united and unanimous people when I warn trouble makers, at home or abroad, that the Chinese nation, has joined the great family of republics, to remain a member thereof at whatever cost or sacrifice.

"Let not one word which I have uttered be construed as being even remotely a hint that the China of the new order is opposed to foreigners or to legitimate outside interest in the country's welfare. The very opposite is the case, for we welcome the missionaries, the men of trade and the capitalists and scientists of the other nations.

"In proof of this it may be cited that President Yuan Shih Kai has already selected three eminent foreigners to aid him in his work, one a jurist, the second a journalist, the other a college professor. Another eminent man, an American diplomat and one of China's foremost friends, is desired for a high post at the capital, and a formal request has already been made both to the United States government and to the gentleman concerned.

"Why are these men desired? Simply because they are men of wisdom, who have shown in the past that unselfishly they have the interests of China at heart.

"No man because of his nativity or creed will be barred from service under the republic. Now, above all times, my country needs the assistance of the world's best brains. But enemies to the state will not be tolerated, and upon this point the Chinese people, high and low, are a unit.

China's Need of Finances.

"Perhaps it is almost superfluous for me to say that the most pressing need of China today is her establishment upon a sound financial basis. The country is in need of a large sum in order that the wheels of government machinery may revolve without friction. Alarmists have said because the proposed loan has not been quickly negotiated that the republic was in dire danger of collapse. There is not a shadow of reason for this assertion. It is but a question of time—six or eight years perhaps—that, even without a great national loan, the affairs of the country will be upon a satisfactory financial basis.

"It must be remembered that while China has millions of very poor people (and hundreds of thousands who are constantly but a few days removed from possible starvation) there are also millions of people capable of paying taxes in amounts greater or less, and that when the new system of taxation is put into operation in all parts of the country the various governments, city, provincial and national, will be well supported.

"Now that the country is again at peace, excepting in certain remote and unimportant districts, I look for a big increase in commerce, domestic and foreign, with consequent well being in agriculture, manufacturing and the various other industries. With the people everywhere working, with peace at north, south, east and west, the country is bound to be prosperous and the government stable and substantial.

"It should be remembered also that China, in spite of her reputation for poverty and famine, is really a very rich country in natural resources. Tradition, belief and superstition through the centuries have conserved the minerals of the country, the great quarries of granite, marble and onyx and the vast forests of valuable woods in the south and southwest. Experts have made reports and have told me personally that the coal lands still untouched are of a value quite unfigurable, while the iron, copper and zinc hills are pronounced by French experts to be the most promising ever operated anywhere.

"When it is understood that all these properties, as well as over a hundred millions of acres of fertile agricultural lands are the unquestioned property of the government, it can readily be seen that, except for immediate and transient needs, the country is far from being in a state of insolvency."

OCEANS TO BE JOINED IN TWELVE MONTHS.

Plan to Have Naval Vessel Go Through Canal Oct. 15, 1913.

In just thirteen months a vessel will go from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean through the Panama canal, according to revised estimates made public by the Panama canal commission. Oct. 15, 1913, is the tentative date set for the passage of the first vessel through the canal. A naval vessel will be selected for the initial trip.

The formal opening of the canal will occur on Jan. 1, 1915, it is announced. Commercial vessels will have its unrestricted use in December, 1914.

That the canal will be completed far below the estimated cost of \$400,000,000 is reported by Colonel Goethals. It may run as low as \$375,000,000. About another \$1,000,000 will be saved in bond interest charges.

The total amount of excavation work as estimated was about 242,134,000 yards. A recent increase of more than 16,000,000 yards in the estimates was caused by big slides in the Obispo division. The amount of excavation up to Sept. 15 was 218,000,000 cubic yards, leaving approximately 24,000,000 yards still to be dug. The average rate of excavation per month is now about 2,500,000 cubic yards, and all the digging should be finished before Sept. 15, 1913.

The big dam, locks and spillways are in various stages of completion, from 75 to 80 per cent. It is estimated that the Gatun locks will require about 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete work. The concrete work of the Pedro Miguel locks is nearly 95 per cent completed and that of the Mira Flores locks over 92 per cent. The Gatun spillway will probably be finished within another month. Other engineering features show an equally advanced stage.

LONDON TO INDIA AIR RACE.

Journey of 4,800 Miles Planned Across Europe and Asia.

An aeroplane flight from England to India is now under consideration, and there is every prospect of the project taking definite shape before the end of the year. The distance along the proposed route is 4,800 miles, and it is estimated that each day's stage could be set at 400 miles, so that the great journey could be completed in twelve days, weather and other circumstances permitting.

In India the proposal is being supported by a number of native princes, including the maharajahs of Jodhpur and Bikanir, who have intimated their willingness to give prizes of 3,000 rupees (\$900) and 400 rupees (\$128) respectively. The begum of Bhopal also has offered a prize of 3,000 rupees.

The Royal Geographical society has rendered every possible assistance in the selection of a suitable route, which has been laid out as follows: London to Calais, to Brussels, to Cologne, along the Rhine to Frankfurt, to Ratisbon, along the north bank of the Danube, to Constantinople, to Kouleh (Asia Minor), to Cilicia, to Adana, to Alexandretta, to Meskene, along the Euphrates, to Bagdad, along the Tigris to Basra, across the Persian gulf to Bushire, along the coast to Karachi.

TABLETS FROM THE MAINE.

Government Will Give Out About 1,200 When They Are Cast.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has written to half a dozen sculptors in New York asking them to submit suggestions as to the design of memorial tablets to be cast from metal taken from the wreck of the battleship Maine.

All the material taken from the Maine which was suitable for relics having been disposed of, there remain several thousand pounds of metal, including large quantities of brass and bronze. It is intended to melt this up together and from the mass cast the tablets. It is estimated that there is metal enough for about 1,200 such tablets, which will probably be about eighteen or twenty inches long and ten or twelve inches wide. They will be given out to applicants in the order in which requests are received, the receivers of the tablets paying the cost of making the plates. It is believed this cost will be very small, probably less than \$5.

The tablets will have inscribed on them the chief facts in the history of the Maine and the statement that they are composed of metal from the ship.

HEARTBEATS BY WIRE.

Harvard Physicians Test a Device For Electrical Record of Pulse.

A device to enable physicians to keep in touch with a patient's pulse though he be miles away is on trial at the Harvard Medical school. A similar device has been employed in the London Medical college.

After electrical connections have been made the patient's hand is placed in a solution of warm salt water and electric currents from the hand are carried by wires to an instrument which records the heartbeats.

"It is now possible," says Dr. Percy E. Brown, X ray expert of Harvard, "for a physician to note the heartbeat of a patient who may be hundreds of miles away. In fact, he can study the heart action of a man on the other side of the world. By this electrical device can be recorded every movement of the heart and the muscles about the heart at any distance, through a system of relays similar to that used in telegraphy."

The Lightning Change Artist.



—From Providence Journal.

GHOST STORY FROM AUSTIN

Spook Appeared About a Year Before Big Dam Broke on September 30 Last.

September 30 was the first anniversary of the Austin flood, which destroyed the Potter county town and drowned many of its inhabitants," says the Clinton County Times. "It is known that the people of Austin had a scare early in the spring when the high water and pressure moved the dam a few inches from its foundation, and the residents took to the hills where they remained all night and part of the next day until the water receded. But it is not generally known that the residents had another scare shortly before this when a ghost appeared that frightened some of the people and was the talk of the town.

"While the people were on the hillside a young man came to Lock Haven to report the situation to his sister, who, with her family, were much unstrung and worried because all kinds of rumors were heard. One rumor floated had it that the dam had broken with horrible results. The young man called on the writer before returning to Austin and told about his and the other folks who were on the hill in the chilly rain expecting the big dam to break at any moment and the rushing water to carry away their houses, stores and other buildings before their eyes. Before leaving he mentioned the ghost and related a few words of the ghostly tales that were the talk of the town until the threatening condition of the dam seemingly scared away the ghost and the talk.

"In the railroad and on and off the cars were the places the ghost haunted and frightened the railroaders with its queer and spooky actions. It was a very tall man ghost, dressed in black that would appear and disappear mysteriously, and no questions asked, for those who saw it did not care to ask questions or its

business. The railroad men naturally felt uneasy or scared with a ghost riding their cars and none of them attempted to put it off when they saw it crawling between and running over the cars.

"About a year after the arrival of the ghost the huge dam broke, with the awful result that will always be remembered by those who witnessed the horrible scenes. In their great misfortune, following the flood, the Austin people who fortunately escaped with nothing valuable but their lives, forgot about a little thing like a ghost; and the ghost must have been scared out by the dam talk or lost its life in the flood.

"The gentleman who brought the tales about the apparition to Lock Haven, when the giant dressed in black was doing the ghost walk at Austin, figured prominently in the stories of the flood, as he was one of the many heroes of the disaster. He was a newspaper man, and by good luck happened to be at home when the dam broke, and sent out the first news of the catastrophe, which was well written, considering the situation and the fearful story to tell the outside world. Immediately the newspapers and magazines had their best writers and photographers on the way to Austin. The professional writers and news gatherers not told of the ghost because the survivors of the flood were stunned and for that reason failed to recall what happened before the rising of the water and breaking of the dam, with all its indescribable effects.

"Everybody who escaped death in the flood had a sad tale to tell the correspondents, but none mentioned the ghost. If they did, one of the clever fellows might have begun his story of the flood with a ghost coming to Austin, and being a spirit from the other side of life that came to warn the people of their danger and what was to follow; and that nobody cared to quiz the spook. The writer might have started his big news story truthfully. Who knows?"

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store. You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., late of Sterling, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

Mrs. Libbie Gilpin, executrix of the estate of Fletcher Gilpin, M. D., by Friend B. Gilpin, attorney. 118 North Ave., West, Cranford, N. J., Aug. 28, 1912. 70eol6.

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