

the accusation in the British newspapers that he lacked tact, Mr. Shuster declared that he had kept on the most cordial relations with the Russian and British Ministers at Teheran throughout. To criticisms of his course in presenting Persia's case through the newspapers, he said he had asked the Persians "whether they preferred their country slain in a dark alley, or that the crime should be committed in a public square," which evoked prolonged cheering. He strongly condemned the last Russo-British ultimatum which had forced Persia to pledge herself to satisfy all the claims that Russia had made in the past and might make in the future. "I am not bitter about our experience," he said in conclusion. "I would be a hypocrite did I pretend not to sympathize with the bitterness of a Mohammedan people who have so forcibly learned the lesson that the ten commandments do not apply in international politics."

[See current volume, page 83.]



Ng Poon Chew at the Chicago City Club.

At a crowded luncheon at the City Club of Chicago on the 27th, Dr. Ng Poon Chew, the editor of the Chinese daily paper published in San Francisco, lucidly explained the revolution in China: and eloquently advocated republican government there, appealing especially for American recognition of the Republic. Dr. Chew was followed in a sympathetic response by Charles R. Crane.



China.

The new Republican Senate, forerunner of a Chinese parliament, which was announced two weeks ago, was inaugurated at Nanking, the Republican capital, on the 27th. There were present forty-two Senators who appeared in the dress of the western world. President Sun Yat Sen in his speech of welcome urged unity. He said, according to the dispatch, that it was proposed by the new regime to build up, not to destroy. At the close of the President's address there was an impressive scene, the members rising in a body and giving three cheers for the Republic. The hall was handsomely decorated and a military band played popular airs familiar to the foreigners present. [See current volume, pages 62, 83.]



Mail advices in regard to the fall of Nanking into the hands of the Republicans early in December, reported on the basis of cable dispatches in *The Public* of December 8, have come to hand. The North China Daily News, published at Peking, describes the event with much reference to the part played in the capitulation by Dr. W. E. Macklin, head of the Christian hospital at Nanking, and the translator of "Progress and Poverty" into Chinese. We reproduce an article from the News, as follows:

The Fall of Nanking.

A prominent part in the capitulation was taken by Dr. Macklin, who was accompanied by the Rev. Frank Garrett and Mr. Hales. Dr. Macklin's story is full of interest.

It appears that the day before the capitulation, an Imperialist General Chu, or Chao, in command of 1,000 men, had two of his fingers damaged by a piece of shell or a bullet, and that in the afternoon Dr. Macklin operated on him and fixed him up. He told Dr. Macklin that he and his men were anxious to surrender but that they were afraid to, and that he was not going to leave his men in the lurch. Dr. Macklin told him that he was going to get some sleep but that he (Mr. Chu) had better go round and get together a few leading men for a conference which they could hold at his (Mr. Macklin's) house.

This was apparently done, and the conference decided to surrender, whereupon Mr. Macklin volunteered to go out and talk to the Revolutionaries, and his offer was eagerly accepted. He, with a party, got down to the gate (presumably the one opposite Purple Mountain—probably the Taiping Gate) about 4 a. m. and started to dig a way through (the gate had been filled up like the other). In the meantime Mr. Macklin went up into the wall with lanterns, which lanterns immediately drew shell fire, presumably from Purple Mountain. Macklin put his lamp out quick, but some of the Chinese apparently didn't know how to put the lamps out, and Mr. Macklin hurried round and did it for them. The firing continued, so they moved down off the wall and waited a bit. Just as dawn began to break they went up on the wall again at another spot and this time apparently succeeded in attracting attention not only from Revolutionaries but from quite another and undesirable quarter also.

There was at this time still an Imperialist force (estimated at 750) defending the Tartar city, and directly some Revolutionaries advanced in response to the signals of Mr. Macklin's party, this force opened fire both on the Revolutionaries who retired and on Mr. Macklin's people. Hearing the bullets whistling over their heads they once more came down. Mr. Macklin then dispatched Mr. Chu to persuade the force in the Tartar city to surrender and with assurances that he would speak with them and persuade the Revolutionaries not to commit any excesses in the way of massacres, and meanwhile devoted himself to getting a way through the gate, which was filled with loose rubble. Finally they succeeded in making a passage just big enough to get through and got to the gate and opened that just enough to get out. They then got out, and started toward the Revolutionary lines, whereupon they once again became objects of attention from all sides.

I did not gather from Mr. Macklin how this was finally stopped, but presume that Chu persuaded the force in the Tartar city that it would be better to surrender and that the Revolutionaries found out their mistake and desisted. Anyhow, that is the story of how the two sides were brought into actual touch with each other, and it seems to me that Dr. Macklin deserves great credit for his persistent efforts to that end in the face of such difficulties and very considerable danger. He still has a consid-

erable number of wounded in his hospital, which has done splendid work throughout, and is now turning his attention to the relief of distress.

Relief Schemes.

Such relief is only to be given by his organization in return for work, and I understand that this is to take the form of colonization of the large tracts of waste land inside the city, hitherto the property of Manchu pensioners who would neither work it themselves or allow it to be worked. In this work he has the candid assistance of the new officials, and he is very optimistic.

According to him (Mr. Macklin), all private property, even of Imperial officials, is being scrupulously respected and the land which is to be taken by the authorities for his scheme is only public land or the land granted to the pensioners referred to above (corruptly according to the Revolutionaries).

Whatever may be the eventual fate of these "land colonies," there is no doubt that Mr. Macklin's relief schemes are well worthy of support and he will be very glad to receive contributions of money or old clothes. It is only fair to Mr. Macklin, however, to add that he never asked the writer to draw attention to his plans—he just told me about them very enthusiastically and I was struck first by the rapidity with which he has got to work, and secondly by the great fact that there at least is a real effort not to pauperize.



Dr. Macklin had previously written under date of October 20:

I am now circulating lots of literature. It is a great time, and literature counts. . . .

Just enjoying the revolution. . . .

I enclose a card of Mr. Kung, who is in the seventieth-odd generation from Confucius (Kung Fo Yei). He is a graduate, I believe, of Yale and a student of finance. I had a long talk with him on finance and Singletax. I had a long talk the other day with Wu Tingfang. They may call me in to help them on taxation. It takes with intelligent Chinese. Now is the psychological moment for hard work. I want to get literature in the hands of the peace commissioners.



Joseph Baillie, chairman of an Industrial Committee of the Red Cross Society, wrote from the University of Nanking on December 31, in regard to Dr. Macklin's influence and status as a taxation expert:

Dr. Macklin took me with him a few days ago to see Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who since then has been elected President of the Republic of China. Dr. Macklin took twenty copies of "Progress and Poverty" (in Chinese), along with a number of other tracts on Singletax, and presented them in person to Dr. Sun. Dr. Sun thanked him heartily for the books and said that he was very glad that "Progress and Poverty" had been translated, and added that he himself had thought of translating it. After a short conversation I remarked that it was Dr. Macklin who had arranged for the giving over of Nanking to the Revolution-

ary forces. Whereupon Dr. Sun again thanked Dr. Macklin. Later in the conversation he told Dr. Macklin that when he came to Nanking he would be glad to confer with him on this subject again. Dr. Macklin has also interviewed Wu Tingfang, who, though not so out and out for the Singletax as Dr. Sun, still is favorably impressed. But Sun is the more important man, and Dr. Macklin has his ear. I may say that Dr. Macklin is the Singletax man in China. He is known from Peking to Canton, and from Shanghai to Tibet; and everyone that knows him, knows him as an advocate of the Singletax. I am one of his converts away back in 1896.

NEWS NOTES

—Speaker Clark announced his Presidential candidacy on the 27th.

—Edward F. Dunne began his campaign for Governor of Illinois on the 27th at a meeting in Chicago, at which Judge Wm. E. Dever presided. [See current volume, pages 60, 75.]

—Questions arising from Italy's seizure of French vessels on charge of carrying contraband supplies and aid to the Turks are to be referred to The Hague courts. [See current volume, page 85.]

—Paraguay, suffering from revolution, has committed or permitted attacks on Argentine shipping in Paraguayan waters, and Argentina threatens war. [See volume xiv, page 1000; current volume, page 63.]

—An unfavorable report upon the woman suffrage amendment pending before the legislature of Virginia, already reported upon adversely by the committee of the lower house was reported upon adversely by the Senate committee on the 29th. [See current volume, page 85.]

—By a vote of 460 to 307 the Modern Woodmen of America, with a membership of 1,270,608, decided at their convention at Chicago on the 27th, to increase their rates for fraternal insurance by about 45 per cent; ranging, for instance, from 75 cents per \$1,000 per month at 18 years of age to \$2 at 45.

—Representatives from twenty-two States attended the opening session of the eighth annual conference on child labor at Louisville on the 25th. By unanimous vote they adopted resolutions urging the passage of the Borah bill, now before the United States Senate, providing for a national children's bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

—The loss of the Women's Trade Union League, by fire, of a library of 700 volumes, was partly made up on the 27th by a book shower at the rooms of the Woman's City Club. "There were books of all shapes, sizes and colors," says the Record-Herald report, "but one class of book was not to be found there, and that was the paper-back with which working girls are supposed by the unknowing to enjoy themselves." [See current volume, page 85.]

—Pursuant to resolutions of the fourteenth convention of the Texas Federation of Labor, the officers of that body have called a State conference of "all friends of the people's rule through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall," to be held at