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THEODORE W. NOYES.....Editor

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Dix and the Senatorship.

Dix should suppress all suggestion that he accept the New York senatorship and the controversy. He is mistaken, Sheehan is impossible, and there is necessary; that the Sheehan will hear to the selection of name has been used in detriment.

...ble existed over the ...on was urged to ...assured that he ...t factions and ...refused, de... governor ...he would ...t office. ...to go ...na...

sia, having submitted for thirty years to China's neglect of a treaty granting certain rights and concessions, now, ignoring the great changes that have taken place in China meanwhile, changes affecting relations of that empire with the rest of the world, step forward at the eleventh hour and insist upon a full compliance under penalty of military occupation and virtual conquest? Has not every nation that has in the meantime acquired privileges and rights from China and given guarantees to that nation, a right which equals, if it does not transcend, that of Russia under a virtually obsolete agreement which it has permitted in effect to lapse?

The United States stands definitely committed to the policy of the open door in China. It has drawn no boundary around the region embraced by this principle. It is as much concerned in the closing of the door in Mongolia as in Manchuria. It regards with grave suspicion the tendency of Russia to press in from the north and west, steadily narrowing China's freedom of action and forever seeking to establish commercial and military authority to the exclusion of other powers. It is announced at the State Department that not sufficient information has yet been received concerning the sudden demand made by Russia upon China to warrant the formulation of a protest. It is to be expected, however, that in waiting for particulars it will not allow an opportunity to pass to make perfectly plain its insistence that the integrity of the Chinese empire shall be preserved and that the open door shall be maintained in all parts of that realm.

The Montauk Point Terminal.

In one respect at least the people who are charged with the responsibility of providing transportation and business facilities in and around New York are fortunate. One of the greatest drawbacks of metropolitan existence heretofore has been the disposition to let arrears of necessities accumulate, with the result that today the travel lines in all directions are overloaded, being at least five years and in some respects ten years behind the times. But in one direction the men of affairs are looking well ahead in good season. Despite its abundance of water front New York is a crowded port. The concentration of lines from all over the world at this point has put a tremendous strain upon its docking facilities, and, to add to the difficulties, steamship builders have of late years been engaged in a sharp rivalry in the expansion of their units. Transatlantic liners have grown from 500 to nearly 900 feet in length and from 12,000 tons to 40,000 tons in displacement. Piers have been extended to accommodate these growing vessels, and applications are even now on file with the War Department for a further lengthening of the docks to permit the loading and unloading of the leviathans. It is questionable whether the department will grant the request of the shipping interests. Meanwhile provision has been made for the development of a transatlantic port at the eastern end of Long Island, with a special view to relieving the congestion in New York harbor. This is an old project, fathered by the late Austin Corbin, for many years president of the Long Island railroad, who had a vision of linking New York and England with a four-day service, establishing termini at Montauk Point and Milford Haven. He died before any appreciable advance was made in this direction, but the feasibility and advantage of his scheme were generally recognized by shippers and transportation officials. Extensive improvements are projected on the road which he once headed, and the belief that eventually, perhaps ...years, a great part of the ship... accommodated in New York ...red for at Fort Pond Bay, Mon... There is practically no limit ...e pier lengths there, so that ...e liner of the future may ...eed feet long it can be ... The docking of a ves... ...tinue would permit the ... in New York city ... present, and with ...ilities for through ... train for a... ...ation. With ...liners and ...evel steam... ...t closer ... could

THE CENSORSHIP IN CHINA

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.
Written for The Star and the Chicago Record-Herald.

The ancient custom in China of having an official board of censors, as inspectors and critics over

Watchful Editors.

the other officers of the government, received a severe jolt about a year ago which has deprived it of a considerable degree of the confidence and reverence in which it has always been held; but the multiplication of newspapers is so rapid that censors will not be needed much longer. Instead of a board of venerable mandarins sitting in judgment upon the conduct of the grand council, the viceroys and various other functionaries throughout the empire, there are already a thousand argus-eyed editors on the lookout for dishonesty and delinquencies in the administration of the government. The censorship system is known to have existed during the Chou dynasty, which governed China from 1122 to 255 B. C. In the succeeding Chin dynasty, which lasted only forty-eight years, the censors took upon themselves the powers they have since exercised in order to prevent the sacrilegious practices of Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang, who called himself "The Innovator," and tried to abolish the study of the classics and repudiate the teachings of Confucius. But he did not last long, and his successor of the Han dynasty confirmed the authority of the censors and in the year 140 B. C. organized the board as it exists at present and has existed for 2,000 years.

The personnel of the censorship is two presidents (one Chinese and one Manchu), four vice presidents (two representatives of each race), twenty-four supervisors, four to each of the six departments of the government at Peking and fifty-six traveling inspectors, distributed over the empire, which for convenience is divided into fifteen circuits. Under the Ming dynasty, the "Eyes and Ears of the Emperor," as they were called, used to travel about constantly inspecting the condition of affairs and inquiring into the private and public conduct of the various officials from the viceroy down.

* * *

Under the Manchus, the present dynasty, the censors have had fixed stations, but have visited the various parts of the empire at intervals and as occasion required. Less

Censor Humbled.

and less respect, however, has been paid to their reports and recommendations until now their sacred prerogatives have been invaded and one of their number who had the audacity to criticise the conduct and question the motives of the prime minister, has been cashiered from office, degraded from his honors and sent to his home a ruined man.

The object of the censorship was to supply the Emperor of China with knowledge of the administration of the government by his subordinates and of the

Unofficial Reports.

conditions in his empire supposed to be absolutely sacred, and their contents were never revealed except when by command of the emperor. They were required in carrying out their recommendations. The inspectors are supposed to have absolutely free access to documents and even had authority to criticise the doings of the emperor himself, although such criticisms were reserved alone for his benefit and were never published. In many other Chinese institutions, in the light of practical common sense the

Corruption Tolerated.

corruption seems to be admired in the abstract more than in practice. It has grown to be a custom for officials to accept presents from those who have business with them, and even to demand them. For centuries it has been tainted with bribery and bribery, although officially speaking, it has been independently regulated by the behavior of the emperor and in providing the emperor with correct information concerning the character and conduct of their subordinates.

* * *

The censorship is a powerful one, as the scrawler used the censorship and evidently had great power and confidence in

Censorship Abused.

its use when he undertook to write a memorial on the introduction of modern learning and methods of government. Infallibility of observers of the ancient rules of the four ... from offen... Ching, ...ment. ...ertie...

* * *

...heedingly bitter in denunciation of ...ing every act of the ...government favoring ...foreigners. ...There are plenty of ...istic in their senti... ...ntiments, but ...are usually edited ...obtained a superior... ...ld have publish... ...e Bohemians ...imply the latitude ...ion in the im... ...ficial ac...

...papers ...literary ...upon ...the ...

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...THE AUTO SHOW.

...to show, reviewing its na... ...of fur, and talked of ...bouts and bodies un... ...er, it seemed, upon ...ition sparks and ...ring with

...EXTRA SESSION TALK.

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

Interest in the secession question at this time fifty years ago centered in the peace conference in session at Washington and in the Southern Confederacy convention at Montgomery, Ala. News from the latter was printed daily, foreshadowing clearly the inevitability of conflict between the sections. In The Star of February 11, 1861, is the following dispatch from Montgomery under date of two days previous:

Davis' Election.

"The convention has unanimously elected Hon. Jeff Davis president and Hon. A. H. Stephens vice president. A resolution was adopted by the convention appointing a committee consisting of one from Alabama deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery can be secured for the use of the several executive departments of the Confederacy under the provisional government. An ordinance was passed continuing in force until repealed or altered by Congress all laws of the United States in force or use up to the 1st of November last, when so represented, so far as ...ded to the provisional government. It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States. A resolution was also adopted instructing the committee on finances to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue to support the government. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy."

* * *

The peace conference in Washington was progressing slowly behind closed doors. In The Star of Feb-

Seeking Peace.

ruary 12, 1861, appears the following paragraph summarizing the situation:

"Yesterday's session of this body was very brief, its committee of one ... not having come ... something ... to ... ous propositions of settlement, not being ready to report. The committee was in session until nearly 9 o'clock last night. It is understood that a majority of the committee favor the plan introduced by Mr. Guthrie, which is a combination of features of the border-state and Crittenden plan. We are satisfied that if they report that platform it can pass the convention by a handsome vote; and have every reason to hope that its final adoption, or that something similar to it, will be by a decided majority of both sections. There is great unanimity among the commissioners who represent the states immediately interested. Those who, among these from the border non-slaveholding and slave-holding states, the impracticables being almost exclusively commissioners from New England, the far northwest and New York. This morning it seemed to be understood that the committee would not make its report ... til tomorrow."

* * *

Interest in the movements of President-elect Lincoln was keen. He left his home at Springfield, Ill., on the 11th of February,

Lincoln's Departure.

for Washington. The Star of February 12 appears the following news dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the previous day:

"Mr. Lincoln left home at 7:30 this morning accompanied by a number of friends to the depot, where nearly 1,000 citizens had collected. After he had shaken hands with a number of friends he spoke as follows:

"My friends: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the Divine aid which sustained him and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance and support, and I hope you, my friends, will pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain. Again, and for the last time, I bid you all an affectionate farewell."

(Loud applause and cries of "We will pray for you").

During the speech Mr. Lincoln became much emotion and for a moment appeared unable to proceed. The train left at precisely half-past 8 o'clock."

* * *

For some time prior to the inauguration of President Lincoln reports were in circulation here that a conspiracy existed to pre-

Conspiracy Rumors.

vent his taking the oath of office. A select committee was appointed by the House to investigate such rumors and in The Star of February 15, 1861, is a news article summarizing its report, as presented by Representative Howard of Michigan. After noting the situation in general the report proceeds:

"Certain organizations in this District and in Maryland that prior to the election seem to have been only political clubs have since assumed the character of military organizations, are now engaged in drilling and expect to provide themselves with arms, some from the state authorities and other from private subscriptions. As far as the committee have been able to learn of their purposes, while they sympathized strongly with secession, there is no proof that they intend to attack either the Capitol or the District, unless the surrender should be demanded by a state to which they profess a high degree of allegiance. Some of the companies in Baltimore protest to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the state of Maryland. The committee have failed to discover any satisfactory evidence that they have any purposes whatever, as a mere mob, without the sanction of the authorities, to attack the Capitol or any other public property in this District or to assail the District. The committee are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here, or elsewhere, hostile to the ...ment, that has for its object upon ...responsibility, an attack upon ...itol or any of the public property ...interruption of any of the ... of the government."

* * *

The revolt in the Yemen just now is of a far more serious nature than that which five years ago de-

Serious Revolt.

fied with a certain amount of success the Turkish government under Abdul Hamid. The revolt indeed extends to all Arabia and it is reported as gaining in Syria and Mesopotamia. The dispatches announce that the Imam Mahmoud Yahia and Cheikh Said Idriss possess already 80,000 or 100,000 combatants equipped with modern rifles which the contraband guards of the Turkish government have not been able to intercept.

The Ikdam of Constantinople learns that the supplementary reserves of the second, third and fourth army corps have been called in because of the critical situation in Yemen and an additional expeditionary corps is being established. A telegram from Saloniki reports an attack by the Arabs between Eppa and Hodeida, in which the Arabs took many prisoners, inflicting a loss of fifty killed upon the Turks, but leaving 200 dead and wounded on the field.

It must be assumed in the absence of any direct intelligence that the Arab attack above mentioned is made against reserve columns of Turks, which have been sent from Hodeida to the relief of the garrison of Yemen, which previous dispatches reported as invested by the troops of the insurgent leaders.

The Temps contains a dispatch which declares that the garrison at Sanaa, although invested, is furnished with eight months' stores. The government had lost no time, but embarked thirty-one battalions of infantry and eight batteries of artillery.

The London Times of February 1 publishes an official communication from the ministry of the interior concerning the rumors in which it is asserted that Mohammed Said Essen Ali el Idrisk of Asseyr and Mahmon Yahia are again stirring up the Arabs. The former had been declared Independence and appointed governors and chiefs in the place of the Turkish functionaries, who had fled to the coast or to Ibha, the capital and military headquarters of the Kaimak of Asser. The Djehad, or holy war, has been proclaimed.

* * *

It is further stated in Constantinople that Ismail Hakki Bey Badan Zade, deputy from Bagdad, in the Turkish chamber declared that, notwithstanding the denial of

State of Anarchy.

official journals, anarchy prevails along the Tigre and the Euphrates, and that from boys ten years of age to men of seventy the people are carrying guns. Just what for the note is not permitted by the censor to say, but we may readily imagine that it bodes evil, and at least indicates disorder.

It is justice to the Young Turk government to say that it is more sinned against than sinning. The intentions of that government, in contradistinction to the government of Abdul Hamid, are good, but in common with other governments, even occidental, they defer until the morrow that which they should do today. Thus the oriental is oftentimes charged with malevolence when on the contrary his intentions are the very best. But his sin is that of omission. We are we not informed by the familiar quotation that "the road to the devil is paved with good intentions?"

Since the new regime at Constantinople the policy in the Yemen has leaned to conciliation and concession. As early as a year ago the minister of the interior said:

"We cannot admit that the authority of Mehmed V may be for a moment placed in check, but his authority will be benevolent and just."

For the sin of omission, of which the Young Turks are guilty, is confessed in the Journal de Turquie, which, Vol. XXXIX, No. 1, p. 3, publishes a statement of the plan proposed to the chamber by Hussim Hilmi Pacha, who was then grand vizier. Hilmi Pacha had passed seven years of his official life as governor of Yemen, and thus possessed a thorough knowledge of the country and of the people whose commercial capacity and energy he admired. Hilmi Pacha had proposed in 1909 the following, which is cited because it must ultimately form the basis of the reconstitution of Arabia with the porte. It proposed:

First, the division of the Yemen into the provinces—the Djebel, or mountain districts; the Tehama, or coastal plain.

Second, the appointment of Imam Yahia as the vali or sultan of the Djebel district, with power to appoint civil and military functionaries, and to retain and expend such a proportion of the local revenue as might be necessary for the administration of his province.

Third, the withdrawal of the greater part of the garrison from Sanaa, which would become the center of the imam's province.

* * *

The chamber discussed the project and objected that the natural subdivisions of the vilayet were these—the Djebel, the Tehama and the Assyr. Subsequently, when Talaat Bey succeeded, he opposed Hussein Pacha's plan, and, parliament supporting Talaat, the project failed.

Project Failed.

Such was young Turkey's positive sin of omission. In December, 1909, both Imam Yahia and Sheikh Idriss were entirely disposed to treat amicably with the government of the Young Turks.

Under Abul Hamid, whose reign is accursed by the Arabs of Arabia, abuses were the rule, not the exception. These are exposed in detail in a book by Mejlung entitled "The Powers in the Present Crisis of the Arab Revolt." The author writes: "Long time oppressed and in appearance asleep, they have awakened and demand independence." He is of the opinion that Arabia aspires to autonomy and to shake definitively the Turkish yoke. Arabia possessed many tribes or well armed Arabs in Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Hedjar and the Yemen, which were ready to follow the banners of the Imam Yahia.

The author relates some of the incidents of the former Turkish campaigns for the conquest of the Yemen. Mahmud Schefket Pacha failed in his first campaign and lost in one year (1904) over 50,000 men. In the Hedjar the tribes recognized no authority. In central Arabia the Emir Ibn Essoud expelled the allied emirs of the Turks and defeated the Turkish commander on the plains of Mesopotamia. In that country the Montefichs, a powerful Arab agglomeration numbering 30,000 combatants, attacked and defeated the Turkish troops in Syria and Palestine, refused to pay their taxes. And, finally, the soldiers of Damascus and Bagdad refused to march against their Arab brothers. And in this regard it should be remarked that the troops chosen for the service were at least one-half Arabs. Arabs, it should be added, were selected because they could better resist the terrible conditions of the climate. On the other hand, the Circassians, Albanians and Kurds, the most faithful and devoted soldiers of the empire, deserted the standard in mass rather than go to the Yemen, where their comrades had died by thousands of maladies and privations.

The author has perhaps in his enthusiasm for his subject forced the true note of the case and represented Arabia as electrified and as having risen as one soul to strike a blow for liberty, equality and independence.

The author's book gives the impression of having been largely inspired by extravagant reports of irresponsible parties wholly unfamiliar with the country or people.

One writer holds that the revolt in the Yemen in 1904 was chiefly due to the schisms in the Moslem faith, schisms which incited armed hostilities in 1895 under Cheikh Abdul Wahhab, against whose partisans in upper Egypt, as in Arabia, Mohammed Ali, as the pacha of Egypt, made war from 1815 to 1818. Wahhabism indeed a hundred years ago was a cause of strife, but it is somewhat strained to write Wahabites as "Moslem Puritans" now. Arabia is slow to change, but time and perpetual conflict have worn down the asperities of old issues. The struggle for life counts for more now than the struggles of the past; Sunnite, Chiite and Wahabite have agreed to disagree.

The truth is, Arabia is a vast and complex country of tribes, in which religious divisions partake more of the nature of politics than of religion. Even the first caliphs, the first four resided in the holy cities of Medina and Mecca and suppose Wahabism. Since 1815 the struggle has gone on between the porte, who aspired to take all Arabia, and the cheriffat, which still hoped to maintain its power and save the independence of Arabia. The Young Turks, in order to avoid conflict in the interior, established themselves on the coast, and at Yambo, the port of Medina; at Djeddah, the port of Mecca; at Hodeida, the port of Sanaa, and finally at Mocha and Cheikh Said, the ports of the Hadramant.

* * *

In 1835 the Hedjar was in revolt, but an opportune change in the cherif and an adroit application of the theory of "divide in order to reign" enabled the porte to install Ibu-Aoun as its agent at Mecca.

Porte's Device.

From 1839 the Turkish valis or Hedjar commenced a series of intrigues which ended in the establishment in 1872 of Turkish valis in Assyr, in Yemen and Nejh Taif.

Until the insurrection of 1904 the invasion and occupation of Arabia by the Turks has been effected by the gradual occupation, even though defeated in the field, of the five principal cities, Yambo, Djeddah, Medina, Sanaa and Taif (and subsequently Hodeida and Moka.) In each of these Turkey maintained strong garrisons. It should be said, however, that the occupation of Arabia was barren of results. The authority of the vali did not extend beyond the fortified cities. The tribes were quite independent of their ancient conquerors, so-called because the Arabs refused to admit the authority of the Ottoman tribunals, refused to be conscripted, refused to pay taxes, but on the contrary obliged the Turkish government to pay tribute and to escort the sultan's caravans traversed their respective territorial limits.

A word as to the relations of certain powers with this kaleidoscopic government of Arabia will be in place here. The Young Turks has established a vali at Djeddah and undertook the invasion of the Hedjar, England, France and Russia, who had Mussulman subjects to protect, established consulates at Djeddah. These consulates often, according to the policies dictated by their governments, intrigued with the cheif or with the Turks. This interference culminated in the horrible massacres of Christians in 1858, and again in 1895.

This brief retrospective is necessary to appreciate properly the present situation. It is evident that the present movement is scarcely religious at all, but rather the culmination of a protest on the part of the Arab tribes, which, heretofore, ended in the revolts which are numberless. The Arabs are born Freemen and will not suffer enslavement, and only their divisions and tribal feuds have permitted the stranger to occupy their territory. To dignify and confound this spirit of racial independence with the nationalism of the Indian, the Persian or the Egyptian is simply misleading and illusory.

* * *

The Young Turk government has been unfortunate in that it did not promptly apply the remedy which Hussein Hilmi Pacha proposed for the pacification of Arbia in 1909. Arabia was suffering from the evils of the Hamidian rule. The emirs of that country were in a conciliatory and receptive mood. The advent of young Turkey created in Arabia as elsewhere great hopes. The Arab would get rid forever of the corrupt officials, who plucked them whenever it was possible, and occupied in their country posts of emolument and trust which belonged of right to the native and not to the foreigner.

Neglected Remedy.

The Young Turks recognized the justice of these demands which they more than all others appreciated, because like the Arabs they had suffered from the same tyranny of Abdul Hamid. The Young Turks promised reforms, Arab schools, Arab functionaries and Arab taxes. Alas! These new masters delayed, under the fatal influence of the Arab procrastination "bokra," the eternal and everlasting tomorrow, which came not. Left with their Turkish schools, Turkish functionaries and Turkish taxes, the Arabs revolted, and the opportunity which Hussein Hilmi Pacha presented to parliament was insanely rejected. In place of this wise and moderate policy there has been forcibly accepted by their Moslem brothers, heavy columns of Moslem troops are marching toward a country the subjection of which, even if it were possible, would be fruitless and never perpetuate a wrong and never remedy the evils of which Arabia justly complains.

It is said that it is never too late to mend, even in politics—a mend being better than a break. The Young Turk government should make haste to send Hussein Hilmi Pacha back to the country and people who admire him, with plenary powers to treat with Imam Yahia in accordance with the plan he had already proposed to parliament. Hussein Pacha should be sent quickly. He has a great part to play in history in uniting the incongruous tribes of Arabia into one body, a nation composed of all the Arab states under the protectorate of the liberal government of Mehmed V.

CH. CHAILLÉ-LONG.

THE HOBBY SKIRT