



The Call to Arms!
—Cassel, N. Y. World.



Here's the new teacher ringing the bell.
—N. Y. Herald.



Devilry in two hemispheres: Bill, the Kultur chief.
—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

WHAT'S WHAT THE WORLD OVER

New Phases of the World's Thinking Recorded in Current Events

Sir Edward Grey Plays Bad Poker What Yuan Did for China Aggravating the Negro Problem
T. R. Writes His Views Viscount Bryce on, After the War The Real Use of the Zepp

YUAN SHI-KAI'S WORK

*Dead "Emperor" Fought Hard
Against Disaster*

THE death of Emperor Yuan Shi-Kai passes almost unnoticed and yet, according to Frederick Moore, writing in *The World's Work*, on "China's Empire Lost," he was the man who stood between China and the demands of the Japanese. Though the article was written before Yuan's death it is of double interest since that event. We reproduce important parts of the article:

Within the last five years, Moore says, Mongolia and Tibet have passed from under Chinese control; Chinese Turkestan, because of its geographical position, has been cut off from direct communication with Peking; and Manchuria has gone through another stage in the process of passing over to the Japanese and the Russians. These are not all the political changes that have taken place detrimental to China's sovereignty, but they are enough. The great dependencies of China, vaster in extent of territory than all her provinces, have passed away; and, moreover, the independence of China proper is being assailed and is already seriously impaired.

It is an intensely interesting story.

A little more than a year ago, five or six hundred Japanese troops under orders from their Government proceeded by rail, despite the protests of the Chinese authorities, to the city of Tsinanfu, a strategic central point on the north-and-south railroad that connects the capital, Peking, and the principal shipping port, Shanghai. Japanese troops (about five hundred) were already established in barracks at Hankow, in the heart of China. This latter contingent had control of the other of the two railroads that connect Peking with the Yangtze River. And Japanese troops still occupy these two cities. It is, geographically, as if St. Louis and Chicago were occupied by foreign soldiers.

In Wuchang, across the river from Hankow, and in and around Tsinanfu, large permanent Chinese armies have been maintained. At times there have been a hundred thousand Chinese soldiers at Wuchang and probably forty thousand near Tsinanfu. Yet the Chinese Government restrains its troops, petitions the Japanese in vain to withdraw, and has sought to persuade Great Britain and America to induce the Japanese to depart.

In the summer of 1911, the Manchu Government seemed as secure as it had been for a score of years. It was a feeble government, as every one knew, but there was no immediate pressure from without and no serious disorders within. Huge parliament buildings were being erected, a constitution had been promised, railroads were being constructed, though slowly, and the Government's credit was so good that

loans of millions could always be obtained from France, Great Britain, and Germany. And the United States, through the so-called "American Group" of bankers, was endeavouring to get into China on the same basis as other lending nations.

The programme inspiring the American and British Governments in particular was the maintenance of the independence of China and the "Open Door." Accordingly, in the matter of loans and franchises, compromise and an understanding was sought with other nations so that a repetition of the Battle of Concessions which brought China to the verge of partition in the nineties should not again take place. The Quintuple Group of British, French, Russian, German, and Japanese bankers, supported by their governments, was the result reached prior to the European War. The American Group of bankers, who had entered the international group supported by the Republican Administration, withdrew when the Democrats came into office, because President Wilson condemned the scheme as restrictive to fair competition and tending to the financial control of China.

On October 10, 1911, suddenly the revolution broke

out in the south. It was a feeble revolt, with little more than the strength of public opinion behind it. Inefficient and spiritless though the Government's army was, it could have defeated the rebels; but the Manchus themselves had not character enough to give the soldiers orders to fight. They became terrified, sought to negotiate and compromise, sent their wealth into foreign banks for safety, offered concession after concession to their adversaries, and finally called upon Yuan Shi-kai—a Chinese of exceptional character, being a man of action—to come to Peking and administrate for them.

A POOR POKER PLAYER

*Sir Edward Grey Lost Game to
Levantine Diplomats*

THERE is no one in our public life whose fame has passed through more phases than Sir Edward Grey's, according to a writer in *The World's Work* for May. If one drew a chart of his record as Foreign Secretary, it would be a chart of high points and deep depressions. He is first remembered as the slim, good-looking young Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the Gladstone Government of the early nineties.

To repeat the old fable, he is lazy.

No one says that Sir Edward Grey neglects his duties, or ever did neglect them. His laziness consists in a disinclination to engage in the competitive ambitions and pleasures and excitements of public life.

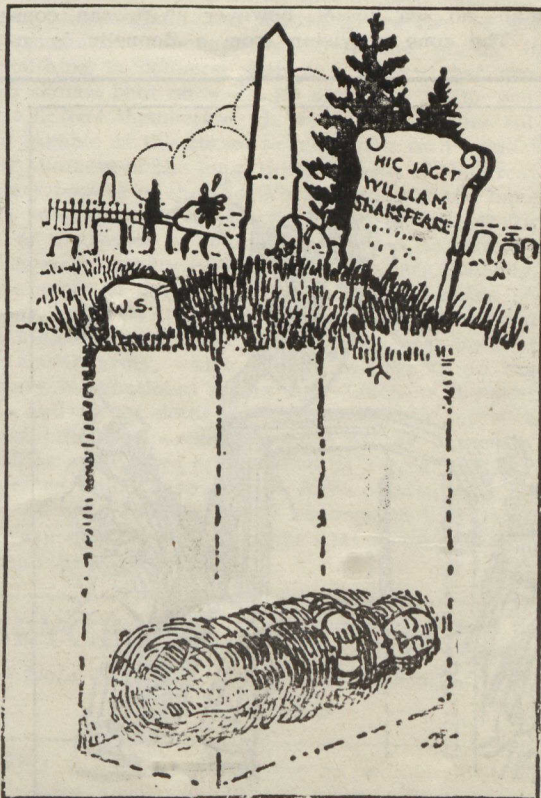
Too indolent to take his recreation in the more sensational forms, among the shining stars of society, he retires to his fishing in the north and spends days in his woods watching the habits of birds. That is the whole of what is true in the charge of laziness.

Those to whom the character of the Foreign Secretary is a matter of life and death, were confronted with a problem of unknown magnitude when the Liberals returned to power and Sir Edward took up the direction of our foreign affairs.

Gradually it developed that Sir Edward was faithfully carrying on the Lansdowne tradition. The Japanese Alliance, questioned in many quarters, received from him a firm and unvarying support.

He went so far in favouring the new Entente with Russia that many of his own party assailed him for too frequent surrenders where the British and Russian spheres of influence clashed in Persia. He it was who directed several of those State visits on which King Edward so admirably acted as a representative of his Government, that that able, but strictly constitutional sovereign has been ever since widely credited with an interference in foreign policy of which he would never have dreamed.

The historical documents which have been pub-



Turning in His Grave: How the "Humbugs" affect the departed bard whose burial-place hasn't seemed to impress the cartoonist.

—The Outlaw (New York).