

The Pulse of China

It has been said that Canton is the pulse of China, but it is still truer to say that Canton is the brain of China...

It has been in Canton where the revolution has been nourished and fostered for many years. The actual overturning of the city, however, like the precipitation of the revolution...

Two hundred men came up from Hongkong on November 8, and on the 9th took charge of the different government offices from which the officials had fled. Since that date there have been several presidents or co-presidents...

The government is a dictatorship, as revolutionary governments generally are until a settled government is established, and the army is unruly. Most of the generals are robber chieftains who were invited to come to the city by the revolutionary party...

The Provincial Assembly, since the fire which destroyed their beautiful hall, has been meeting in the new theatre near the east end of the riverfront. The work of the Assembly is to a great extent advisory, as power has not yet been vested in them. It is composed of representative revolutionists from the different districts...

The army at present in Canton has been variously estimated at from 60,000 to 130,000. The lower figure is probably the more accurate. Yet the temples and government compounds are all full of soldiers. The barracks outside the east gate are crowded. One can seldom walk far through the streets without meeting a company of soldiers or a band of the 'Dare-to-Die' brigade...

The great need of the new government has been money. Immediately after the city turned revolutionary, taxes of every description were abolished. No money was in the treasury, and many thousands of men to be supported. The officials gave their services two months free of charge. A great wave of enthusiasm spread over Cantonese everywhere in the world...

The government schools have all closed and will not open this year unless conditions change remarkably. Many private schools are also similarly affected. As soon as some settled form of government is established, taxes may be again adjusted.

The whole province is in a state of anarchy. Robberies are occurring continuously in all sections of the country, and food is becoming dearer as transportation of supplies has been rendered unsafe.

The long train of abuses, oppression and injustice has been until now heard of but little. The people have, however, risen, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen's 'Declaration of Independence' will be placed by China's sons alongside a similar statement so revered by the American citizen.

The newspaper, which originated in China, has only during the last few years begun to play its part in educating the man in the street. No greater example of the influence of the daily press can be cited than has been shown in the present-day journalism of China. Hongkong newspapers have not been censored and their terrific philippics against the Manchu Government have borne abundant fruit...

The students and teachers have been leaders from the beginning. As soon as any work could be done the students volunteered to do it. They have enlisted a regiment of troops to serve without pay. They have organized associations for securing contributions of money and for instructing the people in the principles of the republic. Never once has Canton province hesitated between a monarchy and a republic. Many of the teachers are now district magistrates, members of the Assembly, or hold office under the central Government. Christian school teachers and Christian preachers are now represented in several of the principal offices of the Government.

Despite the efforts of the Christian missionaries to keep their constituents from bringing the Gospel into disrespect by their too evident sympathy with the revolutionary movement, the prominent place which the latter have in the new order shows how permeated these men have been with the heaven of freedom. It must be remembered that there are probably not more than six thousand Christians in the million of Canton's population. Many of the new officials are Christians, and more are friendly to the doctrine. In fact, the important position in the councils of the province of so small a body has begun to create jealousy in quarters unfriendly to this belief.

The outlook is fraught with grave dangers. The lack of money, the anarchy in the country-districts, the idea that liberty means license, the ignorance of the principles of government, the factions and feuds, and the carelessness of foreigners traveling in the affected areas, combined with the inexperience of the new administration and lack of control over the soldiers, make the most sanguine fear for the future. The Chinese, however, are inherently peace-loving. This revolution is the greatest the world has ever seen and involves greater changes. China has awakened.

Germany Checks Heretical Pastors

There is a prevalent opinion that, inasmuch as in the last half century there has issued from the German press a torrent of theological opinion and Biblical criticism of a more or less speculative character, any sort of preaching is tolerated as well in the pulpits as the chairs of the Fatherland. No opinion could be more mistaken in the present day at least. What has recently taken place in Prussia among the Lutheran subjects of the Kaiser upon some question of orthodoxy would be enough to make the ears tingle of those, if such there be, in Canada who are not content to keep, in their teaching and preaching, within the prescribed limits of a definite creed. There must be such persons, for our correspondents constantly reiterate the assertion.

A New Ecclesiastical Law

It is, of course, generally known that Lutheranism is the established religion of Prussia, but it is not generally known that in 1910 a new law enabling the authorities of the Prussian Church to deal with cases of heretical teaching in its ministry received the sanction of the Emperor as King of Prussia. This new law is described by those who have seen its provisions and operations as undoubtedly the most effective instrument of theological discipline and control in any Protestant Church. A writer in the Contemporary Review furnishes some interesting particulars as to the machinery of this new court for dealing with alleged cases of heresy, and, incidentally, he gives some proofs that the new law is by no means a dead letter.

Its Machinery

The local ecclesiastical authority is first to attempt to settle the matter by more personal intervention and persuasion. If these are unavailing the charges and complaints are to be

FIND A NEW SERUM

A remarkable discovery that is expected to rapidly cut down the high mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis and other ailments that cause excessive hemorrhages has been made by physicians at Bellevue Hospital. After months of experimental work they have produced a serum which they declare will prevent the occurrence, or almost immediately stop hemorrhages.

During the last few weeks the new remedy has been used with almost invariable success on patients at Bellevue. Most of those treated were tubercular victims. It was also used on several cases of internal hemorrhages and on a boy who had bled for a week after two of his teeth were extracted.

The research work that led to the discovery was based on the theory that hemorrhages are caused by the condition of the blood itself. When one or more of the constituent parts of the blood is lacking, or when certain constituents are present to an abnormal percentage, the blood breaks down the capillaries and hemorrhages follows. The task which the physicians set for themselves was to find and supply the missing blood constituents.

They decided to get the blood materials from fourteen horses that were supplanted in the ambulance service by motor vehicles. A pint of blood was taken from each of the animals and treated, creating a colorless fluid. This fluid constitutes the serum and supplies

FOR ONE OF THE SHEE

I know you for one of the shee people who dwell in the runes of the south; I know your features were woven by their secret magic loom, They have taken a red ripe strawberry and moulded it into a mouth, And I know they culled the berry from a long dead lover's tomb.

I know your body was fashioned from the foam of seven seas; They studied the Summer sunset for the light they should set in your face; The pattern of your voice they took from a hive of honey bees, And the poise of your step was gathered from some queen of the Danaan race.

From summit of mountain to summit of mountain they ran when the night was there; They took the beams of starlight and garished them one by one; Thus your eyes were fashioned, and for the they kept a long night vigil to rob the ris- They kept a long night vigil to rob the rising sun.

I know you for one of the shee people who dwell in the southern dunes, Your breath is the breath of orchards when winds are blowing in May. The shee people gathered the joy of the world and uttered their mighty runes, And lo! you were born, Beloved, in the shee folk's mystic way. —Donn Byrne, in New York Sun.

"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism."

"What are your own inclinations?" "Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life-work that shall be marvelous in its scope, and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty!"

"Woman, you're born to be a milliner." —Tit-Bits.

Canada's Water Power

The American Society of Engineers held its annual dinner at Chicago recently, and prominent among the speakers was the Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Monk said in part: Some misapprehension may have arisen amongst you as to the precise significance of the verdict rendered by the Canadian people, a few months ago, upon the reciprocity issues submitted to them in a general election. There should be no misunderstanding between countries so closely related as ours, and I am glad, as a member of the Government which our recent elections brought into power, to be your guest, and thus to manifest our deep interest and sympathy with the all-important aims and aspirations of your society.

Destiny has placed our countries side by side on this continent. We, as Canadians, are deeply attached to our institutions, to our flag, to the maintenance of all that has made us what we are.

That sentiment, which no people in the world can appreciate better than the American people, and, beside that sentiment, the purely commercial aspects of the proposed arrangements discussed during the last campaign, are the only reasons of the people's decision.

No other motives whatever can be assigned or exist. We all desire to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations with the great Republic, our only near neighbor.

Now let me give you some of the data brought to light by the careful researches made to date.

The information at hand regarding developed water-power in Canada is fairly complete and reliable, and shows that a total of over 1,000,000 horse-power has already been developed.

This developed power is divided among the different provinces as follows:

Ontario, 532,000 horse-power developed; Quebec, 300,000; British Columbia, 100,000; Manitoba, 48,000, and other provinces, 33,000 horse-power.

Of the different uses made of water-power, the generation of electrical energy heads the list with three-quarters of a million horse-power; the paper and pulp industry comes next, with over 15,000 horse-power, and the remainder is divided among other industries, chiefly lumber and grist mills.

This total of over 1,000,000 horse-power is being increased very rapidly by new enterprises, and judging by the size which individual additions are assuming, it is fair to assume that it will be doubled in the course of a few years.

The information regarding the potentiality of Canada with respect to water-powers only covers a small portion of the total area of the country. The total obtained from this information comes to over 2,000,000 horse-power, but does not include all of the large water-powers available in the northern portions of the various provinces.

Roughly speaking, the territory covered is less than 50 per cent of the Dominion, so that it is fair to estimate that there is an equal amount in the unsurveyed part, which would bring the total for the whole Dominion to over 4,000,000 horse-power.

Many misleading statements have been published on the power possibilities of Niagara Falls. Most of these are based on unfair assumptions. For instance, taking the average discharge of the river with its total fall of 325 feet from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, it may be said that, theoretically, 8,000,000 h.p. can be developed.

The total fall between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario may be divided into two steps, (1) the Falls proper, and (2), the descent in the river below the Falls. Taking very conservative figures of minimum flow, the total power available in the Falls proper is 2,700,000 h.p., and in the descent below the Falls, 1,000,000 h.p., giving a total of 3,700,000 h.p. But as the Niagara river is an international stream, Canada's share would be only half of this, or 1,850,000 h.p.

In addition, the development of the Falls proper is limited by the agreement of the International Waterways Commission to 35,000 cubic feet per second, or approximately 425,000 h.p. on the Canadian side.

Great Power Possibilities

The total power in the St. Lawrence which it forms part of the international boundary, namely, in the Galops, Cardinal, Iroquois, Plat and Long Sault rapids, is over 1,000,000 horse power. Canada's share of this being 500,000 horse power. Lower down, where the river is entirely in the province of Quebec, at the Coteau, Cedars, Cascades and Labine rapids, the possible development gives a total of nearly 1,400,000 horse-power.

The water-powers of the Ottawa river were given a special study, in connection with the Georgian Bay Canal survey. This demonstrated that the possibilities of this river were immense, and would be more than trebled when the water is regulated and the maximum fall rendered utilizable by dams. While the total possible development under present conditions is over 400,000 horse-power, with regulated water and improved river, it is estimated at nearly 1,300,000 horse-power.

With 40,000,000 horse-power, a moderate estimate, disseminated over Canada, and a huge supply of raw material lying everywhere, a fair field presents itself for industrial expansion, and engineering prospects should be good.

The real problem in this connection, as you are well aware, is the proper regulation, in the public interest, of these great natural resources of the nation, so that they may benefit the people at large and not a privileged few. Our legislation, in this regard, leaves much to be desired.

SELF-POSSESSION

Wilton Lockaye, at a recent dinner at the Lambs, was rather bored by a pompous layman who ventured in that company of wits to make a speech that was dull and interminable, but perfectly self-possessed, because of the sheer egotism of the speaker.

When he got through, Lackaye said he would like to tell a story of which he had been reminded by the last speaker. Said he:

"There were two editors of rival papers out in a little town of Illinois, and they spent most of their time writing mean squids about each other. Unfortunately for one of them, he one day purchased a mule for his farm, just out of town, whereupon the rival newspaper printed the fact of the purchase as a news item and commented on it as 'An Extraordinary Case of Self-possession!'" —New York Herald.

The most unconventional design for a bank note was undoubtedly George Cruikshank's 'Bank Note—not to be Imitated,' published in 1818. It was inspired by the sight of several women dangling from the gallows outside Newgate for uttering forged £1 notes. The design included a lavish arrangement of letters and suspended figures, and there was such a demand for copies that Cruikshank had to set up all night to etch a duplicate plate. He had the satisfaction also of knowing that no man or woman was ever after hanged for the offence, for his plate led to an act that put a stop to the punishment of death for forgery. —London Chronicle.

together, at the discretion of the Supreme Council of the Church.

A Case in Point

A very pertinent example of the intention of the framers of this new ecclesiastical law, and the firmness with which it is being administered, is found in the case of the very widely known Pastor Jatho, of Cologne—a man of admittedly fine character and unimpeachable record in Protestant Germany. After almost a lifetime of service in the National Church he undertook to question the binding obligations of his Church's Confession of Faith, and the acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as "the Word of God." He went further, and promulgated a creed of his own, which was, like some other recently formulated creeds, as remarkable for what it omitted as much as for what it contained. After a most careful, patient and prolonged trial, in 1911, Pastor Jatho was, amid great public agitation, officially removed from his office as pastor in the State Church.

The Attitude of Harnack

It is most significant, in view of the spread of Modernism in Germany, that Harnack, "the foremost Protestant critical theologian in Europe," in reviewing the Jatho case, was not disposed to use his immense influence to defend the same liberty of prophesying in the pulpit that is the peculiar pride and privilege of the German universities. The two assumptions were in his eyes not warranted or permissible. He was clearly of opinion that either the Church must climb down, so to speak, and treat its own Confession of Faith with indifference, or it must enforce that Confession. It is not too much to say that the working of this new ecclesiastical law will draw the eyes of the whole Protestant world with a new interest upon the land of Luther. —Mail-Enterprise.

OLD WOODEN DOOR

The Dominican Order possesses in Rome two churches of great interest, Santa Maria Sopra Minerva in the heart of the city, and Santa Sabina on the Aventine.

The latter during the closing years of St. Dominick's life was his home and headquarters. But the church was already very ancient when he took up his abode there. According to the Rosary, it was built A. D. 425, during the pontificate of St. Celestine.

Its founder is commemorated still in the original mosaic inscription dating from 431 on the western wall of the church, inside the entrance. The mosaic even now is a splendid relic of a very far distant age.

Remains of the second church are to be seen in the western corridor, or cloister, where are a number of early inscriptions; on one side the original, twisted columns of porphyrazetto still support the roof, on the other they have been replaced by granite. It was from a window in this cloister that women were allowed to look out upon St. Dominick's orange tree.

The entrance door of the church is so ancient that it is said to be the oldest wooden door in the world; as it dates partly from the fifth century, it may be supposed to have been the original door of the church built by Peter the Illirian.

the missing constituents that are in most cases required to prevent hemorrhages.

Thus far the serum has been successful in almost all cases," said one of the Bellevue doctors. "In fact, the failures were so few that we consider the serum a complete success. It is true, however, that it has no effect whatever on some persons."

Dr. Charles Norris directed the research work, and was assisted by Drs. C. W. Field and M. E. Hall. They tested it on mice, rabbits and other animals before it was used on the hospital patients. Dr. Charles F. Baxter, a house physician, and Dr. L. B. MacKenzie, a visiting physician in the tubercular service, had charge of nearly all the cases in which the serum was administered.

The value of the serum cannot be over-estimated," said a pathologist connected with the Board of Health. "While it will not cure tuberculosis it will prolong the lives of a large percentage of tubercular patients, and give them a chance to be cured.

"The new serum will also be of great value in connection with operations. By using it patients will be kept from bleeding profusely." —New York American.

Lady—I guess you're gettin' a good thing out o' tending the rich Smith boy, ain't ye, doctor?

Doctor—Well, yes; I get a pretty good fee. Why?

Lady—Well, I hope you won't forget that my Willie threw the brick that hit 'im!—Scribner's.