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WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Vol. One
1918-1919

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SHANGHAI



WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Containing the pictures
and biographies of some
of China's political,
financial, business and
professional leaders.

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Announcement

This book contains the pictures and biographies of some of China's political, financial, business and professional leaders. The material incorporated in this book has been reproduced practically without change from the pages of Millard's Review during the past year. In each issue of the Review there appears at least one picture and biographical sketch of some citizen of the Republic of China who has gained renown because of his achievements in some field of endeavor.

The world war has brought the question of China to the very forefront in world politics and it is necessary now for every one to know the men who are making China. This applies equally to the people of China as it applies to citizens of foreign countries having an interest in the future development of this country.

Owing to the rapid changes now taking place in the political life of China, many of the persons in this volume no longer hold the positions, accredited to them when the biographies were written. The fact that there has been at least two cabinet changes since, January 1, 1918, will show how difficult it is to keep up with politics in China. This very fact emphasizes the necessity for close study in order to keep abreast of the times.

Outside of the pictures and biographies of Hon. Hsu Shih-Chang, President of China and Hon. Tong Shao-Yi, Leader of the Chinese Southern Government at Canton, the other pictures and biographies appear chiefly in the order in which they were printed in the Review.

It is the purpose of the Review to print this book each year; for this reason, this issue is Volume 1. There are fifty-nine pictures and sketches in this issue. An index appears in the last pages.

J. B. Powell—Editor

Shanghai, July 1, 1919.



Hu Shih-chang, President of China

Manchukuo, some of the several living statesmen who held high official positions during the Ming Dynasty (and who was elected to the presidency in September 1914.)

Mr. Hu is a fellow pupil of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. He was a poor scholar in his youth. After having successfully passed the metropolitan literary examinations, Mr. Hu was given official positions of various ranks which he held until 1915, when he was appointed Provisionary Deputy Comptroller. Shortly afterwards, he was made Minister of the Government Council. In February

of 1906 he was promoted to be Grand Councillor. In November he was removed from the Grand Council in consequence of certain reform measures which he recommended to the Throne and which offended the Court. But one month later he was appointed to head the Special Mission to Manchuria. Upon his return to the Capital, he was asked to be the President of the Board of the Interior. April of 1907 saw him appointed Viceroy of Manchuria, where he stayed until February of 1909, when he was recalled and appointed President of the Board of Communications. Five months afterwards, he became Director-General of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

At the beginning of 1910, Mr. Hsu was made Grand Secretary, and Grand Councillor in August. In Prince Ching's Cabinet, which was organized in May, 1911, he was given the position of Associate Prime Minister. This position he resigned shortly afterwards in order to accept the office of the Vice-President of the Privy Council on November 1, 1911. Although he is a literary man, Mr. Hsu was appointed Chief of the General Staff in the same month. The next month he was authorized by an edict to be High Commissioner for Training the Imperial Guard, and Grand Guardian to the Emperor, the most honorable position he could ever desire under the Manchu Dynasty. In February 1912, he was relieved of the office of Chief of the General Staff. On the resignation of the Prince Regent, Hsu Shih-chang was again appointed, together with Shih Hsu, Grand Guardian of the Emperor.

After the first revolution Mr. Hsu did not participate in the government of the country until 1915, when he was appointed Secretary of State of the Republican Government. He served the Republic in that capacity for ten months, and then resigned. He was a "sworn brother" of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. With Chao Erh-hsun, Li Ching-hsi and Chang Chien he received the title of "The Four Friends of Sungchan" at the time when the late President Yuan Shih-kai overthrew the Republic and established a dynasty of his own, which was however short-lived. Since then, he has lived a retired life. But he exercises considerable influence upon some of the old military officers who used to serve under him.



Tsang Shao-yi, Chief of the Southern Delegation

Tsang Shao-yi, former Prince Minister, has been chosen to head the Southern peace-delegation in the conference for the settlement of China's internal trouble which has lasted for more than one year. Mr. Tsang was born in Kiangning in 1888. He was one of the first group of Chinese students sent to the United States by the Chinese government to be educated. He studied at Columbia University, but returned to China before his graduation upon the order of the government, which was sceptical about the real usefulness of Western education.

Mr. Tsang was appointed Assistant in charge of the Korea Maritime Customs in 1902, one year after his return from America. Later he attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai, and was appointed secretary to the Imperial Resident in Korea. After the China-Japanese War, Mr. Tsang was commandant in Korea. At the same time he was employed on the staff of the Northern Railway Administration. In the summer of 1910 Mr. Tsang was with Yuan Shih-kai in Shantung. It was the year of the Boxer rising, and Mr. Tsang cooperated with Yuan Shih-kai in the suppression of the insurgents. In February of 1912

he was appointed Customs Taotai of Tientsin. In September of 1904 Mr. Tang was appointed special commissioner to Tibet. He visited India as China's envoy to negotiate the Tibet convention, which was subsequently completed at Peking in November of 1905.

In February of 1906 Mr. Tang was appointed junior vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards, he was made director-general of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Lu-Han Railway. In May of the same year, he was made comptroller-general of the Revenue Council in Peking. In November he was promoted to be senior vice-president of the Board of Communications. At the same time he continued to act as vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

In April of 1907 Tang Shao-yi was appointed first Governor of Fengtien upon the reorganization of the government of Manchuria, when Hsu Shih-chang, the present President, was Viceroy of Manchuria. In July of 1908 he was sent as a special envoy to America to thank the United States government for waiving part of the Boxer indemnity. In July of 1908 he resigned the governorship of Fengtien.

In August of 1910 Mr. Tang was expectant vice-president of the Board of Communications, and soon afterwards was asked to act for the president, but he resigned his office in the following spring. On the dismissal of Sheng Hsuan-huai on October 27, 1911, Tang Shao-yi was appointed Minister of Communications. In December of the same year he proceeded to Shanghai as Yuan Shih-kai's delegate to negotiate with the revolutionary leaders for peace. He resigned his position as a delegate on December 27.

Tang Shao-yi was appointed Prime Minister on February 13, 1912, after the abdication of the Manchu Emperor. On June 27 he resigned the premiership, and was appointed superior adviser to the President on State Affairs. He denounced Yuan Shih-kai in 1915 when the latter aspired to be Emperor, and worked against his imperial plan.

After the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, Tang Shao-yi was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, but he proceeded as far as Tientsin and then returned to Shanghai before the assumption of office on account of opposition in Peking. He has been supporting the opposition of the South-west provinces to the Peking government, nominally, and to General Tuan Chi-jui in reality for the dissolution of parliament in 1917 on the ground that it refused to pass the bill urging war with the Central Powers.



Hsu Yu-ping, former Governor of the Bank of China and now Counselor of the Cabinet.

Hsu Yu-ping, one of the leading financial authorities in China and a native of the province of Szechuan, is 35 years of age. He was first educated

in the old school and won his first degree in Chinese Classics when he was quite a youth. He joined the Nanyang College, Shanghai, in 1897 where he was graduated with high honors. He went to England in 1905 and in the following year entered the University of London. After completing the course of study on political economy in the School of Economics and Political Science of that University, he took up research work on currency and banking. While in England, he made contributions to papers like the "Economic Journal," etc. He also won the Jevons Memorial Research Scholarship, which is a rare distinction. He was elected a Member of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, and also of other Royal societies in England. After leaving the University, he worked in the Union of London and Smith's Bank for nearly two years, from the head office down to the country branches. For some time while in England he was attached to Wang Ta-hsieh, Chinese Constitutional Commissioner to London, and studied the methods of English local government in matters of finance, education, police, sanitation, prisons, poor laws, etc. He was one of the government delegates to the Currency Conference that met in London in 1911.

Mr. Hsu has held many responsible positions principal of which may be mentioned the chief of the Department of Public Loans of the Board of Finance; Director of the Bureau of Audit; Special Commissioner of Currency Reform; Director of the Bureau of Public Credit, comprising the departments of Currency and Banking, Public Loans and the Treasury of the Board of Finance; Member of the Financial Commission appointed by the President; Deputy Director-General of the Bureau of Currency of which Liang Chi-chao was Director-General. He was appointed Deputy Auditor-General of the Board of Audit in May 1914 which post he held until July 1917. During that time, he was on several occasions appointed as Acting Director-General of Audit.

In June, 1916, Mr. Hsu was appointed concurrently as governor of the Bank of China, which was then under a moratorium. While in the bank he tried his best to resume specie payment and succeeded in doing so for its branches in Shantung, Shensi, Kwangtung, Tientsin and Kalgan. As to the Peking branch, on account of an exceptionally heavy and continuous run, he was obliged to put a limit on the

redemption of its notes, but was able to maintain their price at about 98% of the face value of the notes until he left the institution in May 1917. He is now Councillor of the State Department of the Cabinet. Mr. Hsu has travelled a good deal both in Europe and America as well as in the interior of China. He has also been to Japan. Among the many decorations which have been conferred on him are the Second Class Ta Shou Pao-Kwang-Chia-Ho, the Second Class Wen-Hu, the Second Class Ta Shou Chia-Ho, and the French Legion d'Honneur. He was a Shao-Ching during President Yuan's regime. Mr. Hsu is fond of nature and his special recreation consists principally of reading, walking, hill-climbing and social work. With his excellent record of the past and his noted strong character, Mr. Hsu may any day be found to be performing some great task for his country.





Dr. S. P. Guan

Dr. S. P. Guan, Medical Expert in the Ministry of the Interior, Medical Superintendent of the Government Tsohlian Hospital and Medical Director of the Central Hospital, obtained his preliminary education in the Federated Malay States, where his scholastic career was so promising that a special scholarship was created for his benefit. His professional education commenced at Corpus College, Cambridge, where he also distinguished himself by being appointed one of the Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy in the University Laboratory early in his third year. Here he passed his Natural Sciences Tripos with

honors. He underwent his hospital training at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, one of the largest and best equipped institutions of its kind, on the completion of which he took the medical and surgical degrees of his old University. He then served a year as Senior Resident Surgeon at the Western General Dispensary in London, thus acquiring a considerable amount of practical experience which he has found most useful in his work in China.

While acting as Chief Medical Officer in Harbin, Dr. Chen received an invitation from the Ministry of the Interior to come up to the Capital for the purpose of organizing the Government Isolation Hospital, the first of its kind in the country. During the three and a quarter years of the existence of this institution, a large number of infectious cases have been cared for, which would have otherwise been at large and been the means of spreading infection, perhaps with fatal results, to many more. During the floods in the autumn of 1917, and when the danger of epidemic outbreaks was threatening on account of the presence of large numbers of refugees in Tientsin, H. E. Hsiung Hsi-ling, director-general of the Government Flood Relief Bureau, appointed Dr. Chen to be his Chief Medical Officer of Health. As a result of Dr. Chen's preventive measures no outbreak of epidemic disease occurred.

In the recent outbreak of pneumonic plague in Shansi, Dr. Chen was one of the three commissioners appointed by the government to cope with the situation, the portion of the work entrusted to his care being the protection of the entire length of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and the prevention of the spread of the deadly disease to Peking, Tientsin and other important centers.

With his wide experience of infectious fevers, Dr. Chen is looked upon by his foreign colleagues as an authority in such cases, his advice being frequently sought after and acted upon by the foreign doctors in Peking.





Chu Chi-chien, Head of the Szechuan Delegation to the Chinese Internal Peace Conference

Chu Chi-chien is a native of Kweichow. In the T'ing dynasty he received the degree of M. A. through competitive Chinese examinations. After having held various government offices, Mr. Chu was appointed to assist in the management of educational affairs for the Capital. In 1904 he was appointed Superintendent of Peking Inner Affairs. In 1907 the present President, Hsien Shih-chang, was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria, and soon after the appointment he recommended to the Throne that Chu Chi-chien be given the office of

Director-General of Mongolian Affairs. The Throne approved of the recommendation and gave him a handsome monthly salary.

Later, Hsu Shih-chang sent Mr. Chu abroad to study the problems of colonization in order that he might be of assistance in colonizing Manchuria. Upon his return, Mr. Chu was engaged by the Viceroy of Manchuria as his adviser. On account of his disagreement with General Tien Liang, a member of the Government Council, he returned to Peking and was subsequently appointed director of one section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in 1909.

Chu Chi-chien was taken into the confidence of the late President Yuan Shih-kai upon the recommendation of Hsu Shih-chang. In July of 1912, he was therefore appointed Minister of Communications when Lu Cheng-hsiang was Prime Minister. He retained this office after Chao Ping-chun had succeeded Premier Lu. In July of 1913, when the second revolution was at its height, Mr. Chu was appointed Acting Prime Minister, but he did not accept the post on account of political inexpediency. On September 11 of the same year, when the revolution was suppressed, he became Minister of the Interior, which position he held for almost two years.

In the winter of 1915, Yuan Shih-kai started the movement to make himself Emperor, and Chu Chi-chien played an important part in the movement. Upon the death of Yuan Shih-kai after the failure of his movement, Mr. Chu resigned the office of Minister of the Interior, and was ordered to be arrested on account of his connection with the imperialistic movement. He retired to Tientsin.

In the summer of 1918, the new parliament was convoked, and Chu Chi-chien was elected Vice-Speaker of the Senate. A few days before this event, the government issued a mandate pardoning those who were associated with the Yuan Shih-kai monarchical movement. However, Mr. Chu declined the honor, and a few months later a new Vice-Speaker of the Senate was elected. Chu Chi-chien has now been appointed Chief of the Northern peace delegation to the Chinese peace conference. He has the confidence of the present President, and is considered a powerful leader of the Chaotung clique or Communications Party.





Chiao Ching-huang, Chinese Minister to Japan.

Chiao Ching-huang, former Chinese Minister to Japan, who has recently returned as Minister of Education, became a Young Man of the Year as a consequence of the demonstration against the decision of the Peking government of the Kuang-hung question to loan a loan to a number of Hailien, Peking, and is about 100 years old. After having passed the first literary examinations and received the degree of A. B. he went to Japan for higher education, being one of the first Chinese students to study in that country. Upon his return to China Mr. Chiao was at once engaged as a teacher by the Yenching University, or the school for those Chinese scholars who had passed the Civil Service examinations.

In 1914 he held the appointment of Chinese Minister to Japan, which position he will hold today.

Two months ago he was granted permission by the President to return to Peking on a three years' absence. He is still confined in the Japanese Yenching Hospital in waiting for treatment of the wounds received from the students of Peking on May 1.



General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu

One of the military governors of the provinces who has been in the public limelight during the last couple months is General Li Shun. To-day General Li is considered a most promising leader of the country, and his name is well known to all foreigners in China through his efforts to secure peace for the country and the consequent lessening of the displeasure of the Southern militarists. General Li is over fifty years old and has had much military experience. His career

place is Tientsin, Chihli. He attended the Pei Yang Military Academy and was a pupil of the present President, Hsu Shih-chang. After his graduation, General Li received his first military appointment as a captain in the "Huai Chun" troops, which were being trained by Yuan Shih kai, the late President, at Shiao Chan.

On account of his efficiency and ability, General Li secured rapid promotions. After a short time he became a brigade commander in the Sixth Division of the New Army. In 1910 he was further promoted to be chief commander of the Division. When the revolution in 1911 broke out, he rendered no small service to the republican army. In July of 1913 General Li Shun was appointed Acting Defence Commissioner of Kiukiang, Kiangsi. In August he was concurrently appointed to take temporary charge of the office of Chief Civil Commissioner of the same province. In September General Li was appointed Acting Tsuchun of Kiangsi.

In July of 1914 General Li was appointed Chang Wu Chiang Chun to supervise the military affairs of Kiangsi province. In 1915 the rank of Lieutenant-General and the brevet rank of General were conferred upon him for his merits.

In June of 1916 General Li was appointed tuchun or military governor of Kiangsi. During his stay in that province he was popular with the people. In August, 1917, he was transferred to Nanking as tuchun of Kiangsu to succeed General Feng Kuo-chang, Vice-President of the Republic, who went to Peking to become President. General Li is also director-general of the bureau for the promotion of commerce at Nanking.

In 1918 General Li made several attempts to settle political differences between the North and South with the support of the military governors of Kiangsi and Hupeh, but all these attempts failed on account of the opposition of the other military governors. General Li has been partly responsible for the calling of this peace conference, which is now in session. He is now serving as a medium for official communications between the Southern and Northern governments. At first it was decided to hold the conference at Nanking. Shanghai, however, was decided upon for the holding of the conference at the request of the South. General Li is progressive, democratic and learned. He will, in the opinion of those who know him, become some day one of China's prominent leaders.



General Tsen Chi-jui, former Prime Minister of China

General Tuan has headed the Cabinet for three terms, and is recognized as the leader of the Peiyang or the Military Party in China. He is honest and straight-forward, but is simple-minded.

Born in Ahwei, which has produced a number of military leaders and supplies the country with many of its soldiers, General Tuan Chi-jui attended the Peiyang School in his youth. After his graduation, he served the Chinese army in some subordinate positions. When the late President Yuan Shih-kai was appointed Viceroy of Chihli, General Tuan was promoted to be his chief military adviser. The number of his military followers had increased by that time. In 1906 he was sent to Fukien as Brigade-General, and in October of the following year was recalled to the North to be Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Bordered Yellow Banner.

In December of 1909 General Tuan was made a full-fledged General and appointed to command the Sixth Division of the Luchun. The next year saw him Commander-in-chief of the troops at Kiangpeh. He was in a large measure responsible for the reorganization upon modern lines of the Northern Army, having helped Yuan Shih-kai much when the latter was training a new army at Shiao Chan.

Upon the acceptance of the Premiership by Yuan Shih-kai, General Tuan succeeded him as Viceroy of the Hukuang Provinces. On the recall of General Feng Kuo-chang, the present president, to be Commandant of the Imperial Guard in place of Prince Tsai Tao, General Tuan took command of the first Army fighting against the revolutionists at Wuchang in 1911.

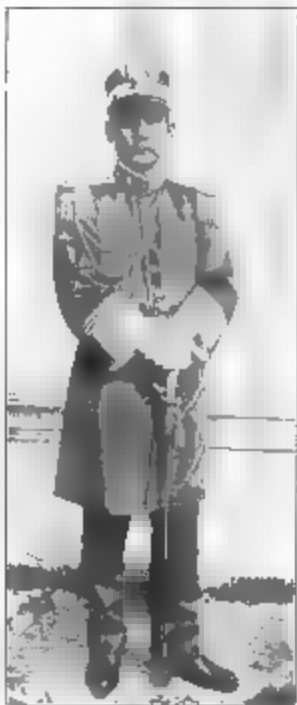
Prime Minister Tuan was one of the most prominent of the military commanders who signed the memorial to the Throne at the end of January, 1912, urging the Emperor to abdicate. To reward his meritorious service in overthrowing the Manchu monarchy, he was given the position of Minister of War upon the formation of the first Republican Cabinet. He was given the rank of General in September of 1912 by the Republican Government, and that of Field-Marshal three years later.

From May 1 to July 19, in 1913, General Tuan acted as Prime Minister upon the death of Chao Ping-chun. On December 10, 1913, he was appointed Acting Military Governor of Hupeh during the absence of General Li Yuan-hung, the late President of China, who was then the Vice-President in Peking. Had it not

been for his presence at Wuchang at the time, it was feared that General Li's troops might have revolted against the Central Government, which made General Li a virtual prisoner by requiring him to stay in Peking and refusing to allow him to return. In 1914, General Tuan was appointed Minister of War again, but in June 1915, he was granted sick leave on account of his disapproval of the monarchical movement to make Yuan Shih-kai the Emperor. After the overthrow of the movement, General Tuan was made Prime Minister, and was responsible for the preservation of order in Peking. Some troops showed an inclination to loot Peking. On this occasion, General Tuan exhibited an unusual degree of courage and bravery by placing several machine guns at the entrance to the camp and declaring to them in person that he would kill everyone in the barracks if they dared cause disturbance in the Capital. The soldiers yielded to the supreme bravery of the Prime Minister, and withdrew their threat to loot the city.

General Tuan resigned in the early part of 1917 when Parliament refused to pass his bill to declare war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. Later developed Chang Hsun's movement to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne. At about the same time Parliament was dissolved by General Li Yuan-hung, the then President, upon whom pressure was brought to bear by the members of the Peiyang party to secure the desired dissolution. General Tuan, however, overthrew Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in July of 1917 and restored order in Peking. Consequent upon this, he was made Prime Minister again. A few months later he resigned because his troops refused to fight the Southern opposition in Hunan. General Wang Shih-cheng, former chief of the General Staff, an intimate associate of his, succeeded him as Prime Minister. General Wang's Cabinet, however, fell in the early part of 1918, and General Tuan was again made Prime Minister.





Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic and the life and soul of the democratic Revolution of 1911, has rightly been called the Mazzini of China. Gifted with extraordinary intelligence and a wonderful power of organization this one man is more responsible for the overthrow of the autocratic Manchu Dynasty than all other forces put together.

Sun Yat-sen was born in 1866 in the province of Kwantung. He received his early education in the Anglican Mission school and subsequently joined the Hawaii College in Honolulu. On his return to China he entered Queen's College, Hongkong. Once more he visited Honolulu and returned to China. Now he took up the study of Medicine at Canton, which he continued in Hongkong. While at Hongkong he entered his political career and organized a secret society on a democratic basis to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty through whose agency China had been reduced to such a rotten condition. But the path of patriotism seldom runs smooth. Many of his comrades were arrested and beheaded and he escaped to the United States, passing some time at Honolulu. It was in 1896 that he was kidnapped in London by the Chinese Legation at the instance of the Chinese Government. While in confinement he succeeded in sending word to his friends and his liberation was soon secured by the British Government. In the years that followed Dr. Sun continually travelled all over the world; carrying on a democratic propaganda among his countrymen and organizing societies for the liberation of China. In 1907 while in Tokio he successfully welded together all the different elements of the anti-dynastic movement. He planned the Revolution of 1911 to the minutest details and left it to General Huang Hsung to carry out the scheme. General Huang Hsung wired to Dr. Sun, who was carrying on his propaganda work on the Pacific coast of the U. S. A., telling him that the troops in Wuchang were ready to strike and asking for instructions and help. When this telegram reached him Dr. Sun could not decipher it as his code and luggage had been booked ahead to Denver, Colorado. When next morning he saw the papers he found that Wuchang had already been captured by the Revolutionary troops.

In Wuchang the Revolution broke out earlier in consequence of the arrest and execution of several Revolutionary leaders and there being no responsible

leader to guide the movement on the spot the troops gave out that they were rising in accordance with Dr. Sun's orders. At that time a warship of some European nation was in the Hankow harbor. The Manchu Viceroy fled to Hankow and convening a meeting of the Consuls of the foreign Powers requested them to intervene because of the anti-foreign character of the Revolution. But the French Consul, Mr. Reau, who had been a friend and admirer of Dr. Sun, opposed the proposal of intervention and assured the meeting that the Revolution was not an anti-foreign movement and that it was a patriotic movement led by Dr. Sun, the Russian Consul also agreed with Mr. Reau. Mr. Reau's opinion prevailed and the Viceroy being disappointed fled to Shanghai. In the meantime the revolutionaries discovered Brigadier-General Li Yuan-hung, who had been hiding, and winning him over to the revolutionary camp, appointed him their leader.

Dr. Sun hurried to London and exerting himself with the British statesmen obtained the following promises:

1. That no loans will be granted to the Manchus.
2. That the orders of Dr. Sun's deportation from the British colonies of Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, etc., will be cancelled.
3. That they will stop Japan from interfering in favor of the Manchus.

Soon after Dr. Sun came to Nanking and brought with him the uncompromising and indefatigable spirit of patriotism. The statement found in so many books that Dr. Sun brought to Nanking funds for the Revolution is entirely without foundation. The Republican government established at Nanking elected Dr. Sun President of the Chinese Republic, which honor he accepted when offered to him but soon after the abdication of the Manchus Dr. Sun resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, his aim, that is, the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, having been accomplished. When Yuan Shih-kai, turning traitor to the Republic, wished to establish himself Emperor of China Dr. Sun vigorously opposed him.

When Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, unconstitutionally dissolved the Parliament in 1917 Dr. Sun stood against him and finding him firm in his unconstitutional determination he moved to Canton, taking with him the Chinese Navy, and established

the constitutional government at Canton of which he was elected Generalissimo. He remained in office till Parliament was convened and this having been successfully done he resigned to carry on the work of preparing the people for the construction of democracy.

Name, fame, honor and wealth have never had any attraction for this great Chinese and even his enemies admit that he is one of the most selfless and reasonable men in China.

He is not merely an idealist as some people think. He is most practical in removing the obstacles in the way of democracy, as he has so often proved in his career as a leader.

He is a patriot in the truest sense of the term and like Mazzini is ever ready to help the fallen ones and to sympathise with the oppressed. Dr. Sun hates secret diplomacy and is always frank in expressing his opinions freely and fearlessly. His charming manners, childlike simplicity and profound scholarship make him an unique figure in China. Dr. Sun prefers to work among the people as one of them. He therefore accepts an office only when duty dictates him to do so, giving it up to continue his democratic work among the people as soon as he can be spared.





Tani Jichang, Member of House and Government

Tani Jichang, Minister of Communications, and Concurrent Minister of Finance, who has recently concluded a number of important loans with Japanese banks, through Nishikawa, the unofficial representative of Japan, who returned to Japan on the 15th inst., presumably to work against the new American financial policy for China.

Dean of Shanghai Minister Tani is 41 years of age and is thus in the prime of manhood. Since his return from Japan, where he received his education, thirteen years ago, he has achieved tremendous success in finance. He is considered a persona grata with the Japanese Government.

Before the Boxer rising, Mr. Tsao passed a competitive examination and was sent by the Government to Japan to pursue a higher education. Upon his arrival at the Island Empire, he learned the rudiments of the Japanese language, after which he entered the Imperial University in Tokio. For several years he studied law in that well-known institution of learning, and upon his graduation he returned to China, in 1905. Then the Government was holding an examination of all the returned students from Europe, America and Japan. This examination was taken by Mr. Tsao, and successfully passed. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law.

After the Boxer rising, the Government was compelled to see the necessity of reforming its civil system and introducing modern methods, and consequently created the Ministry of Commerce for the development of commerce and industry. Mr. Tsao joined that Ministry as a sectional chief. At the same time, the Peking Government University was founded, of which Mr. Tsao was appointed a lecturer on law.

In 1907 Mr. Tsao was transferred from the Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was concurrently appointed by the Imperial Court a member of the Bureau for the drafting of a constitution for the country.

Since then, Mr. Tsao's official promotion has become more rapid. When he first joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he occupied a small position, and was later given the rank of a councillor. He participated in all Chinese-Japanese negotiations. Shortly afterwards he was made Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. During the first revolution of 1911, Mr. Tsao retained this post under Yuan Shih-kai's Cabinet.

When the North and South composed their differences in the latter part of 1911, Tang Shao-yi went to Nanking to organize the first republican cabinet. As Mr. Tsao was not a member of the Kwomin Tang, or the Republican Party, he was dismissed from his post. However, the late President Yuan Shih-kai engaged him as his personal adviser.

While acting as personal adviser to the Chief Executive, Mr. Tsao practised law in Peking, and occupied a prominent place in that profession. When the first republican parliament met, he was elected a member of the Senate, representing Mongolia. In Parliament he participated in discussion of almost

every subject that was brought up for the consideration of the M. P.'s, being an eloquent speaker. Then he was a leading member of the Chinputang or the Progressive Party.

In 1913, when the relations between China and Japan became critical, President Yuan Shih-kai made use of Mr. Tsao's assistance, and appointed him Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Tsao assisted President Yuan in the negotiations with Japan over the Twenty-one demands. After the collapse of the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Tsao retired for awhile. After the collapse of Chang Hsun's movement to restore the baby Emperor to the Throne in July of 1917, Mr. Tsao was appointed Minister of Communications, and at the same time acted as Managing Director of the Bank of Communications. When Wang Ko-ming, Minister of Finance, resigned three months ago, Mr. Tsao was appointed his successor. Mr. Tsao has had a share in all loan transactions with Japanese bankers.





Tcheng-tchou, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Tcheng-tchou (T'ien Jen) was born in 1878 at Min Hsien, of the Prefecture of Foochow, in Fukien province. He is now Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the absence of Lu Chung-tsun, who is attending the European peace conference in the capacity of China's chief delegate.

When Tcheng-tchou was a mere boy, he studied Chinese classics, history and philosophy, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts through compulsion examinations. At the age of fifteen he entered the Annual School at Foochow, and studied science and

French under the guidance of M. Medard. At eighteen he left this school to join Chekiang College, in Wuchang, and four years later was made a teacher.

In 1903 the present Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was sent to Paris by the celebrated Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. He joined the Faculty of Law as holder of a government scholarship.

In 1905 Tcheng-loh was attached to a special mission to European countries to study their constitutions. Tai Hung-che, Minister of Rites, and Viceroy Tuan Fang were chiefs of the mission. On this occasion Tcheng-loh visited England, Germany, America, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland. He compiled the voluminous reports of the result of the trip for the Court.

In 1907 Tcheng-loh passed with success the law examinations, his thesis being so well written that he received the official congratulations of his examiners. In the same year the Imperial Manchu government detailed him to accompany H. E. Lu Cheng-hsiang, then Chinese delegate to the Hague conference, to Europe. He received the rank of Secretary of Embassy of the 2nd Class.

In 1908, on being recalled to China, the present Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was appointed Councillor in the Foreign Office, and concurrently acted as co-director of the Ch'u Tsai Kuan (a special school for high officials who desired to study constitutional, judicial, political and administrative topics). At the same time he was Chief of the Department for drawing up a constitution for China. In spite of the enormous amount of work which he was doing and which often compelled him to work fifteen hours a day, he yet found time to prepare for the examinations for the Doctor's Degree. He was duly given the degree of Ph. D., and came out second in the list of successful competitors. Some months later he presented himself for the Imperial Examinations and was made Han-lin and appointed Compiler of the Han-lin-yuan.

In 1909 Tcheng-loh was promoted to be Chief Secretary of the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office). One year later he became Director of Political Affairs, which office he retained during the revolution of 1911. In 1914 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico. In August of the same year he was sent to attend the

Sino-Russian-Mongolian conference at Kiakta in the capacity of Chinese Plenipotentiary. At the conference he succeeded in having the views of the Peking government accepted.

In 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai appointed Tcheng-loh Resident-General at Urga. In 1916 Mr. Tcheng was ordered by mandate to carry out the investiture of the Living Buddha, the spiritual and temporal chief of Mongolia.

In 1917, worn out by the bad climate of Urga, Mr. Tcheng was granted sick leave and returned to Peking. After having helped the organization of the High Diplomatic Commission during the European war, he returned to Foochow. Upon the resignation, for reasons of health, of Kao Erh-chien, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Central government telegraphed the offer of the post of Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs to Tcheng-loh. Obeying the call of duty, Mr. Tcheng left his charming villa at Foochow and went to Peking. Since April, 1918, he has been Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Tcheng-loh is an eloquent French-speaking Chinese official. Besides being a distinguished Chinese scholar, he is fond of writing sonnets and poetry. He is now making a large collection of literature on literary, political, historical and judicial topics. Two volumes of his collection have already been issued by the Commercial Press, of Shanghai. One volume gives an exhaustive account of his mission to Urga and of the conference at Kiakta, and the other is a history of Mongolia compiled from Mongolian documents which have never been published. A French version of these important works will soon be issued.

Tcheng-loh is considered an honest, straightforward and patriotic official in both Chinese and foreign circles in the Capital.





Chang Hsiang-shan Vice-Governor of the Bank of China.

Chang Hsiang-shan, Vice-governor of the Bank of China, is only thirty years of age although the position he is occupying is a responsible one. He is recognized in banking circles in the Far East as an expert banker. Mr. Chang is brother of Yuan Chang, Secretary to the President and a member of the War Commission. He comes from Pao-shan-shan, Kiangsu.

Mr. Chang studied in the School of Foreign Language at the age of thirteen. The school was located in the Kiangsu Arsenal which has not forth many useful public services, the Ts'ing-shan.

present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Liu Ching-jen, Chinese Minister to Russia. After studying three years in that institution Mr. Chang entered the Politique School in Peking, where he studied for one year and a half. In recognition of his scholarship, he was sent by the school to Japan to pursue higher education.

While in Japan Mr. Chang studied economics at the Keio University, which was founded by the famous Japanese scholar, Fukusawa. After the completion of his courses, he returned to China and joined the Board of Communications as a senior clerk. When the first revolution broke out, he went to Shanghai and actively participated in politics, although he was only a little over twenty years of age.

In the first year of the Republic, Mr. Chang was appointed Secretary to the Military Governor of Chekiang, General Chu Jui. When the formal Parliament met before the second revolution in 1913, he was made the Chief Secretary of the Senate. After the dissolution of the Parliament by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Chang joined the Bank of China. Mr. Tang Jui, former Governor of that Bank, having heard a good deal about Mr. Chang's ability, appointed him to be Vice-Manager of the Shanghai branch. Since 1914 Mr. Chang has remained in the service of that prime banking institution.

During the third revolution against the monarchical movement of Yuan, Shih-kai in 1915, the Government proposed the suspension of specie payment. At first Mr. Chang strongly objected to such a proposal, but as he could not change the decision of the Government in this matter, he redeemed all the Shanghai notes of the Bank of China with silver dollars. This action of his was highly praised by all the foreign banks. In consequence of it, the Shanghai notes of the Bank of China are still being used as silver dollars.

At the time when Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Minister of Finance, he invited Mr. Chang to become the Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, which offer was accepted. In that capacity he served his bank so efficiently that he was elected a member of the Board of Directors by the shareholders at the beginning of this year, and was also re-appointed Vice-Governor.

The Vice-Governor of the Bank of China is a Chinese scholar, like his brother, Carson Chang. He knows English and speaks some French.



Liu Kuan-hsing, Minister of Navy

Admiral Liu Kuan-hsing, has been Minister of the Navy, for more than five years. He is a provincial of Fukien, which province has produced many well-known naval men on account of its early contact with foreigners and its proximity to the sea. After receiving his Chinese education in his own province, he was sent to England for higher education. He attended the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, where he graduated. Upon his return, he was given a commission in the Chinese navy. At that time, men with modern education and especially with naval training were particularly needed by the government.

Shortly after his joining the navy, the China-Japan war broke out and Admiral Liu participated

therein. At the battle of Yalu he distinguished himself and was rewarded for his bravery by the Manchu Emperor. Since that time up to the breaking out of the first revolution in 1911, Admiral Liu held various naval offices, from a non-commissioned officer to the commander of a squadron.

When the first republican government was formed following the successful issue of the revolution in 1912, Admiral Liu was appointed Minister of Navy as a reward for his services to the republicans during the critical moment of the epoch-making event. He was a member of the National Council in Nanking. Upon Yuan Shih-kai's election to the Presidency, he was elected a member of the Southern delegation sent to Peking to convey congratulations.

In 1913 Admiral Liu was appointed Acting Minister of Education. Eight months later in August of the same year, he was appointed Inspector-General of Southern Seas. Three months later, he was given the concurrent post of Military Governor of Fukien.

In 1914 Admiral Liu was recalled to Peking to accept the position of Minister of the Navy again. This office he continually held until after the overthrow of the monarchical movement to make Yuan Shih-kai Emperor of China. In that movement he played a part. For that reason, he was obliged to leave the cabinet upon the collapse of the movement and the subsequent death of Yuan Shih-kai.

For one year Admiral Liu lived a private life in Tientsin. Then came the monarchical movement of General Chang Hsun, the object of which was to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne. This movement also failed. Admiral Liu was given the portfolio of the navy when Tuan Chi-jui headed the republican cabinet in the summer of 1917. Ever since that time he has been Minister of the Navy. His cabinet career is considered the longest of all his associates.





Former President Yang Kuo-chang

President Yang Kuo-chang's twelve period of Presidency expired in October of 1918, and who was succeeded by Mr. Hsu Kih-chang as President; was born in the province of Tibet, and is now fifty years of age. He studied in a military college in Tientsin when he was a young man.

When the late President Yuan Shih-kai expelled now troops along military lines at Kailan Chiao after the Boxer rising, President Yang was one of his three able assistants, the other two being General Wang Chih-cheng, former Prime Minister, and Prime

Minister Tuan Chi-jui. He received much of his military experience from Yuan Shih-kai, whose ability he highly respected.

In January of 1906, President or General Feng was appointed Director of the Noble's College with the rank of Deputy Lieutenant-General. Six months later he was promoted to be Director of the Military Council in the Board of War when his patron, Yuan Shih-kai, was all powerful. In August of 1909, General Feng was appointed Director-in-chief of the General Staff.

During the first revolution, General Feng achieved much merit by defeating in several engagements the independent forces. In command of the first Imperial Army at Wuchang, he succeeded in recapturing Hanyang, a strategic position, from the revolutionists on November 27, 1911, a memorable day for himself. For this victory he was rewarded by the Manchu Court and given the rank of Baron of the 2nd Class. Subsequently, General Feng was recalled to Peking, and was nominated Commandant of the Imperial Guard in place of Prince Tsai Tao, which was considered a high promotion.

In December of 1911, General Feng was sent to Chahar as Lieutenant-Governor of the Special Administrative Area. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was recalled to Peking and appointed Chief of the President's Military Council. Later he was given the position of Tutuh (Military Governor) of the province of Chihli. This appointment was gazetted on September 11, 1912, together with an order to retain the post of Commandant of the Gendarmerie or the Imperial Guard. On July 23, 1913, General Feng was appointed Commissioner of Pacification in Central China. Whilst holding this office, he participated in suppressing the second revolution, which lasted from July to August, and was present at the recapture of Nanking from the southern forces under the command of General Wang Hsin, one of the most well-known revolutionary leaders at the time. After the suppression of the revolution, General Feng was appointed Military Governor of Kiangsu, with headquarters at Nanking. In 1914 he was given the rank of Field-Marshal. Later he acted as Chief of the General Staff during his visit to Peking. In December of 1915 he was created Duke of the First Order by the late President Yuan Shih-kai, when the latter attempted to make himself Emperor.

After the death of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, General Feng was elected Vice-President of the Republic upon the assumption of the office of the President by General Li Yuan-hung, the then Vice-President. He was holding the concurrent post of the Military Governor of Kiangsu with his office at Nanking. Upon the resignation of General Li from the presidency during General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement last July, General Feng became President according to the Constitution.





Dr. Chen Hsiao-chang

Dr. Chen Hsiao-chang, who has been advocating for years that Confucianism be made the state religion of China, and who has contributed to MILLER'S REVIEW an article on a league of nations based on "Confucian" teachings, was born on Inghat Island, Kwangtung, in 1898. Dr. Chen is a great Chinese scholar and a pupil of Kang Yu-wei, China's modern sage.

Between 1928 and 1930 Dr. Chen was editor of a Chinese paper called the "Chinese Recorder." In 1932 he took to teaching and was engaged by the following

High School as a professor of Chinese literature. A year later he was promoted to be principal of the school.

In 1905 Dr. Chen took the metropolitan literary examinations in Peking and was awarded the degree of Chin-Shih, which corresponds with Ph. D. in the West. Soon afterwards, having received a government scholarship, he went to America to secure a modern education.

After, having prepared himself for admission to college, Dr. Chen entered Columbia University, New York. He studied political science in that university between 1907 and 1911. He was given a Ph. D. in 1911, and his subject of Doctor's Dissertation was the "Economic Principles of Confucius and His School." Dr. Chen returned to China in January of the same year and founded the National Confucian Association. He was elected president of the Association in 1912 and still holds the same office.

In 1913 Chen Huan-chang was made legal adviser to the late President Yuan Shih-kai. At the same time he was appointed editor of the "Confucian Association Monthly," which he still edits.

Dr. Chen in 1913 tried every possible means to induce parliament to pass a bill proposing that Confucianism be made the state religion of China. His efforts in this matter failed as a result of the opposition of the Christian members of parliament. Last winter Dr. Chen made another attempt to persuade parliament, of which he is now a member to adopt Confucianism as the state religion of China, but this attempt was also unsuccessful.





General Tang Chi-Yao

A Very Important Opposition Leader in the South-west General Tang Chi-yao, who retains Yunnan, Kwichow and Szechuen provinces in opposition to the government, is one of the youngest military men who are occupying prominent positions in China. He is under 40 and is one of the two important opposition leaders in the South-western provinces, the other being General Lu Yungling, who practically retains Kwangtung and Kwangsi. It is said that if these two leaders can be induced to renounce their loyalty to Peking, China's domestic peace can be secured in no time.

General Tang studied at the Chinese Confucian school when he was a young boy. Later he studied in a military school. Afterwards he went to Japan for a higher military education. Upon his return in 1916 he joined the army. At first he was a mere

petty officer, but he received quick promotion. In 1911 he supported the revolutionary movement to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912, General Tang was appointed by the late President Yuan Shih-kai the Acting Tutuh of Kweichow, or the Military Governor, as he is now called.

In 1913 the second revolution broke out and Szechuen was in imminent danger of being captured by the revolutionary forces. This time he took the side of the government. He was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai to reenforce the loyal troops in Szechuen. He did so, and on August 26, 1913, he was appointed commander-in-chief of Yunnan and Kweichow troops for the Relief of Szechuen. This mission he successfully performed, and shortly afterwards the second revolution was suppressed.

On September 28 General Tang was made Acting Tutuh of Yunnan in recognition of his services promptly rendered during the disturbance. As he is a native of Yunnan, he should not hold any important office in his own province, in accordance with Chinese law. His appointment to the office of the Tutuh of Yunnan called forth much criticism.

On October 4, 1913, General Tang was appointed to function concurrently as Chief Civil Administrator or Governor of Yunnan. In 1915 President Yuan conferred upon him the rank of Chiangchun of Yunnan (full general). In December he was created Marquis. It was at this time that Yuan Shih-kai declared himself Emperor of China. General Tang declined the rank of Marquis, and openly opposed the scheme to make Yuan Emperor. Later, General Tsao Ao arrived to assist him. These two military leaders then sent an ultimatum to Yuan Shih-kai to the effect that if he did not cancel the monarchy which he had established within twenty-four hours, they would at once declare independence. As the ultimatum was ignored, they rose in rebellion and finally overthrow the monarchy by force of arms and restored the Republic.

General Tang has ever since remained Military Governor of Yunnan. He was one of those who supported the restoration of the old Parliament in the summer of 1916 after the death of Yuan Shih-kai. When the said Parliament was dissolved for the second time in 1917, he raised his standard against Peking. His troops have successfully conquered a large portion of Szechuen.



General Tiao Kuo, Military Governor of the Province of Chihli.

General Tiao Kuo, a member of the Peking party, is considered the most hopeful candidate for the next Vice-Presidency of China. He is now fifty-seven years of age, and a native of Peking. He has six brothers, one of whom is civil governor of the same Province.

Thirty five years ago, the present military governor of Chihli was a common soldier. He was sent on

the Military School by his immediate chief on account of his good conduct and commanding personality. In 1890 he graduated from the school, and as he proved himself to be a good scholar, was engaged to be a teacher of the same institution. Five year later General Tsao Kun was appointed director of the soldiers' training school at Shiao Chan, where the late President Yuan Shih-kai trained a modern army for the Manchu Court and where the present former Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, was one of the three chief lieutenants in supervising the training of the soldiers, the other two being President Feng and General Wang Shih-cheng, former Prime Minister. After the Boxer rising in 1900, when the Court realized the importance of maintaining a powerful army, Tieh Liang, a famous Manchu general, invited General Tsao Kun to assist him in the training of new troops at Paotingfu, the capital city of Chihli. One year later, General Tsao Kun was promoted to be the commander of a regiment, and had 1,500 soldiers under his control.

In 1902 General Tsao Kun was promoted from the office of regimental commander to that of brigade commander. Then he had over 3,000 under his command. Soon afterwards he was made a full general by Tieh Liang, who had great confidence in him.

In 1903 General Tsao Kun was sent to Mukden as a division commander controlling 10,000 soldiers, where he stayed for almost two years. In 1905 he was transferred to Kirin, and his troops accompanied him thither, where he was stationed until 1911, when the first revolution broke out and he was ordered to proceed to Lanchow, east of Tangshan in Chihli, to fight the revolutionists. Upon the complete suppression of the rebellion General Tsao was ordered to Shansi, where he defeated the revolutionary troops and re-captured the provincial capital. In recognition of his services he was transferred to Yochow in Hunan and appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops on the upper course of the Yangtzekiang, namely from Szechuen to Hupeh.

In 1915, when General Tsao Ao, the restorer of the Republic, raised a rebellion in Szechuen opposing the imperialistic movement of Yuan Shih-kai to make himself Emperor, General Tsao Kun was sent to fight him. After the failure of the movement and the

consequent death of the late President, he returned to Chihli and was made military governor of that province.

In 1917 General Tsao Kun was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in Hunan and Hupeh to fight the South. Several months ago he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops in Szechuen, Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh. It was his troops who re-captured Chinchow and Hsiangyang in Hupeh, and Yochow and Changsha in Hunan five months ago from Southern hands. He has now under his command over three divisions of veteran troops, some of whom are stationed at the Hunan front.

General Tsao Kun, according to those who know him, is straightforward.





Yeh Kung-eh's, lately Vice-Minister of Communications

Yeh Kung-eh, whose resignation from the office of Vice-Minister of Communications was accepted a fortnight ago, is one of the few Chinese experts in railway affairs. It is believed in official circles that he will return to the Ministry of Communications sooner or later with greater power.

Born at Kwangtung in 1865, Mr. Yeh came to Peking after having received the rudiments of his education at his native province, and entered the Cheung-shan University. After his graduation he taught in various schools in Shanghai. His executive ability and his capability to grasp the situation attracted the attention of high officials in the Capital.

and he was given an official position in the Ministry of Communications. Shortly after his joining the Ministry, rapid promotions followed. He was one of several capable officials who planned to get back the control of the Peking-Hankow railway from foreigners.

When the first revolution broke out in 1911, he left the government service. Later, he was appointed a councillor to conduct the negotiations between the North and South. He was also a delegate to prepare for the organization of the Provisional Government in Nanking. Gradually he became associated with more prominent personages in the country.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, he was made chief of the railway department in the Ministry of Communications. At the same time he was a member of the Finance Committee. During the time, a railway association was organized under the auspices of Liang Shih-yi to unite his followers. Of the association Mr. Yeh was elected vice-chairman.

Mr. Yeh was chairman of the committee to decide the technical terms used by the different government as well as private railways. For some time he was also chairman of the Commission for the Unification of the Railway Statistics and Accounts. He was assisted by Dr. C. C. Wang, present managing director of the Peking-Hankow railway, in undertaking the reform. Upon Dr. Wang's recommendation and through his influence, an American statistic expert, Dr. Adams, was engaged to advise the commission.

In July of 1913, Mr. Yeh was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications. In 1915, when his patron, Liang Shih-yi, lost the favor of the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, he resigned. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, he served as a secretary under former President Feng Kuo-chang, who was then Vice-President, with his headquarters at Nanking.

In the summer of 1917 General Chang Hsun started the movement to restore the little Emperor to the Throne. General Tuan Chi-jui raised the republican standard against him, and Yeh Kung-ch'o assisted General Tuan in the management of transportation affairs for the republican army. After the overthrow of the monarchical movement, General Tuan was made Premier and Mr. Yeh appointed Vice-Minister of Communications, which position he held until a fortnight ago.



T. H. Yeh, Chief of the Technical Office in
the Ministry of Finance.

T. H. Yeh, Director of the Shanghai Branch of the National Commercial Bank Yeh Kwei-chu, has been connected with the Ministry of Finance for five years or more, and is well acquainted with many phases of the problem of currency reform.

Born in Hangchow, Chekiang, Mr. Yeh received his early education under private tutors, and was required to study Chinese. Soon after the latter rising in 1900, he came to the North and entered the Beijing University by competitive examination.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation in Peking, was then the dean of the University, where Mr. Yeh studied for two years and a half. After a lapse of one year, when he was ill, Mr. Yeh went to England to pursue higher education. During the first few months in England he was a self-supporting student, but later he was given a Government scholarship, which was granted by Yuan Shih-kai when he was Viceroy of Chihli.

Mr. Yeh stayed in England for six years and a half, and attended Birmingham University and the Victoria University in Manchester. He was graduated from the first institution with the degree of B. S. C. He specialized in chemistry, economics, and commercial and industrial organizations. In the first year of the Republic, in 1912, Mr. Yeh returned to China. The following year he joined the Ministry of Finance as technical expert. One year later he was promoted to be the head of the Currency Department, and when Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Director-General of the Currency Reform Bureau, he was appointed chief of the currency and mint department of the Bureau. Upon the dissolution of the Currency Reform Bureau, Mr. Yeh returned to the Assay Office as its Chief. He was occasionally sent out by the Minister of Finance for inspection of almost all the mints in China.

When Liang Chi-chiao was Minister of Finance last year, Mr. Yeh concurrently acted as his Secretary. At present he is also Associate Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Mr. Yeh is thirty-seven years old and has a brilliant future ahead of him.





The Minister of War

General Chao Yu peng, Minister of War, commands the three divisions of the National Defense Force, the disbandment of which has been persistently demanded by the South. General Tsun Chai-jui is normally at the head of the force. One of his right-hand men is General Chin.

There is the picture of Shantung twenty-three years ago. Minister Chin has been in the military service for the last twenty years. He started himself as a military man when he was a mere boy. After his graduation from the Military College of Chihli, he was appointed to captaincy of a few soldiers. Gradually he worked his way up.

In 1910 General Chin was transferred to Chekiang and appointed by the governor of that province, His Excellency Ts'eng Yun, to command a regiment. He served the Governor of Chekiang so satisfactorily that he was recommended for the post of commander-in-chief of the troops in that province.

In 1911 the first revolution broke out and General Chin was detached for service under General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then commander-in-chief of the Imperial troops for the suppression of the rebellion. On account of his merit, he was given the rank of Lieutenant-General. The present Minister of War was appointed Tutuh or military governor of Shantung, his native province, in 1913. One year later he was given the rank of Tai Hu Chiangchun and specially ordered by the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, to take charge of the military affairs of Shantung.

The rank of Count was conferred upon General Chin in the later part of 1915 when Yuan Shih-kai proclaimed himself Emperor of China. On account of his loyalty to President Yuan, the present War Minister did not take part in the third revolution started for the restoration of the Republic.

General Chin Yun-peng was given the rank of Kuweichiachun and appointed a member of the Chiangchunfu or the Military Council in the President's Office in June of 1916. This was an "Irish promotion," by means of which he was removed from the position of military governor of Shantung. He had to come to Peking to assume his new office. In consequence, General Chang Huai-chih was appointed to succeed him as military governor of Shantung.

In November of 1917 General Chin was sent to Japan by the government together with General Chu Tung-feng to witness the manoeuvres. When the War Participation Bureau was organized with General Tuan as its director general, he was appointed actually to control its force on behalf of his chief.

On January 11, 1919, General Chin was appointed Minister of War by President Hsu Shih-chang in the reorganized cabinet. He is still holding this position. General Chin is a member of the Anhwei section of the old Peiyang Party, of which General Tuan is the chief. He wields considerable influence among military men in China, and is considered an honest officer. He has not yet been mesmerized by the Japanese.



Tynall Wei, Secretary of the East Department

That Tynall Wei, Secretary of the East Department at the Ministry of Finance, is one of the most hard working men in that Ministry, is the verdict of his colleagues. Beginning his career as teacher in a High School in Kiangsu a decade ago, Mr. Wei has gradually worked his way up, and is well informed on all general affairs of China.

Mr. Wei attended the Sorbonne University at the time when that institution of learning, the headquarters of Dr. P. L. Andersen, an American missionary

venerated by his students and other acquaintances alike, was in its infancy. On leaving the University, Mr. Wei was engaged in teaching and promoting educational enterprises. In the years following the Boxer trouble, a big movement for educational reform was afoot in this country, especially in the province of Kiangsu, and Mr. Wei identified himself very prominently with this movement. Prior to his coming to the North, Mr. Wei was engaged in writing articles for several English papers. His journalistic ability attracted the attention of the proprietor of the "Peking Daily News," and he was subsequently engaged as assistant editor of that paper. For almost one year he worked in the office of the "News" and was successful as a newspaper man. In 1914 he joined the Ministry of Finance. He was repeatedly promoted through sheer industry and his ability to handle the work. He was assigned to the Loan Department, where he practically attends to all foreign affairs of that department, and his advice is valued by those high up.

When the Bureau of National Loans was established in August 1914 to float the Third Year National Loan, Mr. Wei was English Secretary to the Bureau, aside from working in the Ministry. Upon the organization of the Plague Prevention Commission last winter, he was appointed Treasurer to the Commission and in that capacity he handled the proceeds of a plague loan concluded with the Group Banks.

Mr. Wei, besides being a good Chinese scholar, is also a forcible writer of English. Born in Soochow, Kiangsu, Mr. Wei is thirty-two years old. Men of his type are rendering real service to the country, although few persons know much of it.





Dr. Wang Ching-chau, Managing Director of
Peking-Hankow Railway.

DR. WANG CHING CHAU, better known as Dr. C. C. Wang, is a "man" man of constructive ability who has accomplished some real reforms by hard work. Just in 1911 he was the only to recruit several hundred cars and locomotives from Kruppworks, which General Feng Ii-chang's soldiers tried to seize as their loot for their transportation to Peking to fight the Republican army under Prime Minister Tuan, though Tuan's commercial movement had been

would have been really bloody. Little did the people know how much assistance Dr. Wang rendered in defeating Chang Hsun's imperialistic scheme.

Born in Lanchow, Chihli, in 1882, Dr. Wang after having studied for some time in the Peking Methodist University, went to America in 1904, supporting himself as he went along. Two years later he won a government scholarship on account of his good work in college. In 1908 he graduated with honors from Yale University as a Civil Engineer. He received his M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of Illinois in 1909 and 1911 respectively. He was appointed a lecturer in Oriental History and commerce and awarded a fellowship by the same University. During his residence in America, Dr. Wang held various offices, such as the Editor-in-Chief of the "Chinese Students Alliance," the Association of the Cosmopolitan Clubs. He was active in all student activities and recognized as an energetic leader.

Dr. Wang also studied railway administrations in Europe. Upon his return home he was appointed a member in the Ministry of Communications. Later he acted as Councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government in 1912. During that period, President Yuan Shih-kai repeatedly offered to make him his English Secretary, but he declined, their principles being different. Later he was promoted to be co-director of the Peking-Mukden Railway and co-director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. He was soon sent out together with Dr. Chen Chin-tao to America to arrange a site with the American Government for Chinese merchants in the Panama Pacific International Exhibition, which mission he performed with satisfaction. From America he went to Europe in order to gain further knowledge on railway administration. Upon his return to the States he wrote a number of scholarly articles for well-known magazines, among others "The Atlantic Monthly"

As soon as he got back to China he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics from 1913 to 1914, of which he was really in charge. The fundamental reform in this connection was largely due to Dr. Wang's initiation and persistence. Later, Dr. Wang was appointed Director of the Department of Railway Finance and Accounts and Acting Director-General of

Posts under the Ministry of Communications, concurrently. On account of Minister Hsu Shih-yin's reactionary policy in 1916, the Commission on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics, which Dr. Wang had so ably built up, was dissolved by a ministerial order, and Dr. Wang was made a Councillor of the Ministry, which was in effect an Irish promotion. Such unjust treatment would discourage most of the returned students, but Dr. Wang still did his best to save whatever he could out of the dissolved Commission, although his official position then had nothing to do with the unification of railway accounts and statistics.

As his ability could not be perpetually hid under the bush, he was appointed Acting Managing Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway in the summer of 1917. In this capacity, he saved Peking a bloody battle between Republican troops and General Feng Ling-kuo's Hungfutsze soldiers by his timely withdrawal of locomotives and cars from Koupangtze in order to prevent this hairy horde from coming to the Capital. When the Republic was restored, Dr. Wang was appointed Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, in recognition of his valuable service. This office he is still holding to-day. He is a recipient of the Second Class Chia-ho Decoration. Dr. Wang was the Government delegate to the Fifth International Congress of Commerce and Senior Delegate to the Fifth International Through Traffic Conference in Japan. He handled the plague-prevention work with skill. Besides being a popular orator, Dr. Wang is a social worker. He is interested in the Y. M. C. A., and other Christian work and philanthropic movements. A model returned student he is!





Yang Tsiang, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Shanghai

Yang Tsiang, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu, is a native of Tauchunkang, Kiangsu province. In his early years he was a student resident in Japan, and upon his return he studied both in Kwangtung and at Tung Yuen School, Peking. He was known as an excellent scholar. Upon graduation, he was appointed Inspector-General Formulator of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Subsequently he was sent by the government to Germany on study in agriculture and military arts. He returned to China in the spring of 1922. He then became a professor in Peking University, and also English translator in the Official Book Bureau. After

that time his name has become well known in official circles. When the Boxer trouble broke out, he left Peking and while on his way through Tsinan, it happened that he attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai, who was then Governor of Shantung. Having heard of his abilities, Yuan at once engaged him to manage the foreign affairs, railway and mines of the province. Afterwards he was also made director-general of the military and police affairs. He soon rose to the rank of Ambassador, being successively appointed to Austria, Germany and Holland. The death of his mother caused him to leave official circles for three years. At the end of the period of mourning, Viceroy Chang Jinchuen of Liang Kiang appointed him Commissioner for Foreign Commercial Affairs of Nanyang, and concurrently Chief Military Councillor of Liang Kiang. When the Republic was established he was made Chief Secretary of Foreign and Domestic Affairs in the Police Yamen of Shantung. Then he was transferred to Shanghai to be Intendent and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs concurrently. He is now serving his third term as Commissioner in Shanghai. His official decorations are the Chaho Order with Grand Ribbon of the 2nd class, Wenhü Order of the 2nd class, Paokuang Chaho Order of the 2nd class and also foreign decorations of the 1st class. Commissioner Yang is of imposing appearance and foresight. In his dealings with foreigners, the Commissioner discharges his duties with impartiality and distinct judgment. He has worked constantly in developing China's industry. That is why all business men like him, and recently elected him chairman of the Society for Maintaining Chinese Goods, also of the Society for discussing China's Industry and Commerce, and also of the League of Chaochow Sugar and Grocery Dealers. He is chairman of the Cantonese Club in Shanghai. Commissioner Yang is 52 years of age.





The Vice-Minister of Finance

Chang Iku, Vice-Minister of Finance and Assistant Director of the Salt Inspectorate is a well-known financier and is well known in modern financial circles. He was born at Hsinan, Chiching, and received his early education in Confucian schools.

Between 1902 and 1905 Mr. Chang took an active part in the management of educational and financial affairs of the province of Fokien. During this period he was principal of the High Normal School in Fokien, and the principal of the Fokien Division of that province.

In 1906 Vice-Minister Chang went to Manchuria to join Hsu Shih-chang, who was then Viceroy of Manchuria and who is now President of the Republic of China. At first he was appointed a member of the Bureau of Salt Affairs at Mukden, and later he became director-general of the Customs Administration for Kirin. Concurrently he acted as resident-director of the Bureau for the Reorganization of Financial Affairs of that province.

Vice-Minister Chang assisted Hsiung Hsi-ling, who was then Minister of Finance, in taking over the control of the Board of Finance of the Nanking government in 1912, the first year of the Republic of China, and in reorganizing the Board of Finance in Peking.

In 1913 Chang Hu was appointed Salt Commissioner of Changlu (Chihli.) Later he became Salt Commissioner of Liang-Huai. He was decorated by the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, on account of his meritorious services. In the later part of 1913 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance, when Hsiung Hsi-ling was Prime Minister. At the same time he concurrently acted as Associate-Director of the Salt Inspectorate, for the organization of which he was partly responsible. Mr. Chang took no small part in the organization of the sub-offices of the Salt Inspectorate in the different provinces together with Sir Richard Dane.

The result of the reorganization of the Salt Administration was the great increase in salt revenue, for which Chang Hu was awarded by the government the Fourth Order of Merit. Vice-Minister Chang's services were also acknowledged by Sir Richard Dane in his report on salt affairs of China.

On account of the monarchical movement in 1915 Chang Hu was dismissed from the Ministry by the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Soon after the overthrow of the monarchical government in 1916, he was again given the appointment of the Vice-Minister of Finance, which appointment he declined.

In 1918, when China joined the European war on the side of the Allies, Mr. Chang was appointed chief of the Labor Emigration Bureau of the Cabinet. Upon his assumption of office, President Hsu Shih-chang appointed him Vice-Minister of Finance and Associate-Director of the Salt Inspectorate to control the Salt Administration. Mr. Chang is also a member of the Financial Commission in the President's Office formed for the study of China's financial questions.



Dr. Wu Juyuan, Director and Chief Medical Officer of the Manchurian Hygiene Prevention Service and Physician Extraordinary to the President of China, was born at Chinkiang province in 1879 and received his early education in the Harbin Settlement where he achieved a brilliant record and was sent by the government to continue his studies at Cambridge.

and London. Here Dr. Wu (or G. L. Tuck, as he was known then) won a great reputation both as a student and an original investigator, and was awarded a long list of prizes and honors in general science, surgery, clinical medicine, pathology and bacteriology. He took his B. A. (Cambridge) with first class honors and received the gold medal for clinical medicine. His old college gave him a travelling scholarship for two years to prosecute research work in Liverpool, Paris, Germany and the Malay States, as a result of which he contributed much scientific information to the literature of tetanus, beri-beri, aortic worms and malaria.

Dr. Wu was engaged in private practise in Penang from 1904 to 1908, after which he joined the Chinese government service at the invitation of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, and became vice-director of the Peiyang Army Medical College. The sudden outbreak of pneumonic plague in Manchuria gave Dr. Wu a fine opportunity to display his constructive gifts, and the success with which he accomplished that difficult and dangerous task won for him an international reputation. At the end of the epidemic the Chinese government called an International Plague Conference to sit at Mukden, and Dr. Wu was elected chairman of that noted assembly of world scientists.

Dr. Wu also represented China at two Hague Opium Conferences (1912 and 1913), the International Congress of Medicine, London, and the Congress of School Hygiene, Buffalo (1914).

The successful establishment of the Peking Central Hospital in 1918 was largely due to the unstinted efforts of Dr. Wu, supported by staunch friends like S. T. Sze, Chou Hsueh-hsi, Tsao Ju-lin, Liang Chi-chao and others.

Dr. Wu also possesses the Honorary Degrees of LL. D. (Hongkong), Litt. D. (Peking), and is a Fellow of the British Royal Institute of Public Health, Society of Tropical Medicine, and a member of other learned societies in Great Britain, China and Japan.





Hsu Shue-chang, who ordered the execution of General Lu Chiao-shang on June 16.

General Hsu Hsi-chang, Assistant Commander of the Fengtien Troops, now stationed between Mukden and Peking and from Tientsin to Harbin, whose summary execution of General Lu Chiao-shang, has again brought him into the limelight, is not more than forty years of age. His previous exploits consisted of swearing the support of General Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Fengtien, in overthrowing the premiership of General Yuan Chih-jui three months ago.

Born in Anhwei, General Hsu is a fellow provincial of Prime Minister Tzu, who has great resemblance

in him. He studied in the Paliyang Military College. After graduation he served General Tuan in a minor capacity. Shortly before the first revolution, he was a mere clerk to General Tuan, who was then Commander of the Sixth Division with his headquarters in Nanyuan, a suburb of Peking. His application and industry rapidly won Tuan's esteem. Before the first revolution General Tuan sent Hsu to Japan to pursue military studies. After having been there for a year and a half, Hsu graduated from the Officers' College. He returned to China and joined General Tuan in Ilupch, where he was commanding troops, as his secretary. When General Tuan came to Peking to be Minister of War, Hsu followed him thither. At first he was appointed Secretary and later promoted to be Vice-Minister of War. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, General Tuan became Prime Minister and Hsu was made Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. At the time when he headed the Secretariat of the Cabinet, he had a number of quarrels with the President over the question of powers. Finally he had to resign, this shortly before the resignation of General Tuan from the post of Prime Minister. Then came the Chang Hsun monarchical movement last June, which was a failure. General Tuan came into power again, while Hsu played a more subtle game by remaining behind. In consequence of the peace movement last winter, which many officers favored, Tuan resigned again. A few months later, however, Hsu restored Tuan to the premiership by coercing the President to issue the Mandate announcing the appointment of General Tuan to head the Cabinet with the troops borrowed from Fengtien. He is now Assistant Commander of the Fengtien troops, three mixed brigades of which are fighting on the Hunan front.





Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Prominent Opponent Leader

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is now Minister for Foreign Affairs of the independent government at Canton, and leader of the new dispatch to look after the Interests of China. Mr. T. T. Wu, who has played an important part in the opposition government, is in France in connection with the peace conference.

Born in Kiangling, Mr. Wu Ting-fang is now seventy-three years of age. He attended St. Paul's College, Hongkong, where he was graduated. Later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. on account of his scholarship. In 1880 Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed Minister in the United States, Spain and Peru. During the Boxer rising in 1900, he succeeded in communicating with the trustees of the foreign

legations and missionaries besieged in Peking when the world was in suspense as to whether distinguished foreigners besieged by the Boxers were still living. In 1903 Dr. Wu was recalled and appointed vice-president of the Board of Commerce. He was given the concurrent post of commissioner for Revision of Treaties. In 1905 Dr. Wu was appointed Judge of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Two years later he was again sent to America to be China's Minister to the United States, Spain, Peru and Cuba. He returned to China after having served his three-year term. In 1911 Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed Chief Revolutionary Delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, which decided upon the establishment of a republican form of government to replace the monarchy. Shortly afterwards, the republican government was established with its capital at Nanking, the provincial capital of Kiangsu. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was made Minister for Foreign Affairs of that government, and concurrently held the office of Minister of Justice.

After the transference of the government from Nanking to Peking, Dr. Wu retired into private life at Shanghai. In 1916 he again entered into public service at the request of the then President, General Li Yuan-hung. He headed the Ministry for Foreign Affairs upon the restoration of the old parliament which was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in 1914.

In 1917 Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed Prime Minister to succeed General Tuan Chi-jui, and signed the mandate for the dismissal of the latter from the cabinet. He left for Shanghai when the Northern militarists with the assistance of General Chang Hsun secured the dissolution of the old parliament. Dr. Wu Ting-fang has since been helping the opposition in the South-western provinces in its struggle for the restoration of the parliament.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is a well-known vegetarian, an eloquent speaker, a legalist, and a Confucianist.





Lo Chang, Chinese Consul General in London

Lo Chang was recently appointed Consul General in London, a newly created position. Mr. Lo is son-in-law of Kung Yu wei, Chinese director of the League of Nations and China's modern sage.

Mr. Lo was born in 1883, and received a large part of his education in Hongkong. In 1902 he went to Hong Kong and attended Shingai Tsiung-shi. After having studied there for fully five years he received his B. A. degree and returned to China. He took the Chinese government's literary examinations for technical school entry, and received the degree of A. B.

His first official position was that of Imperial Clerk in the Ching dynasty. In 1912, upon the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Lo was made secretary to the Minister of Communications. This position he held for nearly two years, and then he was appointed Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the province of Shantung.

During his residence in Shantung, Mr. Lo was confronted with the most difficult problems demanding solution. These problems related to the siege of Tsingtao by Japan, the delineation of the war zone by China, and other allied subjects connected therewith.

In 1915 Lo Chong joined the Ministry of Finance. A year later, he was sent to Szechuan to audit the salt accounts. He returned in the winter of the same year, and was sent to Amoy by the government as Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

In the summer of 1917 Lo Chong was given the concurrent position of Taoyin of Amoy, an honor which he deserved. He remained in that port, holding three positions at the same time, namely Taoyin, Customs Superintendent and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Amoy, until September 22, 1918, when he was appointed Consul-General at Singapore. He however did not take up this office. Soon after the appointment, Mr. Lo turned over his old offices to his successor and came to Peking to ask for instructions prior to his proceeding to Singapore. Upon his arrival at the Capital, he learned that the government had appointed him Consul-General to London on January 25, 1919. Many of his friends congratulate Mr. Lo on the honor of being the first Chinese Consul-General to London.





Admiral Tiao Ting-hou

**Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Chairman of the Tariff
Revision Commission.**

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Assistant Director of the Customs Administration and Secretary of the President's Office, was recently appointed Chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission in place of Cheng Su-chi, who resigned from that office on account of sickness. His appointment is welcomed by the different Legations, who have great confidence in him. It is believed that Admiral Tsai will be able to push the matter of tariff revision to a speedy conclusion.

Born in Hsiangshan, Kwantung, in 1861, Admiral Tsai received his early education at a country school, and afterwards studied at the Chinese Educational Mission School in Shanghai from 1872-73, which was organized by Mr. Yung Wing, pioneer of China's modern education. He was one of the students of the first batch sent to America in 1873, as arranged by Mr. Yung Wing, whose acquaintance with the social life and educational methods in New England was so complete as to enable him readily to place these students—usually in pairs—in comfortable households where they might learn English and become initiated into the manner of life among Western peoples as agreeably as possible. Admiral Tsai was assigned to Hartford Grammar School upon his first arrival. Later he was transferred to the New Britain High School. He returned to China in 1881, together with the other students, in consequence of a memorial, endorsed by Chin Lan-pin, the Chinese Minister at Washington, complaining of the course of study pursued by these youths "as including Latin and Greek and other unnecessary subjects; of the disrespectful behavior of the boys when brought before their chiefs; of their deplorable lack of patriotism; of their forgetting their mother-tongue, and other sins of omission and commission."

Soon after his return to China, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan joined the Torpedo School at Taku, where he stayed for three years. Upon his graduation he was made captain of a torpedo boat. In 1892 he was promoted to be commodore of the Torpedo Fleet. In 1912 he became Vice-Admiral. The following year he was appointed Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration, and resigned this post to join the Customs' Administration as Associate Director, which position

he still holds to-day. When Yuan Shih-kai was President, Admiral Tsai was his Chief English Secretary, and handled all foreign matters for his chief.

Admiral Tsai devotes his leisure time to the translation of Chinese poems into English, and made his name well known through these translated poems at the St. Louis Exhibition in America. He is considered an eloquent speaker, and whenever there is any public occasion he is invariably called upon to speak. He has been chairman of the American College Club, and for a time was actively identified with a number of social activities in the Capital.





General Zou Yang-ting, one of the independent
leaders in the South

General Lu Yang-ting, who is generally in control of Kiangsu and Kiangsi, and who is one of the last persons Southern leaders in opposition to the Peking government, has recently advised President Hsu Shih-chang to pay special attention to the railroad development works to improve the internal administration, to

effect financial reforms, to reduce the number of troops and to respect the laws and constitution of the nation.

Born in Hūminghsien, Kuangsi, General Lu Yung-ting is now over sixty years old. He took military service under the government when General Soo Yuan-chun was commander-in-chief of all the troops in Kuangsi. In 1913 General Lu was commander of an expedition under Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan dispatched against the bandits in Kuangsi. Later he was appointed a brigadier-general of the troops on the left bank of the West River.

In 1911 General Lu was appointed to succeed Sun ping-kun as governor of Kiangsi, but prior to his departure for that province the first revolution broke out and he stayed in Kuangsi to control the situation. Soon after the revolution, which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic, General Lu was appointed by the Republican government Tsuch (or military governor) of Kuangsi.

In March, 1915, General Lu Yung-ting was given the rank of full general, and was appointed to act concurrently as civil governor of Kuangsi.

In December of the same year, General Lu was made a first class duke by the late President Yuan Shih-kai who declared himself to be Emperor of China. In the third revolution, which was started to restore the Republic overthrown by the late President Yuan, he joined hands with the Yunnan troops under the leadership of General Tsai Ao and assisted in defeating the imperial troops.

In February, 1916, Kuangsi declared independence of the Central Government, and the monarchists in Peking were greatly alarmed, knowing that General Lu had at last come out openly in opposition to the monarchical movement. Several months later the monarchical movement was abandoned with the death of its promoter and the Republic was restored. In July General Lu was transferred to Kuangtung as Tuchun and awarded by General Li Yuan-hung, who was then President of the Republic, the first order of Merit for the services he had rendered during the third revolution.

In April, 1917, General Lu was appointed by the government Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, which appointment was considered a great honor. About the same time he took a trip to Peking to pay his respects to the president and other

high officials in the Capital. During his visit to Peking he had an audience with his former master, ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, to whom he is still loyal.

In July of 1917 General Chang Hsun started the monarchical movement to restore the former Emperor to the Throne. General Lu Yung-ting was appointed by Emperor Hsuan Tung Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi. But there was not sufficient time for him either to convey his acceptance of the appointment or decline it as the Emperor was soon afterwards obliged to abdicate upon the flight of General Chang Hsun in consequence of the defeat of his troops by the republican army.

Later, the South opposed the dissolution of parliament by President Li Yuan-hung, and refused to take instructions from Peking. General Lu Yung-ting joined the South and much strengthened its position. Towards the end of 1917 he was dismissed from the office of Inspecting Commissioner of Kuantung and Kuangsi by a mandate issued by the Peking government as a punishment for his helping the South. To-day he is one of the most influential of the opposition leaders.





Yeh Kuei-hung, Chinese Consul at Yanchowoo

Yeh Kuei-hung, Chinese Consul at Yanchowoo, has returned to China in accord of the illness of his wife, who is living at Peking. Prior to his appointment as Consul at Yanchowoo, Mr. Yeh was General Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, D. C.

Born in Foochow, Fuhien, Mr. Yeh is now seventy-two years of age. Between 1887 and 1892 he studied at the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. Between 1892 and 1901 he studied at St. Xavier's College in Shanghai, and at St. John's University between 1901 and 1902.

In 1902 Mr. Yih was engaged by the Foochow College as an instructor. Later he was appointed an interpreter to the Bureau for Foreign Affairs at Foochow. In May of 1905 he went to America to pursue a higher education. He studied agriculture at Cornell University for four years. In 1909 he studied metallurgy at Michigan College of Mines. He received his B. A. S. from Cornell in 1908, and M. A. the following year.

In December of 1909 Mr. Yih returned to China, and, after resting for a year, came to Peking and was appointed a member of the Bureau of Terminology in the Ministry of Education. Between 1910 and 1912 he was editor of the "Peking Daily News," an English daily paper published in the Capital. Concurrently he acted as Director of the Agricultural College, which office he gave up in 1913.

In 1914 Yih Ko-liang was appointed Senior Clerk of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and in 1915 was appointed Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation at Washington, D. C. After the murder of Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of the Interior, at Vancouver last Summer, he gave up the office of the Second Secretary of the legation at Washington in favor of Wang Ling-huo, who was then Consul at Vancouver, and who was also in danger of being assassinated, and accepted the dangerous position of the Chinese Consul at Vancouver.

During the last few months Mr. Yih has performed his official duties with credit to himself. Unfortunately the illness of his wife at Peking necessitated his return to China.





Dr. Y. C. Chang, president of the Yang Hsin College, Peking.

The recent appointment of Dr. Y. C. Chang as president of the Yang Hsin College recently was published in the *Quarterly Review*. At the time of appointment, Dr. Chang was Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Secretary of the Treaty Revision Commission now sitting at Shanghai. The latter

position will be retained until the completion of the tariff revision, and Dr. Chang will not assume his new office at present.

Dr. Chang, born at Canton in 1880, studied at the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, from 1890, to 1891, and at the Queen's College in the following year. Then he came to the North and studied at the Peiyang University. From 1898 to 1899 he studied at the Imperial Tokio University, Japan. During the period he was awarded various prizes for high standing in Chinese and English and Athletics. In August of 1901 Dr. Chang arrived in America to pursue a higher education. He studied law at the University of California and Yale University, where he graduated with a *dégree* of LL.B. in 1903 and M.L. the following year.

When the Chinese High Commissioners were appointed to go to Europe and America for the investigation of constitutional governments between 1905 to 1906, he was appointed an *attache*. Upon his return he received the degree of Chin Shih, equivalent to the foreign degree of Doctor of Law, from the Government after a competitive examination. From 1906 to 1907 Dr. Chang was Inspector of Schools in Shansi, Chihli, Shantung, Honan, etc. The next year found him as Second Secretary to the Chinese Legation in Japan. From 1910 to 1911 he was president of the College of Communications, Peking. He was promoted to be Secretary to the President and Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs soon afterwards. From 1913 to 1915 he was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu and Anhwei.





General Chang Tsao-ling, Military and Civil Governor of Fengtien

General Chang Tsao-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, visited Peking, for another Peking residence, to discuss the questions of the Privileges, the Vice-Privileges and the rights against the Southern independence. Rumors have been circulated of his intention to restore the fully respect to the throne of the full to with these questions.

Small in stature but strongly built, with a full of hair and wearing his hair closely cropped, General Chang is not quite fifty years of age. He

received no education in his youth. When he grew up, his bravery and initiative distinguished him and singled him out to be a powerful leader. During the Russo-Japanese War General Chang fought on the side of Japan and rendered no small service to the Mikado. After the war, he and his followers surrendered to the Chinese Government at the request of Japan, which then needed their services no longer. By some arrangement, these Hunghutsu were taken into the service of the Government. On account of their bravery and ability to fight and shoot accurately, they enjoyed special favors and received quick promotion. Naturally General Chang, as their leader, gained power and influence in proportion.

Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1911, General Chang Tso-ling was appointed Military Governor of Fengtien which position he is still holding. At first he commanded the 27th Division, and now he has more than 40,000 soldiers under his control. When he was first appointed Military Governor of Fengtien, he made his men take the following oath:

"I hereby promise to protect the Tuchun (Military Governor), to maintain peace and order, to do my duty, to refuse to obey orders from others and to put an end to the lives of traitors. If I should break my oath, let the bullet pierce my heart, and if I did not really mean what I had said in this oath, may my mother become a harlot. If I should prove false to the Tuchun my children shall become thieves."

General Chang served the late President Yuan Shih-kai faithfully, but when Yuan's monarchical movement in 1916 was about to collapse, he compelled General Tuan Chi-kuei, the present Minister of War, who was then Civil Governor of that province, supporter of the movement, to leave Fengtien. Asked why he refused to support Yuan Shih-kai, whom he had urged to ascend the Throne, General Chang replied: "I was only making a figure of speech when I asked Yuan to ascend the Throne."

After the restoration of the Republic in 1916, General Chang's influence has become even greater than before. When the Government, for instance, was about to institute an investigation of many charges preferred against him by his dissatisfied followers, he mounted machine guns and fortified his office to show signs of defiance. The Government had finally to recall the investigation officials.

General Chang Tso-ling assisted the present Prime Minister, General Tuan Chi-jui, in restoring the Republic for the second time last year, when it was overthrown by General Chang Hsun, who is now a prisoner in the Dutch Legation. He used his troops to make the President retire General Wang Shih-cheng last March and appoint General Tuan the Prime Minister for the second time. His troops are now scattered all over the country from Peking to Hunan. Some of them are fighting on the Hunan front. An unqualified supporter of General Tuan Chi-jui, General Chang himself is aspiring to be the Vice-President of the Republic, although he may be made Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces. He is now Inspecting Commissioner of the Three Eastern Provinces.





Chu Shao-hsi, Consul-General to San Francisco.

Chu Shao-hsi, is Consul-General to San Francisco and prior to his appointment was English Secretary to the (former) President, General Fung Kwei-hung. His acquaintance with the President was made when he was Vice-consul-General of Canton Affairs for Kiangsu with headquarters at Shanghai. At that time General Fung was Vice-President of the Republic, his office being in Nanking.

Born in Canton, Mr. Chu is thirty eight years of age, and is a Chinese scholar. He received the rudiments of education in a country school in his home district. From 1904 to 1907 he studied at the Kwang An College, Canton, where he distinguished himself in scholarship. From 1907 to 1907 he attended the Government University in Peking, where he took a number of courses in law. He received an A. B. degree from the University, and went to America soon afterwards to pursue higher education.

Mr. Chu arrived in the States in February, 1908 as a Government supported student, chosen by competitive examinations. For three years he studied commerce and finance at New York University. From 1911 to 1912 he took up the study of Political Science and Law at Columbia University. He graduated with the degree of B. C. A. in 1911; and M. A. the following year. In December of 1912 he returned to China, when the first revolution was barely over. First he joined the Government University in Peking as a full professor. Later he was appointed Secretary and Political Councillor to the President of the Republic. At one time he was Mixed Court Magistrate of Kulangsu in Amoy, Fukien, which office he filled with credit to himself. During the senatorial election soon after the establishment of the Republic, he was elected a Senator. Upon the dissolution of the Senate in 1913 by President Yuan Shih-kai he practised law in the Capital with considerable success, making many friends among the older officials.

Mr. Chu is a member of the Lawyers' Association in Peking. When the Kuomintang people returned to power in 1916, he was appointed Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for the province of Kiangsu. When General Feng came to Peking to assume the Presidency, he asked Mr. Chu to join him as his English Secretary.

Mr. Chu has several children, who went with him to the United States. As he speaks fluent Cantonese, it is believed that he will be able successfully to hold this difficult position as Consul-General of San Francisco, where are resident many Chinese, most of whom are from Kwangtung.





Lu Ching Jen, Chinese Minister to Russia

Lu Ching-jen, Minister to Petrograd, who returned to China in the Spring of 1918 in company with the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Uchida on account of the disaster in Russia, is recognized as one of the ablest and ablest diplomats of China. Born in

1868 at Paosanhsien, Kiangsu, Mr. Liu first joined the school of Language at the Arsenal in Shanghai, and was afterwards transferred to the College of Tung Wen Kwan in Peking, where he graduated in 1893. After his graduation he was sent to London as a student interpreter to the Chinese Legation there. From London he was transferred to the Legation in Paris.

In 1896 Mr. Liu left Paris and was employed in the Three Eastern Provinces, where he was entrusted with the task of surveying the railway lines. Upon the completion of the mission, he remained attached to the office of the said railway for conducting diplomatic affairs. In 1906 Minister Liu was transferred to the Legation at Petrograd as Councillor, where several times he was charge d'affaires in the absence of the Minister. In 1908 he was recalled and sent to Harbin to be President of the Bureau of Diplomatic Affairs for the province of Heilungkiang. Soon afterwards he was appointed Taotai of Harbin. The following year he was made Assistant Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway. In 1910 Mr. Liu was appointed Expectant Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1911 he was again appointed Taotai of Harbin.

Before taking up his office, Minister Liu was sent to Petrograd to negotiate for the modification of the Chinese-Russian Commercial Treaty. Whilst on the mission he was appointed Chinese Minister to Holland. He assumed the office on the 22nd of February, but in September of the same year he was transferred to be Chinese Minister to Russia, which post he is still holding although he is now in Peking or Harbin on account of the critical political situation in that country.





J. K. C. Joo Kueh, Vice-President of the Industrial & Commercial Bank, Hongkong

Mr. Joo raised money for the establishment of branch offices of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong in Hankow and Tientsin. He exerted over fifty thousand dollars' worth of subscriptions in the tough capitalization of the branch banks. Influential Chinese officials and returned students

backed him. Mr. Choy will later establish another branch in Shanghai, but he says he will have no branch office in Peking, where politics are predominant.

Born in Honolulu in 1892, Mr. Choy studied at McKinley High School from 1908 to 1911 after having graduated from primary schools in the Hawaii Islands. In 1911 he returned to Kwangtung, his native province, and was soon afterwards elected a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly. Finding politics uninteresting, Mr. Choy returned to America in August of 1912 to pursue higher education. He studied political science and international law at Columbia University, New York, as a Chinese government student. He received his degree of B.S. from the University in 1915 after a study of three years. During his residence in New York, Mr. Choy was elected president of the Columbia Chinese Students' Club in 1913. His interests were not only confined to student activities, as he was also a member of the New York Artillery.

In June of 1915 Mr. Choy again returned to China. He was made a member of the Liangkwang Military Headquarters. The following year, he was given the appointment of Director of Foreign Affairs of the military government in Kwangtung. Shortly afterwards he resigned to take up business, having no interest in politics.

Mr. Choy has been a newspaper man for some time. During his visit to Peking in 1915 he was appointed Assistant Editor of the "Peking Post." It was at the time when Yuan Shih-kai was trying to make himself Emperor of China. Mr. Choy resigned from the "Post" and left Peking for the South, as he was against the monarchical movement.

In addition to the position of vice-president of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of Hongkong, Mr. Choy is also adviser to the Department of Finance of the Southern Provisional Government.





Yuan Hsueh, Vice-Minister of Education

Yuan Hsueh, Vice-Minister of Education, is a recognized Chinese scholar, having received his literary degree of B.A. in 1901 through competitive examinations. He is now fifty-three years of age, and is a native of Kiangsu province, which has at present more schools than any other province in China.

In 1904, one year before the receipt of his B.A. degree, Mr. Yuan taught in the Shanghai Kiang Fong Language School. Later, he was responsible for the establishment of the Long Men Normal School at Shanghai. In 1901 he was appointed a professor of the

Normal School. Three years later he was elected president of the school, and at the same time he was appointed a member of the Kiangsu Educational Association.

In 1909 Mr. Yuan was appointed Chief of the Chihli Educational Association. In 1912, the first year of the Republic, he became chief of the General Department in the Ministry of Education. Later, he was appointed Educational Inspector for the whole country.

In 1914 he resigned both positions. After his resignation, the present Vice-Minister of Education travelled throughout the different provinces to investigate educational conditions of his own accord. In 1915 he was appointed Vice-Minister of Education, but in 1916 he resigned. In the latter part of 1916 he was again appointed Vice-Minister of Education, which position he now holds.





Minister Lu Chengshang
Chief, Chinese Peace Delegation to Paris.

On account of the recent Chinese-Japanese negotiations, attracting in the press, Lu Chengshang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was once Acting Prime Minister, will likely be in a protest. He is China's Chief Delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. Whilst other statesmen often delegate their concerns to the background in diplomatic dealings, he continues looking after China's national interests.

Minister Lu was born in 1879 at Shanghai, the premier commercial port in China, which is destined to be the New York of the Far East. Receiving his first education at the Language School in the Kiang Nan Arsenal, he was sent to the Tung Wen Kwei College in Peking for his post-graduate work. One year

after his post-graduation, he was sent to the Chinese Legation at Petrograd as interpreter in 1890. Two years later he was promoted to be attache, and three years later, secretary. He was afterwards deputed to accompany the Chinese Envoy Extraordinary to the coronation of the Tsar.

In 1899 Minister Lu was appointed to represent China at the Hague Conference. He was made Minister to the Netherlands in 1905. When the second Hague Conference convened, he was again appointed China's delegate. During his second term as Chinese Minister to Holland in 1908, he negotiated the Consular Convention with that country. In the revolutionary year of 1911, he was sent to the Hague to exchange ratifications of this Convention, and thence proceeded to Petrograd to undertake negotiations with the Russian Government for the revision of the Treaty of 1881. At the same time he was appointed Minister to Russia.

In the first Republican cabinet, Lu Cheng-hsiang was elected Minister of Foreign Affairs, and arrived at Peking on May 24 to take up his new post. He was appointed Acting Prime Minister upon the resignation of Tang Shao-yi, and retained the portfolio of Finance. From that time up to the present he was several times called to head the Ministry of Foreign Affairs whenever there was any serious diplomatic trouble. Other positions he held during that period were the Master of Ceremonies at President Yuan Shih-kai's inauguration, and the Acting Secretary of State in 1915. Prior to his appointment to be Minister of Foreign Affairs this time, Mr. Lu was Chairman of the War Commission.





Hsin Yi-tung, Minister to Spain

Here is a typical case of climbing up the ladder from the bottom of the steps, and no doubt it requires great tenacity of purpose.

Beginning his diplomatic career as a student interpreter of the Chinese Legation in Berlin, Hsin Yi-tung, son of Hsin Yi-shan of Peking, filled successively and successfully the offices of Attaché in the Legation in Berlin and of Secretary to the Legation in Paris. At one time he was Chinese Counselor of the Legation in Spain. Next he became Consul-General

in Yokohama, Japan. Later he was Councillor of the Special Diplomatic Mission sent to Belgium and France. Two years after the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Hsia was made Secretary of the Cabinet and afterwards of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1915, when Lu Cheng-hsiang was recalled from Switzerland where he was recuperating his health to become Minister of Foreign Affairs to handle the delicate negotiations over the Twenty-one demands presented by the Japanese Government, Mr. Hsia was appointed Councillor of the Ministry. After the failure of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical scheme, he created the Politics Studying Commission to devise means and ways for the improvement of internal politics. Mr. Hsia was elected Chief Secretary of the Commission, of which many prominent foreign advisers like Dr. Morrison, Dr. Willoughby and Dr. Ariga, were members. Later on he was promoted to the office of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and officiated as Minister just before the assumption of this important office by Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Before his appointment to the present post, Mr. Hsia was Adviser to the President's Office and the Cabinet, besides serving as a prominent member of the War Commission.

Mr. Hsia is a native of Kiangying, Kiangsu, not very far from Nanking, on the Yangtse River. He is forty years of age and has three charming daughters who are with him in Brazil. Mr. Hsia departed from Shanghai on April 13 for Vancouver, B. C., and from there he will proceed to Brazil via New York.





Tsur Chikien, Chinese Consul-General to New York

Dr. Tsur Chikien, as Chinese Consul-General to New York. Dr. Tsur is a native of Ningpo, Chekiang, and thirty five years of age. After having obtained

the rudiments of foreign education at St. John's University of Shanghai, he went to England and attended Edinburgh University and received the degree of M. A. Shortly afterwards he studied in Germany and specialized in political science and was awarded the degree of Ph. D.

Upon the completion of his education in Germany Dr. Tsur returned to China and entered the government service. In 1910 he accompanied Chang Chung-hsiang, the present Chinese Minister to Japan, to Germany to study German constitutional and municipal governments. They returned in the latter part of 1911 when the first revolution resulting in the establishment of the present Republic commenced.

After the overthrow of the Manchu regime, a law compilation bureau was established at Peking and Dr. Tsur was appointed a councillor of it. This position he held for two years. In 1914 Dr. Tsur was appointed Third Secretary to the Chinese legation in Japan. At the time when he was recalled to be commissioner to Australia in charge of German and Austrian prisoners in June, 1918, he was Second Secretary to the Chinese legation in Tokio. After the decision to deport enemy subjects in China to Australia was reversed, Dr. Tsur was made a member of the Foreign Office. For a while he was Acting Secretary. As the government found him to be a capable diplomat, it gave him the New York post.

The following comment from the "Japan Advertiser" of Dr. Tsur written shortly before his departure from Tokio for Peking shows that he was well liked by his colleagues in Japan.

"Mr. Tsur has been a resident of Tokio for four years and in that time has been one of the best known and most popular members of the diplomatic corps in the Capital. Serving first under Lou Tsing-yu and latterly under Mr. Chang, the present Minister, he has taken part in a number of important negotiations between the two countries including those of 1915 which caused so much discussion and later those of the present year which ended, as has just been announced, in the military convention concluded in the interests of the Allied cause. Mr. Tsur's stay in Japan has also coincided with such ceremonial occasions as the coronation of the present Emperor and the reception of the official envoy of the Chinese Republic, and

his experience of public life in Japan has thus been more extensive than falls to the lot of every member of the diplomatic body.

“Mr. Tsur has also come closely in touch with the foreign community of the Capital, partly because of his unusual knowledge of the English language and an interest in English literature which made him one of the most omnivorous readers of English books. His studies at Edinburgh University made him familiar with British culture and British residents in Tokio always found him well informed and taking a lively interest in British politics and affairs generally—valuable equipment to a young diplomat of the Chinese Republic.”





Yen Wen Gue, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce

Mr. Yen Wen Gue is in the prime of his life, and has had a successful official career. He is now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and has been offered the post of Prime Minister several times but he has declined the offer.

The Minister of Commerce belongs to the old Confucian school, and after having acquired a classical education, joined the military service when he was still a young man, having found the profession of teaching as lacking in interest. He was at once attached to the headquarters of General Chiang Kwei-ti who is now Lieutenant-General of Jehol. Later, Mr. Tien was promoted to be Chief Secretary to General Chiang.

On account of his capacity and classical education, Mr. Tien was transferred to the staff of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was at the time Viceroy of Chihli, and became Councillor of the Peiyang Army. Shortly afterwards he was given the appointment as Police Taotai for Chihli. He served in the latter capacity so well that he was promoted to be a division commander with his headquarters at Yung Tung Chen. Later he was called to Peking to be Vice-Minister of War.

In the first year of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Tien was appointed the highest military adviser to the President. Not long after, he was given the position of Associate Lieutenant-General of the Mixed White Banners in Mongolia. In 1913 the rank of Major-General with the brevet rank of General was conferred upon him in recognition of his services. In the winter of the same year, Tien Wen-lien was appointed civil governor of Shantung. Whilst he was holding this position he did much in encouraging education and the development of industries and commerce.

In the three years following, General Tien functioned as civil governor of Honan. For a time he concurrently acted as military governor. In the Autumn of 1917 he was however transferred to Peking to head the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce when General Tuan Chi-jui, his old associate, became the Prime Minister after the overthrow of Chang Hsun's monarchical movement. This position he is still holding to-day.

Mr. or General Tien—whichever way one prefers to call him—is considered one of the old members of the Peiyang Party. Of all the members of that military party, which is practically ruling China, he is regarded as the best educated.





Yuen Chien Kuan, Mayor of Canton

General Yuen Chien Kuan is a former resident of Shanghai and a prominent leader of the Southern Nationalist Movement. He came to the public limelight, and played an important part in the peace conference called to compose political differences between the North and South.

General Yuen is a graduate of Harvard, and his father, Tsun Yung, was a famous warrior under the Tungshing. After having received a good Chinese education from the Confucian school, General Yuen was appointed in June of 1912 through the influence of his father, sub-director of the Office of Imperial Kuafuhalung. Six years later, he was made Provincial Commissioner of Kwangtung. In November

of the same year he was transferred to Kansu to be Financial Commissioner.

In September of 1900, General Tsen was promoted to be Governor of Shensi. The following year he was transferred to Shansi, where he also functioned as Governor for one year. In January of 1902 he was awarded the Yellow Jacket, the highest honor which the Imperial Family had in its power to confer, on account of the protection which he accorded to the Empress Dowager, who fled to Shensi from Peking during the Boxer rising.

In May of 1902, General Tsen was made Governor of Kwangtung. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to be Viceroy of Szechuan, which position he held until May of 1903. In November of the same year, he was appointed Acting Viceroy of Liang Kwang (or Kwangtung and Kwangsi).

In September of 1906, General Tsen was appointed Viceroy of Yunnan and Kweichow, but he did not proceed to assume office on account of a difference of political views with the ruling authorities. In March of 1907, he was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan. Likewise he did not take up this office.

On May 3, 1907, General Tsen was appointed president of the Board of Communications. In the same month he was, however, re-appointed Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. He resigned this office on account of "ill-health" on August 12, 1907.

In September of 1911, General Tsen was ordered to proceed to Szechuan to suppress the railway agitation in that province in cooperation with the Viceroy, Chao Erh-feng. Before he left Hankow, the revolution of 1911, which resulted in the establishment of the Republic, had broken out. On October 14 General Tsen was appointed Viceroy of Szechuan to cope with the situation, but he did not accept the appointment. Later he was appointed Commissioner of Pacification for Fukien. In February of 1913, General Tsen was appointed Director-General of the Hukuang Railways, which position he resigned on June 17. The then President, Yuan Shih-kai, ordered his arrest on account of his alleged complicity in the rebellion during the summer of 1913.

Then he lived a life of retirement. He was invited by the leaders of the opposition government at Canton to help them. Thither he went, and the highest official position was given to him by the opposition government. He is chief of the political division of the Canton government.



Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shantung

His name Yen Hsi-shan, the military governor and concurrently the civil governor of Shantung province, was born in the district of Wang in the province of Shantung in 1861. His father was a small business man, and unsuccessful in his business as such, thus of the first tasks of the son when he arrived at manhood's estate was to arrange a settlement with his father's creditors. That he did so with honor to himself and his family was a demonstration of the probity that has always characterized his official life.

After studying in his native district and arranging his business affairs, young Yen went to Tokyo to

and entered a military college. After his graduation there he went in 1908 to Japan, there engaging for two years in the further study of military science. After his return to Shansi with several of his classmates he went about the task of building up a model brigade in the province. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1911 he had the rank of Colonel.

During his student days Yen Hsi-shan had become a member of the T'ung Meng Hui, the fraternity of young revolutionists. With the opening of the revolution at Wuchang he was on the spot in Taiyuanfu, and on October 29, when the wave of revolt reached that city, went over to the Revolutionists with all the troops under his command. He was made T'uchun for the province of Shansi and led troops to Niangtzukuan on the eastern border to face the Imperial forces. In the first year of the republic President Yuan Shih-k'ai made General Yen a brevet field marshal. In 1914 he was elevated to the rank of Field Marshal with the special title "T'ung Wu Chiang Chun." In 1916 he became military governor (Tuchun) of Shansi, and a year later was made concurrently civil governor.

During the first four or five years of his political experience Governor Yen was finding himself. The anti-plague campaign of the winter of 1917-18 seems to have marked a turning point in his career. From that time he seems to have resolved to keep out of national politics as far as possible and devote himself wholly to the development of his own province. The reform program he has launched and has been carrying out in the last year and a half is one of the most significant and hopeful things the Far East has seen for many a day, and merits an article in itself. That it receives the approval of the present Central government in Peking was shown when Governor Yen was given the title of "the model tuchun" upon the occasion of a visit to the Capital in the late autumn of last year.

The Governor has issued a "Manual of Citizenship" in a first edition of two million and seven hundred thousand copies, and has given it out to the people of the province. He has reorganized the civil administration of the province from the villages up. He has reformed the public school system and hopes to make a sixty per cent record in school attendance this year. The educational budget of the province for this year is four times what it was last year. Under his energetic ruling the queue has disappeared from Shansi, and the bound foot is gradually following suit. As patron

and honorary president of the "Heart-cleansing Society" the Governor is endeavoring to revive morals. The growth of cotton and silk, afforestation, improvement of drainage and irrigation canals, and the introduction of improved breeds of sheep are some of the measures affecting industry and commerce. Of late Governor Yen has taken a great interest in the Boy Scout movement.

The Governor was president of the Seventh Annual Field and Track Meet of North China recently held in Taiyuanfu and spared neither time nor expense in making it the conspicuous success it was. Democratic and approachable, in vigorous health of body and mind, still on the sunny side of forty in years, there is every reason to hope that General Yen may do even greater things for his native province and for China as a whole. The man and his record are in themselves the best refutation of the suggestion that China is hopeless.





General Wang Yih-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Peking

General Wang Yih-tang, former Chairman of the National Council, is Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is under fifty. A native of the province of Anhwei General Wang studied in both Germany and Japan. During the last days of the Manchou regime, he accompanied the five Chinese commissioners to Europe and America to study their constitutional governments. When he was in Germany, he picked up some German military knowledge. Upon his return to China, he passed an examination held for returned students successfully.

Then he went to Japan further to pursue military science. General Wang was appointed military adviser to the late President Yuan Shih-kai. During the period he associated with many military men. When Yuan Shih-kai came to terms with the South-west regarding the cancellation of the Nanking Provisional Government, General Wang was one of the four representatives sent to interview prominent persons at Nanking on his behalf.

In the first year of the Republic of China, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives was instrumental in organizing the Kung Ho Tang, a political party. He was elected a member of Parliament, where he sat until its dissolution. He did much in electing Yuan Shih-kai as formal President on October 3, 1913. In consequence he was awarded the military governorship of Kirin. This office he held with efficiency, and so he once remarked in a Napoleonic way that "nothing is difficult if one bends one's energy to it. The word 'difficulty' is not found in my vocabulary." Later General Wang was, however, expelled from Kirin by the military officers, with whom evidently he was not on good terms. Yuan Shih-kai, his patron, then gave him the position of the Minister of Interior, but Yuan died soon afterwards following the failure of his monarchical movement. Soon afterwards General Wang left the Cabinet and founded educational institutions as his hobby. He organized the Kuo Ming University and the Chung Hua University. In 1916 and 1917 he went to Germany and France to study the military organizations of those two countries. Upon his return to China he renewed his associations with the military men of the country. He was active in politics. When the National Council for the remaking of the law on the organization and election of the members for Parliament was organized last winter, General Wang was appointed Chairman of it. After the completion of this work, he organized the An Fu club, the principal platform of which is to elect Hsu Shih-chang as President. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and is now elected Speaker of the House.





Huang Hsiang-lung, Director General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and the Grand Canal Improvement Board, and President of the Commission for the Improvement of the River Systems of China.

Hsiang Hsiang-lung, Director General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, and the Grand Canal Improvement Board, and President of the Commission for the Improvement of the River Systems of China, is one of the most active officials trying to bring about China's climatic peace. He has declined the President's offer to make him Prime Minister again, as he prefers to head the peace movement, which he considers as of the greatest importance at the present. President

Hsu then offered to make Mr. Hsiung one of the Northern delegates to the Chinese peace conference, and this offer has also been declined. Mr. Hsiung believes that in case the representatives from North and South China should fail to arrive at an understanding, he can help remove differences if he were not one of them.

Mr. Hsiung is fifty years of age, and was born in Hunan. He was a metropolitan graduate of 1894, and a prominent Hanlin scholar. He was an intimate friend of the reformer Kang Yu-wei, and after the latter's downfall, he was arrested, but promptly released.

In 1905 Mr. Hsiung accompanied Tuan Fang on his foreign mission. On that occasion, he visited America and Europe. Upon his return to China, he submitted to the Throne a report on the constitutional governments abroad.

Mr. Hsiung held posts in the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce of Kiangsu and Fengtien. He was a principal assistant of Chao Erh-hsun when the latter was Viceroy of Manchuria. In 1910 he was made Acting Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hupeh. At the time of the Wuchang outbreak, Mr. Hsiung was Finance Commissioner at Mukden. Soon afterwards he went south and joined the republicans. Later he became Chairman of the Republican Committee in Hunan.

Upon the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Hsiung was appointed Minister of Finance in the first republican cabinet. He was responsible for the conduct of the loan negotiations with the International Banking Group for the first reorganization loan from the time of his arrival at Peking until he resigned in June, 1912, after Tang Shao-yi gave up the premiership. Mr. Hsiung, however, continued to be employed by the government in the capacity of chief of a commission for the negotiation of foreign loans. It was Mr. Hsiung who was mainly responsible for negotiating the Crisp Loan.

Subsequently, Mr. Hsiung was appointed Lieutenant-General of Jehol. The appointment was interesting in view of the fact that he had never held a military position before. He was appointed Prime Minister on July 31, 1913. On September 11 he was given the concurrent post of Minister of Finance. A few months later, he resigned both the premiership and the office of the Minister of Finance. From 1914

to 1916 Mr. Hsiung was Director-General of the National Oil Administration, which was formed to undertake the development of petroleum resources in China together with the Standard Oil Company of New York. As the expedition to Shensi and Shansi failed to discover oil of a commercial quantity the Administration was dissolved in December of 1916.

In the winter of 1917 Mr. Hsiung was appointed Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy when a big flood inundated part of Tientsin. He was mainly responsible for the formation of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, of which he was made president. Mr. Hsiung signed the agreement with the American International Corporation for a \$6,000,000 loan for the improvement of the Grand Canal. He is also Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board.





Wang Hsiang, Chinese Forestry Expert

Wang Hsiang, Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, has been recently transferred to the Peking-Hankow Railway for planning roads along the line and in some special districts for timber supply and for protection of woods. He has left Peking for the purchase of needed lands for the purpose. In recent years, he believes that all timber needed by the Peking-Hankow Railway can be supplied by the forest property to be developed under his direction. W. Pearson, an English forest expert, is assisting him in this task. An article about the plantation of trees by these two experts has been published in *MILKAPPE REVIEW*.

Born in Chao-hsien, Anhwei, Mr. Han studied at the University of Nanking from 1896 to 1905. He graduated with a degree of A. B. On account of his high scholarship, he was engaged as a teacher of the same University upon his graduation. He taught here for two years. In August of 1907, Mr. Han arrived in America to pursue his higher education, supported by the Government. From 1907 to 1909 he studied liberal arts at Cornell University. With this preparation, Mr. Han attended the University of Michigan and studied forestry in 1909, where he stayed for three years. From 1911 to 1912 he studied agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. From these institutions of higher learning, Mr. Han received the degrees A. B. in 1909 and M. Sc. F. in 1911.

In August of 1912. Nang Han returned to China. He was soon afterwards invited to join the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and later promoted to be Senior Clerk. Now and then he was sent out for investigation. Once he was Director of the Bureau of Forestry in Kirin. From 1915 to the time when he was transferred to the Peking-Hankow Railway, he was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Forestry in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. He is also Editor-in-chief of the "Agriculture and Forestry Review."

Mr. Han is popular among returned students from America. He is considered a hard-working man, and is farsighted. He is always ready to give assistance where such assistance is welcomed.





Liang Chi-chien, a Prominent Chingtung Leader

Liang Chi-chien, who arrived at London in February 1919, departed Paris to advise Lu Ching-shang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is now chief of the Chinese peace delegation to the European peace conference, regarding the Far Eastern questions to be brought up at the conference. A telegram was dispatched to Minister Lu by the Cabinet three days ago requesting him to consult Mr. Liang on all matters concerning China whenever he desires to have the views of an expert.

Mr. Liang is fifty years old, and is considered a brilliant scholar, who is best known as Kang

Yu-wei's most prominent disciple. He started the first Chinese daily newspaper in Peking before 1900. It was a small leaflet, containing only an editorial, which was given away gratuitously. Mr. Liang was proscribed, and had to fly for his life after the coup d'état of 1898, which was a counter-movement against Kang Yu-wei's reform measures. He went to Japan and resided there for a number of years. When he was in Japan, he conducted a Chinese paper which was devoted to the cause of reform.

During his exile, Mr. Liang visited America, England and Europe, and through such visits learned much of social and political conditions abroad about which he informed his fellow-countrymen through his writings. Like Kang Yu-wei, he advocated a limited monarchy in preference to a republic. Mr. Liang returned to China after the revolution of 1911, which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic. Soon after his return he started a daily paper in Tientsin advocating the spread of political education and the diffusion of general knowledge among the Chinese.

Liang Chi-chiao was appointed Vice-Minister of Justice in Yuan Shih-kai's first Cabinet, but he refused to accept the office, and preferred to edit the "Yung Yen Pao" ("Justice"), a bi-monthly periodical. In September of 1913 he was appointed Minister of Justice in Hsiung Hsi-ling's Cabinet of first-class men. This office he accepted. He resigned in 1914, and was appointed Head of the Currency Bureau, which was afterwards incorporated in the Ministry of Finance in December of 1914 after his resignation from the Bureau.

Liang Chi-chiao rendered signal service to the country between 1914 and 1915 through his powerful writings denouncing Japan's ambition as was shown in the Twenty-one demands she presented. Towards the end of 1915, he opposed Yuan Shih-kai's imperialistic movement. He fled from Tientsin to Yunnan where he enlisted the support of his pupil, General Tsai Ao. The third revolution consequently commenced. It resulted in the collapse of the imperialistic movement and the restoration of the Republic.

In the spring of 1917 the question as to whether China should join the European war on the side of the Allies arose. Mr. Liang was called to Peking by General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Prime Minister,

for consultation. Largely upon the advice of Mr. Liang, the Tuan Cabinet decided in favor of joining the war.

In July of the same year, General Chang Hsun launched forth the monarchical movement to set the little Manchu Emperor on the Throne again. Mr. Liang played an important part as an adviser to General Tuan Chi-jui in overthrowing the movement. Upon the second restoration of the Republic, he was appointed Minister of Finance, and also director-general of the Salt Administration. In December the Tuan Cabinet was overthrown, and Mr. Liang retired at the same time.

Mr. Liang is a leader of the Chinputang or Progressive Party, and has considerable influence over the literary people in China on account of his forcible pen. He is anti-Japanese and not pro-Japanese, as is popularly alleged.





See Hai-tung, Director-General of the Lang-kai-Hai Railway and also of the Yutung-Chengde Railway

See Hai-tung, Director-General of the Lang-kai-Hai Railway, and also of the Yutung-Chengde Railway, is fifty-three years of age, a brother of Alfred See, Chinese Minister to St. James Court. He is one of the most progressive officials in China, and never hesitates to lend a helping hand to any laudable public service aside from his official duty.

Born in a neighboring town of Suochow, Kiangsu, Mr. See came from an influential family. After having educated himself in early Confucian schools, he

was appointed Consul-General to New York in 1893, which position he held until the year 1897. During these five years of his residence in New York, he learned much of American manners and customs. In the winter of 1897 Mr. Sze returned to China and became the Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron Works under Sheng Kung-pao. After a stay of one year in Hankow as the Works' Superintendent, he helped build the Peking-Hankow Railway. From 1898 to 1906 he devoted his whole attention to this pioneer work. In recognition of his services rendered in the construction of the Peking-Hankow Railway, he was appointed Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, in which capacity he served the Government from 1906 to 1909. The following year he was the Managing Director of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

From 1910 to 1912 Mr. Sze was Director of the China Merchants Inland Navigation Company, and at the same time a member of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. The year of 1913 found him appointed Director-General of the Lung-tsin-U-hai Railway and also of the Tatung-Chengt'u Railway, which two positions Mr. Sze is still holding.

The Central Hospital, which was opened to the public in January this year, was built by Mr. Sze with the assistance of his friends. It bespeaks his public spirit and his zeal for service. His distinguished son, Dr. Tsanyuen Philip Sze, graduate of the medical department of George Washington University, is acting for him as the Superintendent of the Hospital, which is most up-to-date.





Lu Hsiang-pa, Acting Vice-Minister of Finance

Mr. Lu, chief of the Loan Department, was acting Vice-Minister of Finance in 1929 during the absence of Li Sen-shan, who was travelling in the South on business. Forty-two years ago Mr. Lu was born at Tsing Hsiang Hsiao, Chelozog.

Mr. Lu obtained the literary degree of Chu Jen or M. A. in 1906 through competitive provincial examinations. Immediately after his successful examinations, he was assigned the rank of magistrate.

In the last days of the Tsing dynasty Mr. Lu served as chief of the Foreign Affairs Section at Nanjing when Yuan Fang was Viceroy of Jiang

Kiang, and held the same position in Tientsin upon his chief's transference to the North to become Viceroy of Peiyang. Later, he was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of Education in the province of Fengtien.

After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Lu's official career has been none the less successful. In October, 1912, he was appointed junior secretary of the Ministry of Finance. Shortly afterwards he was asked to act concurrently as chief of the First Section of the Loan Department. In July, 1913, he was appointed to act as Chief of the Loan Department, and in January of the following year he was appointed Chief of the Confidential Affairs Section in the Bureau of Expenditure.

In July of 1914 Mr. Lu was promoted to be chief of the Loan Department, which position he has been successfully holding for the past six years. During this important period he participated in all important financial transactions, such as the negotiations for the Reorganization Loan of 1913, the successful issue of domestic loans in 1914 and the readjustment of all short term foreign debts in 1915.

The Bureau of National Loans, which floated the Third and Fourth Year Domestic Loans, was organized under his direction. Mr. Lu has been advocating the strict prohibition of reckless borrowing of foreign loans by the provinces, and the Ministry of Finance has been acting upon this suggestion of his.

During the last few years China has managed to make large reductions in her former domestic and foreign indebtedness. The average repayment of foreign debts in the last six years has been \$130,000,000 yearly. Part of the credit for this goes to Mr. Lu.

Since Mr. Lu's assumption of the office of chief of the Loan Department, ten drawings and sixty-three coupon payments of domestic loans have been made, amounting in all to \$46,810,213.85. The punctual repayment of domestic loans has always been insisted upon in order to win the confidence of the people.

Mr. Lu is a hard worker and is well known to foreign bankers, with whom he has many dealings. He is popular in Chinese banking circles. He was elected auditor of the Bank of China at the general shareholders' meeting in 1918.



Lieutenant Wang Kow, Chinese graduate of Westpoint, his graduation standing being 22th out of 190 graduates of the 21st class.

Only twenty-three years of age, Lieutenant Wang graduated from Westpoint after having completed courses in Princeton University. He returned to China on the 29th of July, 1910 has been appointed a member of the Ministry of War.

Lieutenant Wang was born in 1895 at Wusih, Kiangsu, and studied at the Andin High School, where he graduated in 1910. By competitive examinations he entered the Tsing Hua College in Peking one year later, and was sent to America in the summer of 1911 to pursue a higher education. Upon his arrival in the United States, Lieutenant Wang entered the University of Michigan. In his second year of stay in America, he studied at Columbia University, and in his third and fourth year studied at Princeton University and received his B. Litt in 1915. In the summer of the same year, he joined Westpoint as a Chinese government student, where he was graduated in 1918.

Lieutenant Wang graduated from Princeton with honor, and at Westpoint his graduation standing ranked the 12th, although there were 140 students in his class, most of whom will go to France this winter to participate in the war. He was awarded "marksman" for target shooting and appointed cadet sergeant during his last year of stay at Westpoint. Two other Chinese were graduated from this national military academy of the United States of America before, but Lieutenant Wang was the first one to get the appointment of cadet sergeant on account of his high military efficiency. Owing to his excellent command of English he was chosen a member of the staff of the "Howitzer Board," a class annual.

Upon his return to China, Lieutenant Wang was appointed a member of the Ministry of War. At the present time, there is another Chinese student studying at Westpoint. He is Cadet Lonson F. Dzau, who will probably be graduated next year.





Chung Yi-ling, Chief Secretary to the President.

Coming from a great literary family, Chung Yi-ling, Chief Secretary to President General Feng Kuan-chang, is a great scholar himself. When Yuan Shih-kai was President, he was also his Chief Secretary, and then wielded immense power in the Presidential Palace.

Born in Suochow, Mr. Chung is more than 30 years of age. When he was thirteen years old, he received a literary rank by competitive examinations which was about the equivalent of an A. B. degree. At the age of 20 he obtained his M. A. degree. From

that time on, he served for a number of years as private tutor to scholars coming from all over the country to study. He can count many prominent men as his former pupils. Both Wang Ju-yuen, present Chief of the Financial Bureau of the province of Chihli, and Wang Jui-kai, former Civil Governor of Kiangsi, for instance, received instruction from Mr. Chang.

Mr. Chang's father was a famous literary man, having served as Magistrate in several provinces. One of his brothers is now Vice-Minister of Justice, Chang Yi-leng, who taught for some time in the Soochow University. His elder brother, also a scholar, died a few years ago.

After passing the Imperial Examination for Specially Talented Men shortly after 1900, Chang Yi-leng acted as secretary to a number of high provincial officials. His literary talent attracted the attention of Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chihli, who invited him to be his secretary. Later he was promoted to be Viceroy Yuan's First Secretary, and in that capacity he helped model the educational system of Chihli along modern lines.

When Yuan Shih-kai became President Mr. Chang was appointed Chief Secretary of the President's Office, which office he held for almost three years. He resigned as an expression of his disapproval when his chief aspired to be Emperor and set the monarchical movement afoot, and would not listen to his advice that it was not wise to make this bold attempt. As soon as he got out of the President's Office, Mr. Chang was appointed Minister of Education, which office he held for a few months only. Later, he retired from public life and stayed in Soochow as a common citizen.

Only shortly afterwards, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang invited Mr. Chang to be his Chief Secretary, which offer he accepted. When General Feng came to Peking to be President, Mr. Chang was promoted to be the Chief Secretary of the President's Office.

Mr. Chang is considered an honest and straightforward man. He is well liked by officials in Peking.





Dr. Hu Suh, Literary Researcher

Hu Suh, more exactly Hu Shih, a prominent leader of the Social Revolution, and now a professor at the Peking Government University, was born in Shanghai on December 17, 1891. His father was a scholar of high attainment and was known for his geographical researches in northern Manchuria, where he travelled extensively. His father died when Mr. Hu was only a little over three years old, and he was brought up by his mother, of whom he often tells his friends that, though she could not read a single line he writes, it is in her alone that he owes everything.

Dr. Hu lived with her at their home place in Chih-ki Hsien, Southern Anhui, until 1904, when he came to Shanghai.

Dr. Hu began his study of Chinese when he was scarcely three years old, and entered his uncle's school in 1894. After nine years of village-school life, he was sent to Shanghai to seek a "modern" education. During his six years' stay in Shanghai he studied at the Mei-chi School, the Ching Chung School and the Chinese National Institute, founded by revolutionary students who in 1907 left Japan in a body as a protest against Japanese policies. Financial difficulty compelled him to support himself by teaching and by editing a revolutionary paper issued every ten days. In 1910 he passed the government examination for Indemnity Scholarships and was sent to America, where he first entered Cornell University as a freshman in the College of Agriculture.

Dr. Hu soon realized that he was not fitted for agricultural work and that China needed literature and philosophy just as badly as scientific farming. So after studying a year and a half in the College of Agriculture, he was transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, where he devoted himself to English literature, political science and philosophy. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1913 and was awarded the Hiram Corson Prize for his essay on Robert Browning in the following year. After his graduation in 1914, he continued his advanced studies in philosophy and was given a graduate scholarship at the Sage School of Philosophy in Cornell University.

In 1915 Dr. Hu went to Columbia University, spent two years there and wrote his doctorate dissertation on "The Development of Logical Methods in Ancient China." It was during these two years that he gradually developed his ideas of a radical reform in Chinese literature. These ideas were afterwards formulated into an article entitled "Suggestions for the Reform of Chinese Literature," which was simultaneously published in "La Jeunesse" and the "Chinese Students' Quarterly" (January 1917). This article formed the first manifesto of the "literary revolution" and its historical place was only superseded by another article of his entitled "A Constructive Revolution in Chinese Literature" ("La Jeunesse," April 1918), which embodied the results of maturer reflection and fruitful experimentation.

Dr. Hu was the first Chinese poet to devote himself to writing poetry exclusively in the spoken language. He has published over a hundred poems in the vulgate which he calls "experimental poetry." He began this poetic experiment in 1916. Since then there has grown up a school of "Vulgate Poets" whose contributions are appearing in a number of periodicals.

Dr. Hu is now Professor of Philosophy at Government University and is acting as Head of the Department of English Literature. "Philosophy," as he is fond of saying, "is my life work, and literature is my hobby." In 1918 he published a course of lectures on "The Philosophy of the Mo School." Last month his new book on "The History of Chinese Philosophy" was published by the Commercial Press in Shanghai. True to his principles as a literary revolutionist he wrote these works entirely in vulgate Chinese.





Chen Nai-hsing, Acting Premier

China. Nai-hsing, born in the province of Chekiang, and over 60 years of age is now acting Prime Minister of China, and an intimate friend of the new President, Ho Shiung. His father was a high official under the Ting dynasty.

The Acting Premier took his first literary examination in 1899, when he was a young man, and was awarded the degree of A. B. In 1908, which year was highly memorable to the famous school degree

issued by the late Emperor Kuang Hsu inspired by K'ang Yu-wei, Mr. Chien took the metropolitan examination and received the degree of Doctor of Literature, the highest degree which could then be conferred upon a Chinese scholar.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Chien was appointed Senior Clerk of the Board of the Interior. For several years, he functioned as a metropolitan official. When Hsu Shih-chang, who was President of the Board of Interior, was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria in April of 1917, Mr. Chien accompanied him thither and was made his senior councillor, with Tang Shao-yi as junior councillor. Upon the recall of Mr. Hsu from Manchuria to head the Board of Communications in 1909, Mr. Chien received the appointment as Governor of Shensi, which position he held for several years.

When the first revolution in 1911 broke out, which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic, Mr. Chien tried to commit suicide because he opposed the overthrow of the Manchu government and the introduction of a new form of administration. He fired a bullet into his abdomen, but fortunately the wound was not dangerous and he recovered. This act of his was considered loyal and patriotic. After his recovery, he resigned the governorship of Shensi and retired into private life.

Three years later Mr. Chien rejoined the civil service upon the urging of President Yuan Shih-kai, and was appointed Vice-Minister of Interior, with which Ministry he was well acquainted through his early connection. In 1915, when Hsu Shih-chang was made Secretary of State he was appointed one of the two Assistant Secretaries of State. During the period he attended to most of the state affairs on behalf of his chief. He retired together with Mr. Hsu shortly before the monarchical movement to make Yuan Shih-kai the Emperor.

In 1917 Mr. Chien was appointed chief of the Administrative Court. In the spring of 1918 he became Minister of Interior, which position he is still holding although he was appointed on October 10 to act as Prime Minister. It is believed that he will continue acting as chief of the cabinet during this transitional period. His office will be in the President's office so that the new President can directly participate in the transaction of state affairs and particularly in the future negotiations for reconciliation with the south.



C. T. Wang or Changling Thomas Wang, Speaker
of the Senate of Canton

C. T. Wang, Speaker of the Canton Senate, has recently left Shanghai for America on a mission to secure the recognition of the Southern government by Washington. Mr. Wang is accompanied by Eugene Chen, editor of the "Shanghai Gazette," who will probably act as his secretary.

Mr. Wang was born in Ningbo, Chekiang, in the year of 1882. After having acquired the rudiments

of education in his native province, he went to the North and entered the Peiyang University, Tientsin, which was then considered the most up-to-date institution of high learning in China. After his graduation, Mr. Wang taught in various schools for a while, and then went to Japan as a Y.M.C.A. secretary, doing much good work among Chinese students studying in that country.

In July of 1907, Mr. Wang went to America as a selfsupporting student. During his first year in the United States, he studied liberal arts at the University of Michigan. From 1908 to 1911 Mr. Wang attended Yale University. In 1910 he received the degree of B. A. Upon his return to China in 1911, Mr. Wang was appointed secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai. Soon afterwards the first revolution which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic broke out, and Mr. Wang actively identified himself with the revolutionary leaders. He worked for a time under General Li Yuanhung, former President of China, who was then a powerful revolutionary commander. During the peace negotiations, Mr. Wang acted as General Li's representative and participated in important discussions held at Shanghai.

After the abdication of the Manchu Emperor and the organization of a provisional republican government, Mr. Wang was elected a member of the Provisional Legislature which sat at Nanking, the center of the revolutionary administration. In 1912 the present Speaker of the Canton Senate went to Peking when the national government was transferred thither and Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigned the Presidency in favor of Yuan Shih-kai. He was at once appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry. Later he was ordered by a Mandate to act for the Minister, who resigned.

When the first Parliament met in 1913, Mr. Wang was elected Vice-Speaker of the Senate, which was then practically in control of the Kuomintang or the People's Party. He is a member of that party. After six months' sitting, the Parliament was dissolved by the late President Yuan Shih-kai. With its dissolution, Mr. Wang retired into private life and was afterwards invited by the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. to rejoin its services. He was appointed Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and in that capacity did much for that institution.

After the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, the old Parliament was recalled, and Mr. Wang resumed his office as Vice-Speaker of the Senate. He remained in this position until the parliament was again dissolved in 1917, this time by former President Li Yuan-hung, upon whom pressure was brought to bear for signing the Mandate dissolving the legislature. Mr. Wang then went to Shanghai and joined the anti-government forces. When the twice-dissolved Parliament first met at Canton, the center of opposition, he was present.

As Mr. Wang is popular in America and is an eloquent speaker, the Southern government has dispatched him to Washington to represent its case before President Wilson and secure American recognition of its belligerency.





Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate.

Liang Shih-yi, Speaker of the Senate, comes from the Province of Kuangtung. He is fifty years of age. He passed the metropolitan literary examinations and received his Chinese P. D. with honors. In 1904 Mr. Liang was appointed *Secretary to Tang Shun-yi* on the occasion of his mission to India. One year later, upon his return from India, he was appointed chief of a department in the Board of Communications. At the same time he was acting as *provisor*

director of the Bank of Communications. In July of 1909 Mr. Liang was promoted to be Senior Secretary of the Board of Communications.

In February of 1911 Mr. Liang resigned as Director of Railways and assistant director of the Bank of Communications, but ten months later he was appointed Acting Vice-Minister of Communications. In December of the same year Mr. Liang was made acting director of the Imperial Chinese Posts.

From January to March in 1912, Liang Shih-yi held the office of Acting Minister of Communications. He was appointed Chief Secretary of the President's Office after the abdication of the Manchus in April of 1911, when Yuan Shih-kai was elected President of the Republic of China, whose protege he was. From May to September in 1915, whilst still retaining his position of Chief Secretary to the President, Mr. Liang was Acting Minister of Finance. After the dissolution of the first Parliament by a Mandate issued by Yuan Shih-kai, the Council of State as a legislature was established, of which Mr. Liang was a member. Later, he was appointed Director-General of the Customs Administration, which post he held until after the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement in 1916. During the time, he concurrently held the office of Director-General of the Bureau of Taxes.

Liang Shih-yi played an important part in the movement of Yuan Shih-kai in 1915 to make himself Emperor of China. When the movement collapsed in the summer of 1916, Mr. Liang went to Hongkong and retired from public life. In the spring of 1918 he visited Japan, where he stayed for some time and made connections with influential financiers and statesmen in that country for the industrial development of China. Soon after his return to Hongkong, Mr. Liang was invited to visit Peking. As he was one of the participants of the monarchical movement whose arrests were ordered by Mandates, prior to his arrival in Peking he was pardoned by a Mandate.

When he first came to Peking he was full of views of the South. As General Hsu Shu-chun, right-hand man of Prime Minister Tuan, was then strongly against the negotiations with the Southern opposition for peace, Mr. Liang was obliged to remain silent. He was one of the promoters of the An Fu Club,

whose platform was to elect Hsu Shih-chang the next President of China. The club was active during the recent election of members for Parliament. Upon the organization of the club, Mr. Liang went to Hong-kong to attend his daughter's wedding, and returned to Peking. Barely had he time to rest at his residence in the Capital, when he was rushed to the meeting hall of the Senate, where he was elected Speaker.

Mr. Liang is considered the most influential leader of the Chaotung clique or party and is an able financier.





Fu Chang-hong, Minister of Education

Mr. Fu is now thirty-seven years of age, and is popular among the Chinese World. His native place is Chiang an-shan, Szechwan. In 1908 he obtained through public examinations the Literary Degree of Chancellor of the National Academy.

In 1903 Mr. Fu was appointed secretary to the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who was then Viceroy of Chihli province. During his connection for two years with the late President Yuan, he rendered much service to the province in the promotion of modern education. Whilst acting as secretary, he also devoted part of his time to the training of the new troops under the direction of his chief.

In 1905 Mr. Fu was transferred to the Office of General Liu, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kiang Pei. He assisted General Lu in training his militia. Upon the completion of his work as General Liu's associate, he returned to Chihli and was soon appointed Associate Director of the Committee on Educational Affairs, which was organized to control the educational affairs of Chihli.

In 1906 the present Minister of Education was appointed Superintendent of the Education of Women in Tientsin. The appointment was made at a time when the people in the North paid no attention to women's education. Under his direction, the Peiyang Normal School for Women was established. In addition to this, he founded one high school and nine primary schools for girls.

In 1908 Mr. Fu received his imperial appointment as Commissioner of Education of Chihli province. During the summer of the same year, it was he who called an educational conference of Chihli for the consideration of educational questions. As a means to encourage modern education, he made personal investigations of educational affairs in the districts of Paoting, Shunteh, Taming, Kwangping, Hsuanhua and Hochien.

Upon completion of his tour the present Minister of Education divided Chihli province into four educational districts and established one normal school for training of teachers in each of these districts. These four normal Schools were located at Tientsin, Paoting, Luanchow and Shunteh. They were established in 1910.

Mr. Fu successfully carried out his educational program, but in 1911 the first revolution broke out at Wuchang, and he went to Shanghai to assist in the movement. In 1914 he became a censor of the Censorate. During his tenure of office, he devised many

important schemes for the benefit of railway administration for the whole country. In March of 1916 he was relieved of office upon the abolishment of the Censorate.

In December of 1917 Mr. Fu was specially appointed Minister of Education. Soon afterwards he was appointed superintendent of the Chinese students in Japan and ordered to revise the regulations governing Chinese students studying abroad.

During the summer and autumn of 1918 Mr. Fu called a national conference of the presidents of the normal schools, a national conference of the principals of middle schools, and a national conference of the principals of the technical schools in order to ascertain the progress of modern education and prepare plans for educational reform.

Mr. Fu has made a number of plans for the spread of popular education, and these plans will be carried out as soon as China becomes united and funds can be secured for the purpose.





Mr. Wu Kshuan Chief Secretary of the Provisional of China

Wu Chi-sun, Chief Secretary to President Hsu Shih-chang, was born at Kushi-hsien, Honan, and his family has been well known in China for many generations through the literary attainments of some of its members and their occupation of important official positions. Mr. Wu is over forty years of age and is a Chinese scholar. His father was an official in the late 'Tsing dynasty, and removed his home from Honan to Chihli, and finally settled down at Paoting-fu, capital city of the province of Chihli. Wu Chi-sun's and President Hsu's families have been on the most intimate terms for almost half a century.

When Hsu Shih-chang became Minister of Police in 1905, he appointed Wu Chien-sun, a brother of Wu Chi-sun, to be police chief for the preservation of order in the Chinese city of Peking. At the same time, he secured for Wu Chi-sun a position in the Ministry of the Interior or of Civil Affairs, as it was then called, as a senior clerk. From 1905 to 1907 Mr. Wu worked in that Ministry.

In 1907, when Hsu Shih-chang was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria, he transferred Wu Chi-sun from the Ministry of the Interior to Manchuria, made him his private secretary and entrusted him with the special work of taking charge of all important telegrams received from Peking or sent out. In Manchuria Mr. Wu remained for three years.

In 1910, when Hsu Shih-chang was appointed Director General of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration he again transferred Wu Chi-sun from Manchuria to his new office. Upon the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Hsu retired, and Mr. Wu retired together with him. In 1914 Mr. Hsu was appointed Secretary of State when the late President Yuan Shih-kai changed the cabinet system of government into the presidential system. Wu Chi-sun was made a secretary under his patron in the Secretariate of State.

In the last days of his regime in 1916, Yuan Shih-kai was anxious to give Wu Chi-sun an important appointment, considering him to be a man of talent and executive ability. But the latter declined,

anticipating the impending movement to make Yuan Shih-kai the Emperor of China, and anticipating its failure. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai, and upon the restoration of the Republic Mr. Wu accepted the appointment as Director of the Government Printing Bureau. Later he was made Chief of the Department of Important Documents in the cabinet under Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Prime Minister. When he was appointed Chief Secretary to the President he resigned from the latter position.

Mr. Wu manages home affairs for the new President. He is good-natured and frank, and is well liked by his associates.





Lu Tsung-yu, Director of the Chinese Japanese Exchange Bank and a Prospective Candidate for the Portfolio of Finance

Lu Tsung-yu, Director of the Chinese Japanese Exchange Bank and a prospective candidate for the portfolio of Finance is a native of Haining-chen Cheiang. He is partly responsible for the Japanese loan which China has recently concluded.

During the T'ung dynasty, Mr. Lu received the second highest degree through public examinations. Upon escape of the dynasty, he went to Japan to

pursue a short course in political science. When he had finished the course, he returned to China and bought an official rank in Peking. Later he received an appointment as secretary of a board.

Through his ability of entertaining officials of the hour, Mr. Lu received quick promotions. Before long he became Assistant Proctor in the Government Council. Hsu Shih-chang, the present President who was then the Grand Chancellor, was so well impressed with the remarkable ability of Mr. Lu that he recommended him for the rank of the Fifth Official Grade.

In 1907 Mr. Hsu was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria. Shortly afterwards he appointed Lu Tsung-yu Director-General of Salt Affairs for the Eastern Provinces. At the same time Mr. Lu was holding an important post in the Monarchical Constitution Drafting Bureau in Peking. Mr. Lu is credited with having introduced some reforms regarding the management of salt wells and the prohibition of salt smuggling, and it was he who was responsible for the increase of the salt tax, which act greatly pleased Hsu Shih-chang,

During the regime of President Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Lu also held important positions in the government service. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. The significance of this appointment was generally believed to be that President Yuan sent him to Japan to work for the recognition of the monarchical government of China. He was considered one of the important officials of the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai.

Upon the overthrow of the monarchical movement, Lu Tsung-yu remained in Japan for a time, and then returned to China to retire. Shortly afterwards he became interested in Chinese-Japanese cooperation in the industrial development of China. He was accountable for the formation of the Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank, of which he was appointed a Chinese director. It is believed that the bank does not have any Chinese capital. As a director of the bank, Lu Tsung-yu has contracted many loans from Japan for the Chinese militarists in the North. Through his Japanese influence, he was appointed ten months ago director of several Chihli mines.





Yu Pao-hua, Vice-Minister of the Interior

One of the popular Vice-Ministers in Peking is Yu Pao-hua, of the Interior. He was the guiding genius in the important task of combating the plague which broke out early this spring in Siam and its neighborhood. Mr. Yu, who is forty-four years of age, is a native of Kiangsu. He spent his early years in Surhuai, where his father was a prefect. At first he studied Chinese under teachers of the old school, but his yearning for foreign learning was so

strong that he finally went to the International Institute to study English and other subjects. Later he went to Japan for his higher education, where he was considered a popular scholar. After the Boxer trouble in 1900 the Vice-Minister of the Interior returned to China, and first joined the Department of Police in Peking under the Tsing Dynasty. Subsequently he was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior in recognition of his useful services. He was appointed Senior Clerk and acted concurrently as a member of the Bureau of Constitutional Reform.

On the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Yu was appointed Chief of the Statistical Bureau and division chief of the Police Department. He was later transferred to the Civil Service Department, of which he was Chief. In the first year of the Republic he was also elected an expectant member of the Senate, and became Senator upon the restoration of Parliament, which had been previously dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai's order. Upon the second dissolution of the Senate, Mr. Yu was appointed Secretary to the Minister of Communications, and was soon afterwards transferred to his present position in the Ministry of the Interior. He is now also Director of the Election Bureau.

He is considered one of the few men of the present day in China who has laid his country under a debt of gratitude for valuable services rendered at a critical moment. His secretary states that he is a hard worker. Mr. Yu usually comes to the office much earlier than his subordinates and he was generally the last to leave during the fight against the plague. On several occasions, according to his secretary, he actually worked until after 12 at night. He is popular with his underlings. He is said to have never failed to give the members words of encouragement when occasion demands. He is also democratic and never refuses to consider sound suggestions and is diplomatic in dealing with influential people.





Kang Yu-wei, Chinese Advocate of the League of Nations.

KANG YU-WEI, who is now sixty years of age, has recently come into the public limelight on account of his bank at Utsjuu, in which he advocated the League of Nations, and which has long been forgotten.

In 1875 Kang Yu-wei successfully passed the metropolitan examinations and received the degree of M. D. He however preferred the life of a scholar to that of an official. Accordingly, he opened a school in his native province, Kiangsu, and gathered together a large number of Chinese scholars from all over the land as his pupils. One of his pupils who has since distinguished himself is Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Education, who is now on his way to Paris to study the financial situation of the world.

Kang Yu-wei is a well-known reformer, and started his campaign in favor of reform in the South before 1900 by means of leaflets and lectures. On

June 14, 1898, he was received in audience by the late Emperor Kuang Hsu on the recommendation of Weng T'ung-ho, the Imperial Tutor. He at once obtained a strong influence over the Emperor, and was responsible for the famous reform decrees of 1898. A plot to prevent the Empress Dowager from actively interfering in politics laid by Kang Yu-wei and his followers was however discovered. In consequence, Kang was proscribed and ordered to be decapitated when the Empress Dowager effected her coup d'état to save herself. Fortunately Kang escaped, and resided abroad for many years, principally in America.

Kang Yu-wei returned to China after the overthrow of the Manchu government and the establishment of the Republic. Through the encouragement of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, he founded the Society for the Worship of Confucius. He has been a persistent advocate of the adoption of Confucianism as the state religion of China. His efforts in that direction have thus far failed in spite of his influence over the literati.

One of Kang Yu-wei's ambitions has been the restoration of the Manchus to the Throne. He played an important part in General Chang Hsun's movement to recrown the dethroned Emperor in the summer of 1917. He had to leave Peking upon the failure of the movement, as he was ordered to be arrested by the republican government. In March of 1918 he was pardoned, and is now a free man again.

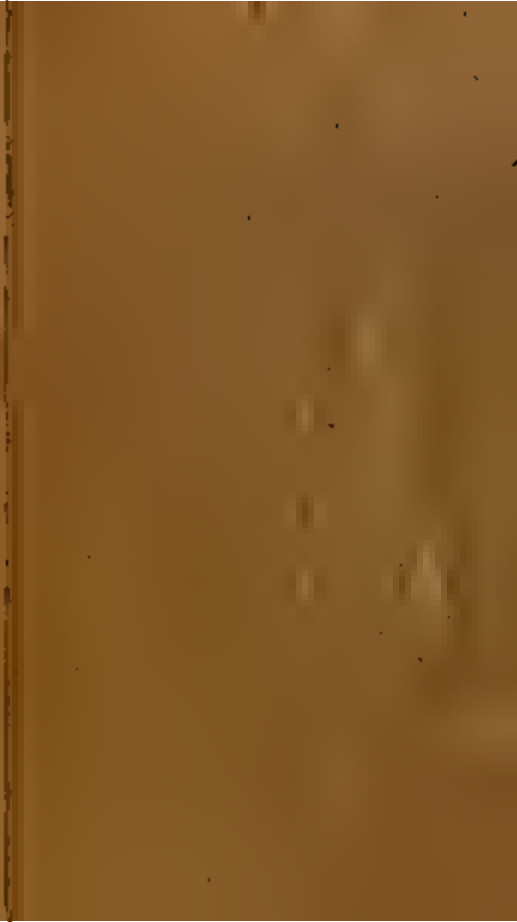
Kang Yu-wei's writings are widely read by Chinese scholars. He has not written much recently, but he is devoting all his time to the campaign for the adoption of Confucianism as the state religion of this country.



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