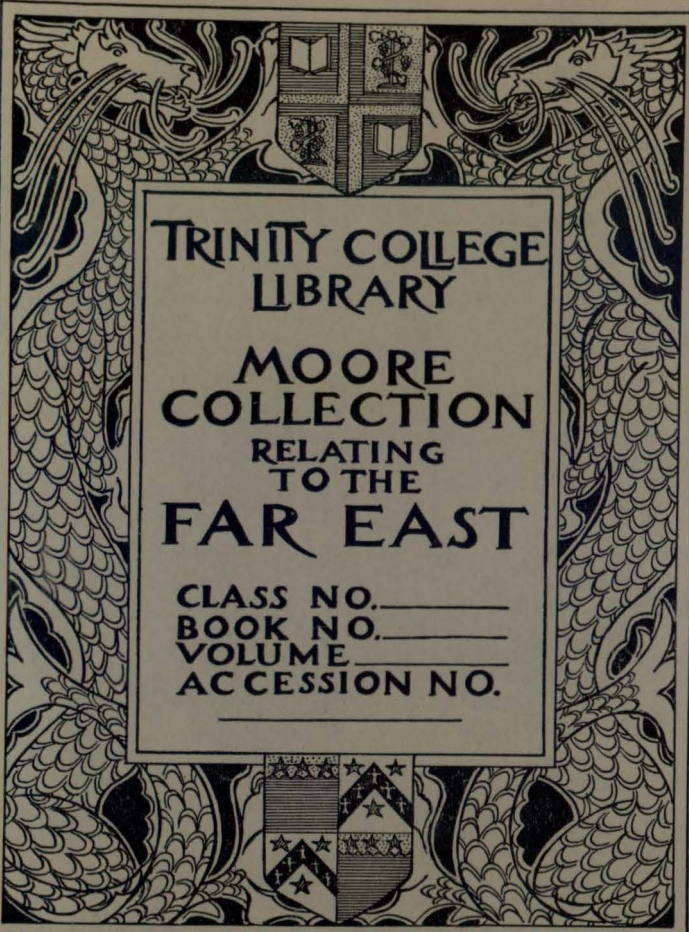


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國民萬歲

Commemorating
the
Eleventh Anniversary
of
The Republic of China

Compliments of
The Worcester Chinese Students' Club
Worcester, Massachusetts
October Tenth, 1922



2150

The Emblem of the Republic of China



COLOR	POLITICAL MEANING	ETHICAL MEANING
Red	China Proper	Benevolence
Yellow	Manchuria	Righteousness
Blue	Mongolia	Harmony
White	Chinese Turkestan	Wisdom
Black	Tibet	Honesty

CHINESE NATIONAL ANTHEM

(A Tentative Translation)

Of all the civilizations that are Orient
That of China is the pioneer.
By modern ideals an ancient nation made anew,
Our Republic, bright and fresh like morning dew.
Uphold our "Rainbow" flag in the serene air;
The emblem of "Flowery Land" ever to bear.
For our culture, brethren, we clap and cheer;
For the world's everlasting peace we prepare.

FOREWORD

Taking the opportunity of the Eleventh Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the Republic of China, the members of the Worcester Chinese Students' Club wish to furnish their friends in America, in the following pages, with some facts concerning the young Republic in her days of hard struggle for safety and growth. This attempt, it is believed, would greatly aid in bringing about a better understanding between China and the United States, and in promoting their unfeigned friendship that has been age-long in existence.

That old principle in human history, that moral strength together with economic potentiality constitutes the firmest foundation for national security and advancement, has been once more effectively demonstrated by the outcome of the Great War. America and China, being the greatest republics, the richest countries, and both in their social relations and international conduct following the doctrine of Love, might have for their own cause much to rejoice and little to care. But in this trying age of Democracy their world responsibility, growing out of their moral pledge in defense of Liberty and Justice, is yet inestimably great. The more they think of the gigantic task of converting the world from that "Might-is-Right" poisoning faith of the past, the sooner and closer must they come together along the walks of material development, of intellectual diffusion, and of political and social reconstruction.

At the prompt of such a congenial sentiment and in view of the urgent need of co-operation the thinking public in both countries have in recent years, much more emphatically than ever, made their utmost efforts to encourage careful study of each other's history and culture; to institute organizations for communicating ideas and information; and, above all, to facilitate personal contact with merchants, missionaries, teachers, students, and commissioners in all functions from their sister Republic. The Chinese students in Worcester, realizing their part in this co-operative undertaking, have, therefore, deemed that on such an occasion nothing could be more proper and serviceable than to impart to their American friends an intimate knowledge of New China, and thus to assure them that in the future of the Chinese people America shall never in vain put her trust.

HISTORY

About three thousand years before the advent of Christ, the Egyptians were beginning their Pyramid age. Almost simultaneously, in the distant land of China, Huang-Ti conquered the aboriginal Miao Tribe and founded the Chinese empire on the northern bank of the Yellow River in 2697 B. C. Chinese history from that time on until 551 B. C. was relatively unimportant. In that year, however, Confucius was born. Perhaps it is interesting to note that six years previous to the birth of Confucius, in 557 B. C., Buddha, the great religious leader of the Orient, was born in India. It was Confucius' ethical teaching of "Five Relations" that laid the foundation of the social fabric of the Chinese people.

In 231 B. C., with the unification of the Empire by Chin-Shih-Huang-Ti, the Feudal age of China came to an end. It was then that the Western world witnessed, in 218 B. C., Hannibal's crossing of the Alps.

In 67 A. D., Buddhism was introduced into China by the Emperor Ming-Ti of the Han Dynasty, while only two years previous to that, Nero was persecuting the Christians at Rome. In 1621, one year before the 'Hejira' of the Mohammedans, the first Christians visited China. This visit was followed by many others, while Marco Polo blew his Chinese trumpet in Western Europe towards the end of the thirteenth century. Knowledge of the existence of China and the descriptions furnished by Marco Polo prompted many adventurous traders of Europe to risk the long and perilous journey, and in 1516 the first Portuguese ship anchored at Canton. About the same time, Columbus, trying to reach the East Indies by a western route, discovered America in 1492.

The first treaty made by China with a foreign power, was in 1689, with Russia. This was shortly before the accession of Peter the Great, Russia's powerful monarch. Following the American revolutionary war, the first American missionary went to China in 1829, while Uncle Sam's first Ambassador landed at Peking in 1844.

Desire for knowledge of western culture led to the sending of the first government students to America in 1868, some forty years after the issuance of the Monroe Doctrine.

The "open door" policy of John Hay was established in 1900 and eleven years later, the revolution of the Tenth of October overthrew the Manchu dynasty and established the Republic.

Simultaneously with America, in 1917, China declared war on Germany, and entered the League of Nations in 1919 by signing the Peace Treaty with Austria.

China took its place among the nations of the world in being invited by President Harding, to participate in the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments and on the Far Eastern Problems, on August 11, 1921.

GEOGRAPHY

Location

The Chinese Republic, situated in the South Eastern corner of Asia and with its greater portion lying within the Northern Temperate Zone, extends from Latitude 18° N. to 58° N., and from Longitude 74° E. to 134° E.

Area

The Republic comprising China Proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, has a total area estimated at about 4,000,000 square miles, exceeding the United States by 700,000 square miles. China ranks as the third largest country in the world.

Climate and Products

From the icy winds and the blinding snow storms of Manchuria to the semi-tropical weather of Canton, China, within her vast territory, can be said to possess any and every variety of climate that is inhabitable to a civilized people. The mild weather of spring and autumn has but a short duration while summer and winter are the two distinct seasons of the year. The rainfall is about 70 inches per year in the South, decreasing to 30 inches in the North. Due to this variation of climate conditions, one naturally finds all kinds of vegetable and animal lives in the country. Rice, wheat, cotton, and tea are the main products of the soil, while the mulberry trees constitute the beginning of the famous Chinese silk. Among other things, China also exports beans and their by-products, vegetable oils, eggs, hides, furs, hair, wool, etc., etc.

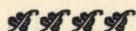
Population and Language

According to the "Commercial Handbook of China" of 1920, the total population of the country is given as 361,388,000 with a density of 84 to the square mile, as compared with the 33 of the United States and 150 of continental France. Along the coast and the rivers are the most thickly inhabited sections. About nine tenths of the whole population live in China proper, while the other tenth is scattered all over Mongolia, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan and Manchuria.

The Chinese written language is uniform throughout the country, although the spoken language has become diverted into many different local dialects, especially in four southern provinces out of twenty-three, so that a man from other parts of the republic will have difficulty to understand his countryman from this limited region. A uniform language for the whole country composed mainly of Mandarin, is being introduced with the help of the newly adopted phonetic script.

Mineral Resources

China is a country intensely rich in mineral resources. A fair minimum estimate shows her to possess 1,000,000,000,000 tons of coal. This total is enough to supply the entire world with fuel for a period of at least 1,000 years, at its present rate of consumption of 1,000,000,000 tons a year. China also has extensive deposits of iron, antimony and many other minerals such as copper, silver, gold, tin, zinc, lead, alum, arsenic, potash, tungsten, etc.



THE REVOLUTION OF 1911

Eleven years ago to-night an incidental bomb explosion was heard in the city of Hankow, the well known "Chicago in China." Investigation presently disclosed that a nation-wide revolutionary plot had been in progress and was soon to strike its first blow on the Hanyang Arsenal nearby. With this disclosure by the monarchial forces, the Revolutionists had no alternative but immediate, though premature, action. This they did by proclaiming Independence in defiance of the Manchu Government and organized forces in Wuchang, a neighboring city of Hankow, under the leadership of General Li Yuan Hung. Fourteen out of the eighteen provinces promptly followed their step and the Manchu Emperor was forced to abdicate after the revolution had been in progress but 124 days. Never in the history of the world had a political revolution been so swift, so bloodless and so complete.

On January 1, 1912, Dr. Sun Yat Sen was elected the first President of the Provisional Government at Nanking by the delegates from all the provinces except one. Shortly after, on the resignation of Dr. Sun, Yuan Shih Kai was elected the first President of the Republic of China, and on April 8, 1913, the first Parliament of the Republic met, at Peking.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CHINA

Politics and Diplomacy—China's recent political progress expresses itself well in her (1) firm grasp on Democracy, (2) wide awakening of national consciousness, and (3) growing sense of world responsibility.

The spirit of self-government has been in evidence in China since the very dawn of its history. But despite the suddenness and finality of the Revolution of 1911, the ship of democracy has not found its course safe and without trouble. The country has wit-



Chinese Costumes

Ancient Style: 2205 B. C.—1620 A. D.

In the great World War, China has done her best toward the cause of the Allies by sending troops to Siberia and by recruiting 200,000 laborers to work behind the fronts in Europe, by building ships for the American government, and by sending to the Allies the essential materials for the manufacture of munitions. By the act of signing the peace treaty with Austria—the German treaty remaining unsigned—China has made herself an important member in the League of Nations.

What the future holds for China it is impossible to predict. The Washington conference of 1921 indicates that there is a strong feeling that many of her most obvious wrongs should be righted.

With the abandonment of various claims by the Powers and the revision of certain political aspects, the sovereignty of China is restored. In this way China will take her place among the leading nations of the world, and, with her increasing strength, will act as an agent for the prevention of further strife in the Far East.

Industry and Commerce

What has characterized China most during the eleven years of her popular government has been the phenomenal growth in her industry and commerce. Indeed, today China presents the richest fields awaiting commercial, industrial and financial cultivations. Parallel with this industrial expansion has been the astonishing development of China's foreign trade. From comparative statistics it may be seen that China increased its exports from \$370,067,174.00 in 1900 to \$1,257,776,113.00 in 1919.

Educational Progress

The tremendous progress made by China in her educational program has been of such a nature as to occasion the most favorable comment by foreign observers. Some have even seriously questioned if the same rate of progress can be equalled in the history of other countries, ancient or modern. Between the years 1913 and 1917 China witnessed an increase of 30% in the number of schools and 28% in the number of students attending school. And more recent figures show even a greater gain over the previous years.

Among the recent activities which are being carried on to help uplift the educational status of the nation may be mentioned the following:

(1) Phonetic script. It was invented by the Conference for the Standardization of Pronunciation held in 1913. It has three distinctive features: first, as an instrument to unify the spoken dialects; second, to help the study of Chinese characters; and third, to educate the illiterates.

(2) The law of compulsory education. It provides an eight year program which, when put into effective operation, will make



Chinese Costumes
"Medieval" Style: 1644—1875

the school attendance compulsory to all the children of school ages in the country until the end of the eighth grade.



Chinese Costumes
Modern Style: 1875—1921

(3) The dispatch of thousands of Chinese youths to foreign countries to drink direct at the fountain heads of western learning, was significant. In 1868 the first group of students was sent to the United States, and year after year since that date, the number of students increased steadily until at present they are counted by thousands pursuing various studies in universities of Europe and America.

(4) The progress in physical education. Athletics is now a regular feature in every school and the outdoor games

have taken a strong hold upon the youths of China. Considering the fact that these games are of foreign origin, absolutely unknown before and only recently introduced, the rapid increase in popularity together with the marvelous improvement in playing justifies the belief that the Chinese possess real qualities that are destined yet to surprise the world.

CHINESE PROVERBS

He that does not believe in others finds that others do not believe in him.

To go beyond is as bad as to fall short.

A needle is sharp only at one end.

In plenty think of want; in want do not presume on plenty.

It is easier to fill up the bed of a mountain torrent than to satisfy the heart of men.

CAN YOU BELIEVE THESE FACTS ABOUT CHINA?

1. The largest country in the largest continent.
2. The newest republic that is built upon the oldest empire.
3. The longest historical record without interruption (about 5,000 years).
4. The oldest country in existence.
5. The richest store of literature and philosophy that is least read by students outside her own boundaries.
6. The earliest and most useful inventions: gunpowder, block printing, bank notes, porcelain, the compass, the compartment boat, and the taxicab.
7. The Great Wall (1,200 miles long, built 551 B. C.) is the greatest wall in the world.
8. The Grand Canal (850 miles long; work begun as early as the sixth century B. C.) is the longest and most ancient artificial waterway.
9. The country which first introduced silk to the world.
10. The most condensed and most concise language (least number of words used in rendering the Holy Bible into Chinese).
11. The names of the people are the shortest (mostly monosyllabic).
12. "The embroidery is not only unequalled, but it is immeasurably superior to that of any other nation."
13. China has the greatest number of religions and therefore the greatest religious freedom.
14. Uncle Sam is the greatest friend of China (unbroken friendship since its very start in 1784).

ODDS AND ENDS

Chinese in the United States

The discovery of gold in California and the exploration of the western front which soon followed, marked the beginning of the Chinese immigration. Chinese laborers were first shipped over by the American capitalists to build railroads and to open up mines. After the "Wild West" had been developed and promoted to Statehood, these Chinese, confronted with keen economical competition, were mostly thrown out of work. They found the trade of laundry and restaurant keeping very simple in establishment, and most favorable to their uneducated and unskilled hands. As a result, almost all of them settled in these two lines of business. A small portion, however, became merchants—exporting and importing merchandise to and from China. When one remembers that they generally consisted of the uneducated class of Chinese, coming almost exclusively from four little localities of Canton, which is itself a small portion of Kwangtung Province, one should not wonder why they indulge themselves in a thrifty and unrefined mode of living. Given an adequate amount of education, these honest, intelligent and industrious people will undoubtedly add vigor and wealth to which ever country they reside in. Not rarely the children of the laundrymen and chop-suey keepers in this country are graduates of colleges, and, among the laundrymen frequently one finds graduates from Chinese and American high schools. While we have been speaking of the Chinese in the United States as a whole uneducated, they are by no means illiterate.

The Chinese people have long been misjudged and misrepresented until the last twenty years or so, when more of the enlightened class have come as students, merchants, and delegates and commissioners of the Chinese government. At present about 150 students are coming over annually to study in the American colleges and universities. The total number of students in this country is around 2,000. From the various organizations and publications of the Chinese students in America, one is convinced that they are not merely gaining bookish knowledge here, but are putting their theoretical learnings into actual practice right along.

"DON'TS"

From Millard's Review, Shanghai," America's Magazine
on the Orient"

Don't use the word "Chinaman," for it is about as pleasant to a "Chinese" as the word "Englander" would be to an English.

Don't use the word "Chink" unless you are trying to form enemies wholesale.

Don't imagine that all foreigners in China live in mud huts with thatched roofs, and subsist on rice.

Don't jump to the conclusion that because an American lives in China he is necessarily "warped" in his views on the "Chinese-Japanese" question.

Don't try to make people believe you know all about China, just because you have visited Chinatown in San Francisco, New York or Chicago. They are no more like the real China than the East Side in New York is like America.

Don't become discouraged at China's struggles in establishing a permanent centralized government. After some thousands of years of absolutism, it isn't possible to organize a modern democracy in a few years. Remember, that it required several years between 1776 and 1865 for the American nation to really establish itself.

Don't expect all Chinese to be honest any more than you expect all Americans to be honest.

Don't think that because one or two Chinese in your city operate laundries, that all Chinese in China are engaged in the same kind of business.

Note—the above is intended for information only.—Ed.

SOME CHINESE PROVERBS

A man can not become perfect in a hundred years; he may become corrupt in less than a day.

It is the beautiful bird which gets caged.

Only the silly dog chases the flying bird.

To be fond of learning is to be at the gate of knowledge.

To be entirely at leisure for one day is to be for one day an Immortal.

A man must abuse himself before others will abuse him.

Distant water extinguishes not a neighbouring fire.

An ugly daughter-in-law cannot conceal that fact from her mother-in-law.

If your words are not pleasing hold in half of them.

When the arrow is on the string it must go.

Crows are black all the world over.

If you would not be cheated ask the price at three stores.

Do not ask the way of a blind man.

If you foul the spring you can't expect the stream to be pure.

The man whose conscience is easy will never fear a knock on the door at midnight.

The pleasure of doing good is the only lasting pleasure.

THE END.

The Worcester Chinese Students' Club,

Worcester, Mass.

Pres.: Sarcey T. Chen, W.P.I. Secy-Treas.: Church Chang, Clark

