

The New York Tribune, November 19, 1918

C. T. Wang refers to China's contribution during WW1 as:
200,000 coolies used for various constructional purposes.

The Siberian Expeditionary Forces.

30,000 Chinese enlisted in Red Cross (next page).

Fears Autocratic Rule Unless China Grows in Own Way

Dr. C. T. Wang Here to Urge Society to Promote Friendship

Unless China is permitted to work out her destiny without interference of other nations she may develop along autocratic and militaristic lines, in which case, with her vast resources and population, she would become "a menace to the world's peace," according to Dr. C. T. Wang, leader of the Constitutionalist movement in China, who came here from Washington to address a meeting in the City Club yesterday, at which plans for the formation of a Chinese-American Society were made.

Dr. Wang was the Vice-President of the Senate of the first Parliament of the Republic of China.

"The object of my visit," he said in an interview following the meeting, "is to place the cause of China before the American people in order that they may help us develop along democratic and constitutional lines."

People Are Awakening

"If China were to develop along autocratic lines, then indeed she would become, with her 400,000,000 population and vast resources, a menace to the world's peace. Her people are gradually awakening. Everything depends upon the way in which they are developed. If she is permitted to work out her own destiny, without any outside interference, she will grow along peaceful industrial lines.

"We have to look to America to see that she is given her chance to develop in that way."

Commenting on China's attitude toward the world war, Dr. Wang said:

"The thinking men in China knew that the battles being fought in France were not fought for the peoples of Europe alone. They knew that China's destiny was linked with that of the Allies, particularly America, which we regard as our warmest friend.

"China felt that she should do her share. One contribution was to send about 200,000 coolies, who were used for various constructional purposes by the Allies. We have sent our quota of men to serve in the Siberian expeditionary forces. China would have done more had the enlightened elements been in control of the political situation."

Expression of Friendship

"The 30,000 Chinese who were enlisted in less than three weeks in the American Red Cross during that organization's last war drive gave testimony of China's friendship for this country. They chose the Red Cross as the channel through which to express friendship. They knew that the Red Cross had always been first to help our people in time of flood and famine."

Definite plans for formation of the Chinese-American Society, to promote friendly relations, were made at the meeting. A committee of five was appointed to take steps for incorporation of the organization.

Speakers included John K. Sague, American delegate on the China Tariff Revision Commission; Frank N. Doubleday, of Doubleday, Page & Co.; Dr. Chalien Tsur, Chinese Consul in this city, and Judge Robert L. Luce.

New York Times Magazine, August 25, 1918
See next page for relate article.



Headquarters of the Chinese Committee of the Red Cross. American and Chinese Women Workers Made Bandages in the Show Windows During Drive Week.

Carrying the Red Cross Into the Orient

In Shanghai Alone 100,000 Chinese Enlisted Under the Banner of Samaritanism—
Spirit Which Prompted Cordial Welcome to American Efforts

IN Shanghai they are standing in line to get American Red Cross badges. A factory there is turning out the buttons at the rate of 5,000 a day, but it is unable to supply the demand. At last accounts, when the cable charily vouchsafed the information that 100,000 Chinese had been enrolled in that city alone, the queue was still lengthening; and Shanghai is but one of fifteen Celestial centres of the organization.

It so happened that hard upon the heels of the campaign came a disaster which illustrated the workings of the Red Cross in a way that had not been at all emphasized during the drive for subscriptions. The Chinese had joined to help others; they found others helping them. The Tung-kiang River overflowed, and cable dispatches last week reported that the American Red Cross was aiding 5,000 homeless and 250,000 others who were without proper food.

Not long ago Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, wrote a letter to President Wilson about its growth in other lands. He told how the Fourteenth Division had organized chapters in twenty-seven territorial, irregular, and alien countries; how, "on every incoming steamer from these foreign lands there are cases of manufactured goods, made of their native raw materials * * * coming in at the rate in value of about \$1,500,000 a year," and how, in the second drive for funds, \$300,000 was apportioned as the quota for the Fourteenth (or Foreign) Division. The alien members raised, instead, nearly a billion and a half. Japan handsomely gave \$60,000, and China, home of the \$10-a-month coolie, responded with \$100,000 gold.

"It is a remarkable story," Mr. Wilson replied, "and I share with you the deepest satisfaction for what these comrades of ours scattered throughout the world have done."

It is a remarkable story, and it becomes the more remarkable as it is examined more closely in detail; but there is so much of it that only a fraction can be told here. Regretfully foregoing discussion therefore of the campaigns in Egypt and Arabia and Guam and Spain and Brazil, you shall hear about parades in Canton and Hongkong, about a whole issue of one Chinese magazine devoted to the drive, and about the spirit which prompted these demonstrations.

The Chinese had a Red Cross before the American organization entered the field. No other nation had solicited their aid in war relief work, and some Amer-

icans doubted the wisdom of trying to interest them. That they responded so promptly and so generously surprised even the most optimistic; and the only explanation found for it is that the Chinese wanted in that way to show their interest in an American humanitarian movement and their sympathy with the United States in this war. Membership of a million is the mark set by the workers there.

A Red Cross campaign in China does not differ greatly in method from a campaign in Grand Rapids or Louisville. The method undertaken was described in a recent report by Julean Arnold, Commercial Attaché of the American Consulate at Shanghai. Mr. Arnold plunged with such absorption into the drive that for the time being his work at the consulate went by the board, and he won thereby the hearty praise and gratitude of those more interested in international Samaritanism than in trade statistics.

A committee of young Chinese was organized, headed by C. T. Wang, former Vice President of the Chinese Senate; and eight teams of ten men each were organized under team captains. "The Chinese captains were all American college graduates, and so were many of the men who worked with them. The Chinese Society for Constructive Endeavor, described by Mr. Arnold as "a group of Chinese live wires," helped in the work.

The teams scoured Shanghai and scouted through its environs. Mr. Arnold reports that Shanghai gave nearly 300 patron and life members to the American Red Cross. More than 100,000 associate memberships had been enrolled at last report. A Chinese women's committee procured more than 22,000 of them, some of the girls wearing American Red Cross costumes during their campaign. Schools formed junior auxiliaries.

In the parade, a new thing to Shanghai, 52,000 Chinese marched. Sikh policemen cleared the streets. The allied Consuls and leading business men of the city took part, and there were 100 decorated automobiles. Chinese companies helped their employes join the organization, and they were in line. Chinese newspapers gave hundreds of columns of publicity matter. Red Cross stamps printed in Chinese sold by the thousand.

The drive was such a success that the British community decided to enlist native support in their Tank Week, and disposed of \$600,000 in British war bonds to the natives. Incidentally, the Chinese in that city bought \$150,000 in Liberty bonds.

"One of the Chinese Captains told me," Mr. Arnold said in his report, "that he

was surprised at the eagerness of the poorer classes to join the Red Cross. It was no uncommon occurrence to see a coolie respond to a street appeal by saying: 'America has always been doing something to help us; now I'm glad to help America.' A poor man receiving wages of less than \$10 a month, sent by courier post from Ningpo, 100 miles south of Shanghai, (not knowing that China had a modern postal system,) \$1.50 in Mexican money. It cost him 15 cents for delivery and 15 cents for return receipt. In the letter he said that he had heard a friend tell about the work of the American Red Cross, and that although he was a poor man he wanted to join this great society. That was the spirit manifest on all sides."

Mr. Arnold's activities were enlisted by Frank N. Doubleday, who, bound for Tokio on other business, had been commissioned a Red Cross courier, and apparently found the work fascinating to the last extreme. He was under orders to organize the Orient, and he did, beginning in the Philippines and continuing in Japan and China.

In Canton Mr. Doubleday called on his friend, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister to the United States. Dr. Wu was Prime Minister of China when she entered the war, largely because the United States had set the example and also largely through Dr. Wu's influence. At this time he had resigned, and had gone to Canton to live because he was in sympathy with the southern revolutionary party; and Mr. Doubleday had a talk with him and Admiral Ching, commanding the Chinese Navy, at Dutch Folly.

Dutch Folly is a small island in the Canton River, so named because years ago a group of Dutch traders, who had concessions and who had offended the natives, were induced to move over to the island and were left there, unable to return to the city, until the whole company starved. Dr. Wu and the Admiral and Mr. Doubleday conferred about the work to be undertaken, and planned a tiffin for the following Wednesday, at which Mr. Doubleday was to tell about the American Red Cross.

But on the following Tuesday evening another crime was added to the long calendar of Dutch Folly. Admiral Ching had just taken a sampan to shore, a hundred yards distant, when a man in coolie's dress slipped out of the crowd, shot the Admiral twice, dropped his revolver and vanished.

Of course Mr. Doubleday supposed the death of Admiral Ching put a quietus on the tiffin, or at least a postponement; but Dr. Wu corrected him on that point. The tiffin would be given. Not to have

the tiffin would injure their "face." So it was held on the appointed day in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in the heart of that city of 2,000,000, and the only white men to eat the bird's nest soup and shark fins and other Oriental dishes were Consul General Heintzleman, Mr. Doubleday, and Dallas McGrew of the American International Banking Corporation. All the other guests were Chinese.

Dr. Wu made a formal appeal, which was widely printed in Chinese. "It is said that if you love people," he observed naively in conclusion, "people will love you; if you respect people, they will respect you. Therefore we approve the Red Cross of America, and we are glad to have this branch in our City of Canton, and we are proud to be associated with them in their great work."

Mr. McGrew got leave of absence from his work to help in the campaign, and it proceeded there with as big a rush and as cordial a welcome on the part of the Chinese as in Shanghai. The newspapers were generous with space, and the True Light Review, published in Chinese, gave an entire issue to the drive.

Civil and military Governors in China have congratulated the American Red Cross on the success of the drive there. Its potential effects are perhaps more important than the immediate results in contributions of money and materials to relieve a war-torn world; for, as Mr. Doubleday said, this organization is the world's greatest nonreligious, nonpolitical meeting ground of the races, based on a universal appeal, and capable of nourishing friendship and consolidating unity when no other means is available.



Sikh Police Ready to Lead American Red Cross Parade in Shanghai, China.