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Our Special Feature Page

ANNALS of ELI FOUND YA-LI-YALE in CHINA

AMERICAN STAFF OF THE YALE COLLEGE IN CHINA



W. I. HAIL, '04. B. GAGE, '08. E. H. HUME, '07. F. C. YEN, '09. D. H. LEAVENS, '09. H. C. LITTLE, '10. K. S. LATOURRETTE, '05. E. D. HARVEY, '07. G. C. MORSE, '10. H. V. SMITH, '12. J. W. WILLIAMS, '08. P. S. ACHILLES, '13.

YALE'S best record is that the sun never sets upon the world-wide stretch of her activities. Wherever there is work to be done, whether it be in the commercial or industrial world or in the forum of work directly undertaken for the betterment of humanity, there finds the Yale.

Yale was the first American university to undertake, through its graduates, the creation of an educational mission in the Far East, and its success there has had an influence on other American colleges. Harvard and University of Pennsylvania have pushed the medical work in China and Princeton has supported the United Men's Christian Association work in that country. Yale, at Changsha, in the Hunan district, the centre of Yale's activities in China, is no sectarian mission—it is an educational institution that its supporters here in time will be to China what Yale is to America. F. W. Williams, the chairman of the Executive Committee, says: "As it seeks no support from the churches here it takes no part in the direct work of making converts in China."

An editorial in a recent number of the Yale Alumni Weekly adds: "The day has in large measure passed when the religious energy of an Occidental nation such as ours is expended wholly in attempting to convert an Oriental nation to one way of considering theological dogmas. 'Missionary' work to-day has come to mean a different and a broader and wiser thing. It seeks, as in this instance of Yale in China, to give to a great people such as the Chinese, struggling to their feet as we sense in the industrial world during the expansion and contraction of nations such as ours, further advanced in industrial and educational and political experience, to be sure, but able to learn something in return ourselves from the finer side of the Oriental character."

The decennial of the inception of the Yale in China movement is being celebrated this spring. Although the college has not yet passed beyond the high school stage its curriculum is being constantly improved and the attendance has increased from about a score to almost a hundred. The teaching force consists of eight Yale graduates, seven Chinese instructors and three under appointment from America. The course includes a thorough study of the Chinese language and literature, mathematics, the sciences, history, English and German, the "modern" studies being conducted in English.

The college is located in the capital of Hunan, a walled town about twice the size of New Haven. Most of the work is carried on in a "residence" consisting of several two storied houses, those of the faculty who do not live here being accommodated in rented Chinese houses. These quarters have become utterly inadequate for the work that is being done now and still farther short of what is needed for the work that, with characteristic Yale spirit, the supporters of this college are looking forward to in the near future. It is therefore with great satisfaction that they contemplate the designs that have been drawn by Murphy & Dana, architects of New York, for a real college soon to be erected on the acres of land which has been purchased near the river and about a half a mile from the town. Here there will rise a group of buildings capable of accommodating between 600 and 700 men, an institution worthy of the altar water which sends out such men and of the great infant republic of the East. The



Preparatory Department of the Yale College in China. First Commencement March, 1912.

architects have happily combined the best features of the Chinese architecture with the comforts and conveniences of the West. The appearance of the effort is pleasing and in harmony with the environment. As the same time nothing has been sacrificed that will aid in the efficiency of the school and the comfort of the students. The building is included in a well-planned quadrangle, the library in the centre dominating the group. On one side are the dormitories and on the other the chapel and school buildings. There are to be houses for the professors and a gymnasium with a large athletic field.

Although in their present quarters the Chinese students have had little room for athletics, yet they have already acquired

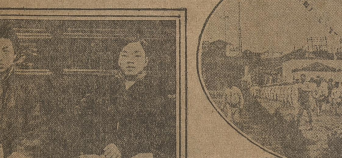


Preparatory Department—First Graduating Class, 1912.

a taste of the Yale spirit in sports and have taken part twice in large city athletic meets, coming off with their full share of honors. With the enlarged opportunities of the new campus athletics will be likely to take such a leap forward that the Eastern sons of Eli may match the echoes of the Orient with the strident frog chorus. The Chinese might be able to master the "Breek-coax, coax, coax,"

three years ago were full of the graduate or professional schools of America are now able to get positions under the new government. And in all the different forms of activity men are demanded who know what the West has to teach.

"While this demand is insistent, the school system of China is still unorganized, except on paper and in the institutions that arose under the old government, the majority of which could not be successful because of the inexperience of their principals and teachers. If this was true before, it is more so now. The republican government will make popular education more and more essential, while the means for founding, equipping and maintaining these schools are lacking. The great demand for teachers must meet



New Buildings for Ya-li Combine Charm of China and Comfort of the West. Murphy and Dana, Architects.

regularly be met by a supply of inferior quality, at least for the time. There is a consequent danger that the standards will be lowered, save for those who are fortunate enough to get into the better schools, and at the present time that usually means either schools which, like ours, are largely financed by foreigners or that supply foreign instructors.

"The revolution of 1912," says Dr. Edward H. Hume, '97, the efficient head of the hospital, "not only brought to the Changsha Yale Hospital wonderful opportunities for Red Cross service, but marked the beginning of a new era of friendship with officials and townspeople."

"A great difficulty, and one that must increase, is the attitude of the students. Owing largely to the scarcity of good teachers, the students of China, from the kindergarten to the university, have adopted the strike method of asserting their desires. The result is to breed a spirit of lawlessness and lack of

to which it forms a facade or entrance, and was dedicated to the work of instruction and social enjoyment of the silent people who stand in such need of a life for whom so little has heretofore been done.

The name Gallaudet was given to the house in recognition of the work that has been done for deaf mutes by the Gallaudet family. Because of the fact that the Gallaudets were Huguenots the architect adopted the French-Gothic style of architecture for the building. The interior is pleasing from the outside, and the interior is admirably arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. The first floor, which is subdivided by folding partitions into a corridor and two rooms, may be thrown into one for entertainments, and has a large stage at one end. This assembly room may also be included in the church auditorium at the time of conventions or other occasions when the attendance is larger than

respect for authority that is dangerous to the educated men of a republic."

Last fall when the Minister of Finance made public acknowledgment in a speech at the University Club in New York of the debt of his country to Yale and paid his tribute to the work that Yale is doing.

Due also to the inspiration and hard work of Yale graduates is the success of the hospital at Chanshia, about an eighth



Yale's First Diploma in China, 1912.

auditor: Hazlan P. Beach, '78, general secretary; Walter B. James, '79, medical superintendent; and William H. Williams, '08, acting secretary. There is also an Executive Committee of nine members, which directs the policy, devises ways and means and selects the working staff of the mission.

In all twelve graduates of Yale have been sent to China. Thurston, '88, the pioneer, died before he had been there a year, and Seabury, 1900, being drowned soon after the beginning of his work.

The Yale men at Yale are striving to do all else to build up a college in China like their own in the United States that shall teach men the lesson how to help themselves.

of a mile from where the new college buildings are to be. A splendid new building is now being erected through the generosity of a Yale graduate which, when completed, will provide three hundred beds. At present only the central portion is being built, providing for a little more than one hundred patients. Both the hospital and surgical departments are as complete as in the best hospitals in America and abundant provision is made for laboratory work.

Celebrating the Anniversary of the Revolution in China October, 1912. Yale Students (in Uniform) Marching Into Governor's Yamen.

the poster that saved the hospital from destruction in the riots of 1910.

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At the time of the anti-foreign riots of the town Chinese neighbors protected the Yale property from injury.

The incorporated society "Yale in China" is composed of all Yale graduates and undergraduates who contribute to the support of the school and hospital in Changsha. It is interdenominational and represents all departments of the university. The officers are: Clarence H. Kelsey, '78, president; Amos P. Willcox, '84, vice president; Eli Whitney, '93,



Yale's First Diploma in China, 1912.

taxing the Travelling Salesman. ALTHOUGH the travelling salesman is a welcome visitor to all parts of the world, there are some localities in which the pleasure taken by the inhabitants in giving him a welcome is testified to in a peculiar manner. In the South American countries and in Mexico it is not unusual for the stranger and clever young man who is out on the road for some large establishment to discover to his surprise that he is subject to tax quite as much as the street vendor, the motor car and the liquor saloon. The City Council of San Luis Potosi has imposed a tax on commercial travellers which in United States currency amounts to not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$25 a month. In the same city motion picture establishments pay a tax of from \$20 to \$50 a month and automobiles a tax of 25 cents a month for each seat in the car.

In Dryest Maine. Cincinnati Equator: "I thought Maine was a prohibition State?" said the Old Fogey. "It has been dry for forty years," replied the Wise Guy. "Why do you ask?" "I see here where they have purchased a tract in Cumberland county for a State Farm for Inebriates," said the Old Fogey.

The deaf mutes are fond of plays, and good ones, too. They frequently acted in their silent war Shakespearean dramas before large audiences. They already have some very attractive scenery and are constantly adding to their equipment.

Out of from so many of the social activities and other festivities of life, these people particularly prize the opportunities they have in this Gallaudet house to enjoy plays interpreted in their own language and social entertainments adapted to their limitations. This is probably the only building in this Gallaudet house that has been erected in their own language and it is peculiarly appropriate that it should be associated with the name of Gallaudet.

NOT A SOUND IS HEARD AS VOICELESS CHOIR SINGS "NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE"

New York, Saturday. SILENCE in the Church of St. Ann for Deaf Mutes, although the choir is singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The song is rendered by expressive gestures of the hands and arms and the facial play of the vestal choir girls, who are placed, one on each side, in stilted disarray in front of the altar so as to be well in view of the entire congregation.

One of the younger women acts as a leader of this voiceless choir. She sings the lyrics with gestures as freely as they are expressive, and the other members of the choir keep their eyes fixed on her and move in rhythm and time with her. There is, of course, no instrumental accompaniment in the church, and the congregation takes no part in the "singing," except by following with appreciative eyes the movements of the choir. The members of the choir are Miss Alice E. Ziegler, Miss Mary A. Brewer, Miss Maud Eng-

oral speaking since he became deaf and those of other persons that they do not like to miss one of them. It is to accommodate those who come from such a distance that the Sunday service is held at half o'clock in the afternoon. The total membership of the church is about four hundred, but the attendance is naturally much less and is very irregular.

Painted on the church wall on one side of the chancel is the verse, "And the deaf shall be unstopped," and on the corresponding space on the other side, "And every tongue shall sing." It is a prophecy and an inspiration for the mutes who attend the silent services and in spite of their limitations seek to learn the truth about life eternal and the perfection to be attained hereafter.

The church, which is situated in West 148th street near Amsterdam avenue, was purposely set back from the street in order that it might be added to later more remote districts. The privileges of recent years have been widely extended. Some of them come from Brooklyn, some from Yonkers and some from even farther away. The privileges of recent years have been widely extended. Some of them come from Brooklyn, some from Yonkers and some from even farther away. The privileges of recent years have been widely extended. Some of them come from Brooklyn, some from Yonkers and some from even farther away.

Mr. Keiser has kept up his practice in

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Miss Alice Craig, Miss E. H. Cady, Miss Anne Brewer and Mrs. J. H. McCullough.

Even one who knows nothing of the sign language can almost understand what the choir is singing about, so well does it portray the sentiments of the lyrics. Sometimes in the midst of the silent attention of the congregation the silent deaf mute parents begin to talk only instructive religiously, but illuminating in regard to events of current interest. On the Sunday before Lincoln's Birthday, for instance, he delivered an address on Abraham Lincoln which not only pointed a great moral lesson but was full of information about the life of the great President.

St. Ann's is different from the ordinary parish church in that the deaf mutes who constitute its membership are widely scattered. Some of them come from Brooklyn, some from Yonkers and some from even farther away. The privileges of recent years have been widely extended. Some of them come from Brooklyn, some from Yonkers and some from even farther away.

Woman's Part in the World To-day

Woman's Unique "Racing Party" Will Open Bluegrass Turf Season.



In the Heart of the Blue Grass Region.

SPRINGTIME in the Kentucky blue grass country and the first race of the season.

The scene of the turf and of growing things, the ladies, including the prominent men, the pretty gowned women and the highly bred horses will combine to make the great racing fête to be held at Hinata Farm, near Lexington, Ky., one of the most delightful affairs, as it is unique, in the country.

On March 14 the Kentucky Racing Commission for the first time in its history gave a special license to a woman, Mrs. Clarence Le Bus to hold a private race meeting on her place, Hinata Farm, April 24, two days before the opening of the regular racing season.

A woman as a race meeting licensee was to be held Mrs. Le Bus, who is the wife of the president of the Barley Deacon Company, one of the wealthiest men in the State, began the elaborate preparations necessary for the success of her ambitious undertaking. A force of men was set to work to get the farm in perfect order, and especially the private race track over which the fine Shropshire sheep, one of the specialties of the estate, have been granted. The gardens, too, had to be relieved of their winter protection and given a chance to put on their best spring garb. Mrs. Le Bus is very fond of everything Japanese, and her gardens have been laid out in imitation of those in Japan. The little tea house also is a copy of one in the Mikaido land and the very name of the estate, Hinata, is Japanese.

Having started preparations at home, Mrs. Le Bus came to New York and spent three days in arranging other details, buying prizes, ordering invitations and consulting with florists. The designs for the floral decorations, which are unusually elaborate, are being made in New York, but the forms will be shipped to Kentucky to be filled with flowers there. The invitations are in the form of racing badges, but the forms will be shipped to Kentucky to be filled with flowers there. The invitations are in the form of racing badges, but the forms will be shipped to Kentucky to be filled with flowers there.

Almost five hundred invitations have been sent out to persons of social and political prominence in all parts of the United States. A number of these invitations have come to the Pacific coast, and it is not expected that many persons from such a distance will be present, but there will be guests from New York city and other Eastern cities and from all parts of Kentucky. Special cars will take guests from Cincinnati and Louisville.

Although the meeting is purely a private and social affair, it is conducted strictly according to the usual racing regulations as any official race in the country will be seen by the rules and regulations appended to the programme.

1. The Hinata Race Meeting is conducted under a special license granted by the Kentucky State Racing Commission.
2. From the conditions of the race and a resolution of the Kentucky State Racing Commission the winner of any race will incur no penalty or loss if maiden or otherwise allowed.
3. The entries to all races close on Tuesday, April 22.
4. The first race will start promptly at half-past two P. M.
5. There will be thirty minutes between races.

Mrs. Clarence Le Bus, to Whom Kentucky Racing Commission Has Granted Special License.

Mrs. Le Bus in Her Garden at Hinata.

Turf Race Course at Hinata Farm. Photo by E. L. McMillan.

Two Views of the Japanese Garden.

Japanese Tea House, Hinata Farm.

on Ballant and Thomas C. McDowell; Stevens, Messrs. James H. McCree, Governor of Kentucky; General John B. Casteenan, General Roger Williams, Messrs. Dean Brockelbridge, W. B. Hatfield, Gil St. Gil Doyle, Christy Churchill and Charles Berryman, Staker, Mr. Marc Cassidy, Thines, Mr. John E. Madden, Patrick Judge, Mr. Woodford City, Clerk of the Sales, Mr. Julius Walsh, Padock, Mr. Frederick Hinkle, Clerk of the Course, Mr. Lewis Hartz, and Physician in Attendance, Dr. Julian Bell.

In the first three races the horses will be ridden by professional jockeys, the following being the conditions:

1. First Race—The Ladies' Plate (Private Sweepstakes). For two-year-olds, the winner to receive plate "Colts" 115 lbs. fillies and geldings, 112 lbs. About four furlongs.
2. Second Race—The Kentucky Plate (Private Sweepstakes). For three-year-olds and up, 125 lbs., the winner to receive plate. About seven furlongs.
3. Third Race—The Hinata Plate (Private Sweepstakes). Three-year-olds, 107 lbs. fillies and up, 125 lbs., the winner to receive plate. About one mile.

Following the professional races, gentlemen games will be held, in which amateur will participate. The first will be

at the other end of stakes driven in the ground. At the start there should be no more than three or four contestants, and the length of the fence should be such that at the start there will be no fence lapping over. The stalls should be between three and four feet wide and all stalls on the same side of the fence. The contestants start mounted. When the music plays they ride in single file around the fence in a ring until the music stops. The riders then dash for the stalls and the rider who is left over is out of the contest. Before the music starts again one stall is removed and the performance is repeated until there are only two contestants left for one stall, and thus, whoever of those sets it wins the event. The horse may be ridden into the stalls backward, forward or any way in which they can get in.

The contestants in the affinity race are his or her own pair. All the contestants

calling miniature steppe riders. Flowers will be everywhere, and the which have been imported, among others, in general, purple and gold and red and while will form the base of the color scheme. The race cards will bear the racing programme.

Much of the horse loving population of Kentucky will be at the racing, to which have been invited, among others, Governor and Mrs. James B. McCreary, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Camden, Miss Campt, Senator and Mrs. Ollie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Josie Brockelbridge, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. J. Dermatt, Mrs. Dillinger and the Misses Dillinger, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hargis, Comptroller and Mrs. Louis Haggis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. John McClinton, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hutchins, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ballard, Mr. and

start dismantled. At the starting signal the man first puts the woman up, then mounts himself; they join hands and dash manly down the field and race twice around the course, jolting hands. The pair to reach the finish first wins the race. If desired, jumps may be introduced into the programme.

The contestants in the potato race may be all men, all women, or both. They start mounted at one end of the course, each of them having a spout at the other end of the course six or eight paces for each contestant, those of each contestant being placed together in a row. The contestants have to pick up the potato, one at a time, with the spout, ride back to the starting point and drop the potato in a basket. The one who first picks up all his potatoes, carries them on his spear and drops them all into the basket, wins the race. If a contestant drops a potato on his way back to the starting point he must pick up that potato with his spear without dismounting.

Entrances for the music will be served in the club house on the estate in a grand room 80 by 40 feet long, where there will be two tables in the form of race tracks, seating 100 each. In the centre of one of the race track tables will be a band of music and a table of flowers. In the centre of the other will be a grand stand, with turf about it, over which will be Peckham.

One time the announcement that the necessary approval of the Legislature is obtained.

New York's share of the bridge bill would be borne by the State, but there is a feeling in New Jersey that the northern counties, the one directly in the line of or nearest the bridge, should pay the other half of the cost.

In connection with the bridge project the report of the commission recommends the construction of two tunnels at a cost of \$11,000,000, for vehicular traffic under the North River. These tunnels would have seven-foot roadways and would afford easy passage to about 6,000 vehicles in the course of a year. They would extend from Canal and Varick streets on this side to Twelfth and Hudson streets, Jersey City, a distance of 8,350 feet. It is estimated that these tunnels could be completed in three years.

Messrs. Jacobs and Davis, the engineers who had charge of the Pennsylvania tunnels, looked after this work for the commission.

\$42,000,000 STEEL LINK TO BIND NEW JERSEY TO NEW YORK.

New York, Saturday. A \$42,000,000 steel link to unite two States—New York and New Jersey.

A steel band across the North River that will bind them forever cannot be purchased for any less in the opinion of the New York and New Jersey Interstate Bridge Commission, which has been considering the proposed ceremony from every angle for more than four years.

If the suggestions of the commission are adopted by the Legislatures of both States the wedding will take place at Fifty-seventh street, Manhattan, and the Hudson County Boulevard and Sixth street, Weehawken, these sites being recommended as the most available for the terminals of the proposed bridge.

From time to time during the last

twenty-five years the two States have conferred relative to the advisability of a tunnel or bridge across the Hudson. The conferees never got anywhere. The mutual benefits derived by New York and New Jersey through the medium of the tunnels under the river served to awaken interest in the bridge project. A joint commission was appointed to investigate and report to the Legislatures, and its report is ready for the lawmakers of both States.

Favorable action on the report is expected by the members of the commission, and if their anticipations in this respect are fulfilled the work of constructing the bridge will begin some time next year. In the opinion of Bolter, Hodge & Baird, of No. 149 Broadway, the engineers employed by the commission, six years would

be required to complete the structure, so that it work is begun in 1914 the bridge will be thrown open to the public in 1920. Both States will realize the dream of years when they are linked by a steel highway above the North River.

In many respects the proposed bridge will be the greatest bridge in the world. It will be the highest and will have the greatest central span, the latter stretching 2,850 feet from tower to tower.

It will have a greater capacity than any bridge yet constructed. It will be 8,300 feet long and 204 feet wide, the central span clearing the surface of the river by 170 feet. Thirty-five feet higher than any of the East River bridges. The steel towers that will support the roadway will rear themselves to a height of almost 600 feet. The Fifth of July Bridge, in Scotland, 10,719 feet, and the

Manhattan Bridge, 9,800 feet long, are the only bridges of the world that will exceed it in height.

In a city famous the world over for its mighty structures of steel and concrete the proposed bridge will have no trouble winning a commanding place among New York's colossal edifices.

Some idea of the capacity of the bridge provision has been made for two subway lines, two elevated lines, four trolley car lines, two thirty-five foot driveways and two eight foot sidewalks. All traffic will flow along the level, the engineers' arrangements being designed to afford speedy relief in case of congestion or breakdowns. It doesn't take much imagination to picture this wonderful steel artery drooping with life a few years hence. From other sources has come the suggestion that Fifty-ninth street should be the continuous boulevard from New Jersey to Long Island. Such a boulevard, connecting two States, crossing the North and

East rivers and running through the centre of New York, would be one of the greatest thoroughfares in the world. The bridge and tunnels will show two States into one. New Jersey no longer will be described as being on the other side of the North River.

One block west of Twelfth avenue will be the way to direct a person to New Jersey when the bridge becomes a reality. Residents of New Jersey will get even by leaving New York in a similar way.

While the commission favors the terminals mentioned because of their superior advantages from an engineering standpoint, 17th street and 110th street on the Manhattan side of the river have been suggested as other points for the eastern terminals of such a structure. Engineers have tested the river bottom about both shores for several miles and their efforts to find the best places for the foundations of the bridge. They say that the points named have many natural advantages.

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