黃町首版

我中華民國,建立最古,傳衍迄今,垂五千年,幅員恢廓,人口繁庶,以言富藏羅地皆寶,以言物產,甲於全球,他如山川雄秀,文物優美,誠世界之上邦,人間之天府,昔以清政不綱,外交失敗,內戰頻仍,民生凋敝,國人自棄,列強交侵,大好河山,溺於淪胥,所幸自革命興師以來,奠定幽燕,統一全國,對內則修明政治,積極建設,對外則取消領權,重訂新約,地位增高,國威復振,轉弱為強,此其根基,當茲建設之初,欲改變外人之觀念,促進國民之努力,首須將國內實情,廣為宣揚,宣揚之道,文字之功固大,圖畫之效尤偉,蓋文字艱深,難以索解,圖畫顯明,易於認識,故也,本公司致力出版,歷有年所,爰蒐集圖片,編纂斯書,使外人閱之,知中國前途之有為,不再橫加阻障,國人閱之亦可鑒往開來,不再存畏葸是以本書內容,圖畫為綱,文字為輔,闡分十六,圖片千餘,迄至三代文物,近至現今新創,罔不包羅精華荟萃,蔚觀,惟圖畫編書,事不易舉,徵濫未周,掛漏不免,求精,期諸次編發刊之始,用誦數言,聊表編者云爾。
FOREWORD

The awakening of China to national consciousness is a process suddenly excited by the advance of modern science and democracy after a long period of silent brooding, and it is beyond the pale of possibility to estimate the immense influence it may have on the evolution of the whole world in the domain of politics, economics, science, and art.

With the whole world witnessing the rebirth of a nation, China is at present in a state of transition to which the history of the world can afford no parallel. On the one hand the ancient customs, architecture, costumes, and old-fashioned ideas and beliefs may yet prevail in the country at large and among the masses, while on the other modern steel structures, western-styled clothing, and hard macadamized roads, and paved highways can be found elsewhere. To show, then, the renovation of the oldest, most populous, and most conservative of the empires and yet to enable one to perceive and appreciate the ancient glories of the Flowery Kingdom which have been preserved in spite of the avalanche of modern civilization is the purpose of the publication of the present volume—THE LIVING CHINA.

The publishers have spared neither trouble nor expense in their endeavour to produce a thoroughly reliable and up-to-date pictorial annual of China. Such a work on Present China in a pictorial record is a pioneer attempt, and to compress so much within so limited a compass was found to be no easy matter. It should also be mentioned that after we have commenced printing, some momentous changes politically, socially, and economically have taken place in the country, and whatever defects there are in a first publication will be remedied in later editions.

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軍 備 陸軍 海軍 空軍 學生軍 昔子軍
教 育 學校 圖書館 學生活學 生運動 學生團體 留學生
農 工 商 工廠 商場 農場 展覽會
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電 影 攝影場 影片之一幕 電影明星
戲 劇 舞台劇 新劇 话剧劇
社 會 風俗 十字街頭
THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
BELOVED FATHER OF
THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
DR. SUN YAT SEN
美 术

美术发端于古中国，古代名家如陆探微、顾恺之、文徵明等，皆以画艺闻名于世。唐宋时，绘画艺术达到了高峰，出现了许多杰出的作品。元明清三朝，绘画艺术又有了新的发展，出现了许多优秀的画家和作品。

近代以来，中国美术在西方影响下逐渐发展，出现了许多具有中国特色的美术作品。

中国美术的成就，不仅在于其艺术形式的丰富多彩，更在于其深刻的思想内容。它反映了中国人民的生活和精神面貌，是中华民族文化的重要组成部分。
By Cho Shi Cho

The distinguished artist in the Ming Dynasty, ranked foremost in the painting of animals and notably of landscapes and houses.

仇英，字實父，號十洲；明太倉人。工畫物鳥獸，尤精山水樓臺，秀雅鮮麗，曾稱名筆，作品傳留至今，為希世寶。
"A HAPPY RECREAT IN THE FLOATING VILLA"

Drawn by Chow Wen Chu of the Sung Dynasty.

水閑清娛圖
周文矩（宋）
OLD CHINESE PAINTINGS
From Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties.
Above: Painting by Kao Chin-fu.
Right: Painting by Chen Shu-jen.
Some excellent samples of Chinese Calligraphy.
A STUDY  
By Li Po yun.
A Study of the Back
By Fang Chien-yi. 10

The Village Pugoh. By Wang Chi-yen.

The House on the Hill. By Chen T'ieh-two.

An oil painting. By Chen T'ieh-two.

Leisure
By Miss Wu Yuen.

静物
By Miss Yu-shang.

Still Life
By Miss Wu Yuen.
WEST LAKE.

By Miss Kwan Tao-an.

Red Leaves

By Hao Tser-pa.

The Old Man

By Sin-to-Cha.

Dusk

By Chu Wen-ying.

After the play.

By Fung Sheh-lou.
現代雕刻 MODERN SCULPTURE

雕刻之術自古已有之，惟分雕塑為二事，如
蘇州吳江之塑像，大同石佛像皆著名者也。近
仿西法合而為一，先以石膏塑製，雕刻銅鑄，再
加鑄銅工巧精良，亦不弱於外人。

古代雕刻 ANCIENT SCULPTURE

偉大的雕刻 北平雍和宮之大佛
The Lying Buddha.

偶像之雕刻 北海天王殿四大天王之一
One of the Heavenly Gods.
CARVED CLIFFS

The world famous Cave Temples of Yung Kang in Shensi province are wonderfull relics of ancient Chinese art. Thousands of Buddhist images and decorative carvings of the finest workmanship were cut out of the limestone rock.

浮雕 雲岡石佛

雲岡在山西省，為東南美術之大寶藏，叢中石佛大小過千，為五世紀中葉之作，宏偉之風格，世所罕見。

A silver bowl of the Chow Dynasty.
A RARE PIECE OF CHINAWARE: a porcelain vase which has been highly praised by the Emperor Chien Long. Three years time is required for the perfection in making this piece of art. Poetry and painting are done into this vase while its edges are lavishing with fanciful ornaments.
美術的磁器
PORCELAINS

Collection by Talbot Shao

PORTRAIT
A photographic study
By Shih S. Pan
RM~Lm\nB@Ul$:
C. SlUl.

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Thdl Buildings.
By Lung C. Shan.

Pickled Fallen Leaves.
By Hu P. Hsiung.

Flying Clouds.
By Kwock S. Chui.

At the Ban of Luck
By Shao Y. Yun.

Thin Forest.
By Chai J. Pao.
美術攝影 PHOTOGRAPHY

近年来我国人士对于美术摄影一道，颇多研究进步速迅，然社会人士则多明瞭何谓美术摄影者，向寥者甚是。希望研究者更加研究，皆研究者，亦去研究，将来成绩尚不只此也。

荷 甘乃光攝 Lotus. By Kan N. Kwang.

昂 昂 莫天祥作 Picja. By Mo T. Hsiang.

光與影 Shadow and light. By Chen Y. P.

畫室裏
黃湖寫作
“IN THE STUDIO”
Painted by C. F. Wang

華 滷 李長作 Waves. By Li Shang
政 治

我國自百革而導入法王國新體制二段，國家仍無變更於直統統治時代
內緩於國相揚之下，設內、外財，政、交、農、工。國王與
皇帝曾立軍務部、法則部及下等官，立法院設府。設有軍政部，以王、總
理等位總理，總理受法王國外匯統領，置內、外，及總理
府，總理設立大統領軍；設有協議、總理部，設立國民政府，改委員制
為議院制，設有議院行政政府；設內、外，及三院及國委會，另設警察局
由中央委託組行政會議及國民政府；設內、外，及政策合作會，
院制仍舊，依舊保持有權威。國家統一，國會規定人人，軍事自主權，有國
家大統領立法院：行政院內、外，財，政、交，設，衛、農，工，
衛，十一院，及選設國民議會；司法權由選行政院；警察及律計部；考
試選設裁判；立法設立法會，無形式。此外設國會交通委員會在魯汶本部及軍
事院議院。國家內設文官魯軍二院，各設二局。鐵路由魯軍設局，名名
二，國會設委員制，設主席，鐵路設鐵路六局；議會設局若干，局多少不一，
對外設立外院關係者，如國之，另設使館駐
A plain view of architectural plan of The Central Political Districts of Nanking.
首都計劃

國府定都南京，所有府院部署皆因應
就鎮，現已有首都建設委員會，將將
來建築計劃厘就，即可從事建設，堂
煌壯麗之首都不久可入吾人眼底矣。

NANKING, the capital of the
National Government, is now progres-
sing rapidly in its building program.
The city is well mapped out and various
public and governmental houses are
under construction, the architectural
plans of which are as shown in these
pages.
Pinn of Kinertmont buildings for the Municipality of Nanking.

A view of the streets and roads along the far-famed T'ing-Huai River in the Capital City, now under construction.

Hsiakwan, a suburb of Nanking, shall be developed as a harboring and industrial district.
One of the meeting rooms in the Central Assembly Hall.

A section of the interior of the Central Auditorium.
Justice Minister WANG CHUNG-HUI
President of the Judicial Yuan.

Foreign Minister CHENG TING T. WANG
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Presidential Counselor CHAO TAI WEN
President of the Control Yuan.

Presidential Counselor TAI CHI TAO
President of the Examination Yuan.

Interior Minister NIU YUNG CHIEN
Minister of the Interior.

Finance Minister SOONG TSE VAN
Minister of Finance.
交通部长 王伯群
WANG PEI-CHUN
Minister of Communications.

軍政部长 何应钦
HO YING-CHING
Minister of Army

工商部长 孔祥熙
KUNG HSIANG-HSI
Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry

農礦部长 易培基
YI PEI-CHI
Minister of Agriculture & Mines

鐵道部长 孙科
SUN FO
Minister of Railways

海軍部长 杨樹莊
YANG SHU-CHUANG
Minister of Navy
居仁堂

Formerly the hall is the residence of the President of the Chinese Republic.
Center: Cavalry on parade.
Left: Grand Review of the Army at Nanking.
REVIEW OF THE ARMY

Above: Pres. Chiang on the platform speaking before the-garrison ceremonies in the Capital.

Right: Kweichow Army parading on the National Anniversary.

Review of the Chinese Army at the Capital, Nanking.

Canton Army on the march.
THE GRAND REVIEW: The 7th Division of the National Revolutionary Army.

Part of the Vanguared Regiment and Artillery of the 7th Division of the National Revolutionary Army.

Armored trains.

The North-western Infantrymen on trench drill.
The Chinese Navy is making rapid progress in the construction of fast and efficient warships for national defense. These two gunboats are cruising along an interior port.

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Taking Aim

Machine gun

The Gunboat "Chu Yue"

Above: Firing Drill.
Left: The Cruiser "Fai Ying".

Preparation before Torpedo Test.

Above: Firing Drill.
Left: The Cruiser "Fai Ying".
THE NAVY

Squadron maneuver on the Pearl River, Canton.

Practice with the rapid-firing gun

Guns at drill

Various types of guns

Above: Parade of the land forces of some warships anchored at Nanking.

Right: The launching of the Gunboat "Chin Tao" at Canton.

Left: Rear-Admiral Chen F. Yung, Commander of the Manceuvre Squadron.

Below: A troop of land forces of the North-Eastern Navy.

Right: Tsou Chern-lang, Commander of the Cruiser "Changshan".

Left: The launching ceremony of the cruiser "Min Chuan", Pres. Chiang in the center with his hat off.
Above: The flying squad of the Canton Aviation Bureau.

Below: Chen H. Yun, well known flyer, with the airplane model presented by the Wuhan Chamber of Commerce.

MILITARY PLANES

The "Golden Horse" which made a successful flight from Yunnan to Shanghai.

Airplane "Hankow."

The flying field at Lungshan, Shanghai.

Members of the Wuhan Aviation Bureau.

Reception for "The Spirit of Canton" at Shanghai.

Officers of the North Eastern Aviation Bureau.
BOY SCOUTS

Some of the boy scouts of Chon-On who traveled from South to North afoot.

GIRL GUIDES

Some of the girl guides of Chi Mei School in Amoy, taking a lesson in fishing (above) and sailing (below).
STUDENT ARMY

A volunteer group of students who will defend the country having had the best training possible in military tactics.

Uniforms from "Feng Yung" University on their way to the front line.

Plain uniforms worn by Shanghai Southern High School.

Baronet drill by the North Eastern Student Army.
HSING TAN
Chu Fou, Shantung
This is the hall where under a large plum tree Confucius usually sat and taught his disciples.
TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

This university is known as the Boxer College.
It is financially maintained through the Boxer Indemnity Fund.

Above—Entrance to the campus.
Below—The Tsinghua Auditorium one of the magnificent buildings on the campus.
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Above, Yenching is one of the largest schools in China, and maintains a well trained faculty.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Below, the Foundation consists of a hospital and a medical school for students.

GINLING COLLEGE

A well-known ladies college in Nanking.

Above—Central University in Nanking, a government-maintained institution for higher learning.

Right—Nanking University, known for its high standing in arts, literature and agriculture.
COLLEGES LOCATED IN SHANGHAI

1. St. John's University
2. Chiron University
3. Shanghai University
4. McTyeire's School
5. Ming Chooeng Academy
6. Continental University
7. St. Mary's School
8. Chiao University
9. Tsin University
10. Shanghai College
11. Futian University
COLLEGE LIBRARIES

St. John's Library, Shanghai.

Shanghai Library, Shanghai.

Changsha Library, Canton.

Futian Library, Shanghai.

Yenking Library, Peking.

Nankai Library, Tientsin.

Book shelves in the Library of Fung Yung University, Three Eastern Provinces.

Reading Room in the Nankai Library, Tientsin.
Above—A grand view of the Reading Room of the Yenching Library, one of the most up-to-date in the country.

Right—Interior of the Tsinghua Library.

Below right—The Magazine Section of the Chinese Library, Lingnan University, Canton.
St. John's University students at practice in their gymnasium.

Above—Part view of the gymnasium of the Fuhsan University
Left—The interior of the Tsinghua gymnasium

The Lingnan University 25th Anniversary.

The Nankai College 35th Anniversary.

Yenching University during the Commencement Exercises.
学生军演练

The Students Parade during the 25th Anniversary of the Lingnan University, Canton.

Above—Mr. Feng Yung. Right—the student soldiers at rest.
Field practices by the students of Chi Mei School, Army

An inspection of the Student Army of Shanghai Colleges

Prepared for inspection

The nurse corps

Girl Volunteers.
Two scenes from the plays given by some of the College students.
Students take great part in arousing public sentiments and stir patriotism among the masses.

**STUDENT MOVEMENT**

Our students, in understanding other issues, not merely writing essays, have actively participated in the student movement. They have demonstrated in support of the Nationalist Party and communist students, organizing various activities. They have shown dedication and patriotism.

**Annual Reunion of Chinese Students studying in America**

A farewell given to the students selected among younger members of the Kuomintang and sent to U.S.A. by the Central Executive Committee for further research.
農工商

歷年來進口競爭仍重，國內工商業者不勝競爭之苦。現時自黃金國者亦然，東北各產業之利差，長江流域各業之利差，與其他地區之在在皆見於農工商業之鬱塞。自出口股之市場，近年行勢逐漸為各國競爭所壓制。大學所需之整批之影響，國內物價，隨形中增高。二倍以上，生產國數極為有限。值此同時，其另一個問題，亦為一般人民所關切。即農工商業之適當之指導政策，政府之積極措施，經濟政策，不論如何，可以獲利，而令外貿已佔之市場相資，農業尤為又為另一重要問題。農業之繼續發展，無目之公開市場，政府當及早謀求，確保農業主業。政府必當及早謀求，發展農商產業，必當及早謀求，發展農商產業。
The Arsenal in Mukden, the best equipped manufacturer of arms in China.
Two views of the factory district of Shanghai.

The Arsenal in Hanyang, Hupeh, one of the best equipped in China.

工 廠

工業未臻善盡之中國, 對於民生問題當然極其困難。雖然有各種工業之設辟，但規模不大，生産不甚大，到底不能與外貨抗衡。因此，雖有略具規模工廠之設辟，往往不久即行倒閉。故今欲求利權退外貨，非徹底發展工業不為功。
THE INSIDE OF A COTTON MILL

Above — Wing On Cotton Mill: Below, Hong Fang Cotton Mill.

- Weaving room
- Spinning room
- Sizer room
- Card room
- Picking room
- Pre-pressing room

The inside of a cotton mill shows how modern factories operate. The large, modern buildings, equipped with state-of-the-art machinery, reflect the manufacturing process of high-quality yarns. This industry has been a significant contributor to the local economy, providing employment and boosting the growth of the region.
Yung Tsung-ching, the proprietor of this flour mill, is known as one of the four kings of China.
With new and scientific mining methods, China soon will develop her vast natural resources which are yet lying untouched underground.
I know about the busiest market places in Shanghai.

Hongkow Market, one of the busiest market places in Shanghai.

Above—A wheat harvest; below—sections of water fields.
農業與灌溉

我国農事不改良，耕
作灌溉仍多用舊法。本頁
所舉各圖，可知農事之不
進步。

China is an agricultural
country and from these
pictures can be seen some
of the methods employed
in plantation and irriga-
tion in some parts of the
country.

上圖為東北大豆之收穫，東北各省適宜植豆，每年收穫頗豐。
Above—Beans products in the Eastern Provinces.
Below—Fishing along the coastal provinces.

大畝收穫與漁業

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Experimentations of the sweet pea flower as conducted by the Agricultural College of the Lingnan University.

Some of the farming products exhibited at Lingnan University, Canton.
In the northern part of China the breeding of horses is carried on on a very large scale and they are used extensively for farming purposes.

In the South, cows are more in demand for livestock or for farming purposes.
SERENE and CALM

A scene from the suburb of Peiping
A herd of ducks as kept by a farmer.
Left and right—the making of Chinese grass paper.

Above—pounding wheat to make flour.
Right—another way of spinning.
Below—rolling mills.
Below right—drying bean curd.

民間小工藝
LITTLE INDUSTRY

上右圖將草青醱成茶，上左用草製成之草紙，中左為自製麥
面粉製成之麥粉，中右為人工結紗，下左
麥皮之製造，下右為竹之製造。

森林與木材

Lumbering in the Eastern Provinces.
國貨展覽
EXHIBITION

欲促工業之改良，鼓吹民衆對於工業之重視，惟國貨展覽能收其功。我國國產豐富，只以墨守成法之故，以致落後，殊堪可惜。國人茲能於國貨展覽中，互相參照改良，而民衆又因此而購用國貨，則工業之發展無限量矣。

國貨展覽會之門
Entrance to the National Products Exhibition

西湖博覽會夜景
Night scene of the West Lake Exhibition

西湖博覽會會場
Venue of the West Lake Exhibition

西湖博覽會之門
Entrance of the West Lake Exhibition

Above—the beautiful and magnificent gate building of the West Lake Grand Exhibition.
Left—a section of the gate building that houses the National Products Exhibition.
A Scene of SUMMER PALACE
The 17-arched bridge connecting the artificial island with the mainland
ALONG THE WHANGFOO RIVER
Above—The Central Wireless Station at Nanking; In the lower left and right hand corners are photos of the wireless stations at Wuchow, Kwangsi.

International wireless stations have also been established by the Ministry of Communications.
SAILS

In the interior of China, those sailing junks are the best medium for transportation on the shallow rivers, small lakes, and numerous canals which penetrate into the various villages and cities.
It can fairly be said that China has as many junks as America has Ford automobiles and the river population in China is as great as that on land. The number of junks in the scene below can be counted at a glance, but what a difference when compared with the scene above.

In the Eastern provinces, in summer times numerous vessels of every description can dock along the seashore (above), while in winter season, the river being frozen all traffic is practically at a stand still.
Steamers

Above: The magnificent wharves at Dairen, Canton—One of the Yangtse river steamers

Below: On the busy Whangpoo River

Launches and steamers on the Pearl River, Canton

The White Fish Pagoda on Tung Ting Lake
Above: Shanghai North Station, Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways

Below: locomotive of the Shanghai-Nanking line

The Chinese Eastern Railway, one of the best railways in China: Mirfah Station, above; Tsubetsu Station, Omori; and the railway bridge on Sungari River, below.
Dairen Station

Hangzhou Station, Shanghai-Hangzhou Railway

South China Railway Administration Building, Nanking

The Special Train designed for Publicity at the occasion of Dr. Sun's State Burial
Modern rapid transportation has been established between the principal cities of the country. Several air liners have been lately established. The airplane above is one of the liners that operate between Shanghai and Nanking and other ports.

A hydroplane that operates between Shanghai and Hankow

Sorting the air mail from Shanghai to Hankow
飛行全華

自美國林碧氏飛渡大西洋後，飛行事業益為世界各國所重視。我國第一次飛行全華之廣州號，亦得以成功。駕駛者為前航空處處長張惠長者，由廣州出發東南而泛海北至東京者，飛行一週，空前壯舉，在國內譽譽之隆，不勝欣賞。

The first successful long distance flight ever made in China was completed by Cao Chung Hua-vling, then director of the Air Bureau of Canton, on the airplane "The Spirit of Canton", which is shown on the left. The plane started from Canton, arrived in Nanling, passed over Shanghai, Tientsin, Mukden, and then returned to Canton.
Most of the provinces in China have shown great enthusiasm about the opening up of public highways. The highway shown in the above picture in Tibet and that of Hopei highway below, clearly indicate the road building program of these provinces.
首都中山路
CHUNGSHAN ROAD
NANKING

首都最繁之新建設，原為中山路，起於下關，沿城而達中山陵，長達十里，費用數高。於總理來安南完工，闔為察看文市長夫人持剪行開路禮。

尤其是為的occasion of the State Bural of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. the Chungs- shan Road was the first main thoroughfare to have had completed in the reconstruction program of the Chinese Capital City. In the above picture, Mrs. Liu Chi-wen, wife of the City’s mayor is officially cutting the tape on the occasion of the formal opening of the road.

杭州當局贈與楊君之大銀杯
The trophy on the running board

杭州當局贈與楊君之大銀杯
The trophy on the running board

自駕汽車之楊華安
Mr. In Young-Gon, Manager of Union Mol

自駕汽車之楊華安
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到杭博覽會前受人民之獻迎
The first motor car to travel successfully from Shanghai to Hangzhou. A Silver Trophy presented by the Automobile Association of China to the distance Contest was won by this car.

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The first motor car to travel successfully from Shanghai to Hangzhou. A Silver Trophy presented by the Automobile Association of China to the distance Contest was won by this car.

山路崎嶇行路難
The rough road right, pulling the car over a bridge

山路崎嶇行路難
The rough road right, pulling the car over a bridge

通り時用細維後而過
The "Cops"

Vehicles

Riksdas, the typical public and private vehicle of the East.

In the street of Shanghai, The "Cops" car and the omnibus are the common vehicles.

The "Cops" in the street of Shanghai, The "Cops" car and the omnibus are the common vehicles.

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The "Cops" in the street of Shanghai, The "Cops" car and the omnibus are the common vehicles.
This bridge is one of the six bridges in the Summer Palace, built with beautiful white marble.
SUMMER PALACE

The "Garden of Peaceful Enjoyment" consists of many villas and halls, all roofed with yellow and green tiles, the buildings rising one above another on terraces on the side of a small hill.
西湖春色

西湖风景为我国第一，湖
围三十馀里，三面环山，壑谷
缘注，下有温泉百道，激而为
湖，蓄清渟深，圆融若镜，山
光水影，风景如画。古刹林园
，胜迹殊多。比年以来，新筑
之花园祠庙，西式楼台，亦足
点缀湖山。

SPRING,
West Lake

Si Wu or "West Lake", situated in Hangchow, is the famous lake the scenic beauty
of which called forth high praise from Marco Polo. This charming spot is rich in historical
and literary associations and from early times poets and literatures have vied in singing
their praises of this favorite scene.
The placid water of Si Wu or West Lake. Below the long embankment is called Su Ti, built by the celebrated Su Tung-p’o of the Sung Period, who at one time was the governor of this region.

One of the bridges along the Su Ti. The embankment dividing the lake into two unequal portions is cut through at six places, spanned by bridges, and is planted with willows and plants of all kinds.

The "Uncle Po's" Pagoda at the summit of Keh-ling.
Ti Tan, or Altar of Earth, is square and double-terraced.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

TIEN TAN

The temples surrounded by walls which are more than 3 m. in circumference, consists of the Altar (Tien Tan proper) the Chai-Kung, and several other buildings. The Tien Tan or Altar consists of a triple circular marble terrace, 210 ft. wide (5 ft. high) at the base, 150 ft. wide (5 ft. high) in the middle and 90 ft. wide (5 ft. high) at the top. The Chai-Kung is the Emperor's waiting room, where he changes his clothing before worshipping at the Altar.
THE LONG GALLERY
This gallery is one of the wonders in the Summer Palace, where the late Empress Dowager spent extravagantly on its structures.

THE 17-ARCHED BRIDGE
At the Kwooming Laks small and skilfully carved stone lions are erected on each side of the bridge.

WHITE MARBLE PAGODA
Called by the Chinese "Pai Ta," this pagoda is the most notable structure in the Winter Palace.

Carvings on the walls of the pagoda

A beautiful view of the Winter Palace
SUMMER PALACE

Wan Shou Shan ("Mountain's of 10,000 Ages") also called Huoyuan ("Garden of Peaceful Enjoyment") is the celebrated Summer Palace, an outside resort occupied by Imperial family of the Ching Dynasty in the mid-summer season. The Palace consists of many villas and halls all of which are roofed with yellow and green tiles.

WESTERN HILLS

Peiping, has five curiously shaped towers on its terraces. This temple has been famous for ages because of the immemorial deities it contains.
Kuling, the most noted summer resort in Middle China, is the name given to a part of the celebrated Lushan Mountains, famed for their wonderful scenery.

A tea house on the road side.

The Temple showing an inscription.
In the vicinity of the mountains are ancient temples, beautiful natural scenery, and places of historic interest in the midst of shaded bamboo groves.

**MO KAN SHAN**

Summer Resort in Chekiang Province

**HAU CHU SHAN**

Above, Hau-chu-shan Temple in Soochow. The temple is dedicated to Hau Lu, King of Wu. The temple, on a hill called Hau-chu-shan ("Tiger Hill"), commands an excellent view of Soochow.

**Below, the Li Tai-pai Hill in Wutaihsen.** Li Tai-pai was a foremost poet in Tang Dynasty. Below left, the famous Yu Chun Shan in Peiping.
千山之青雲觀 CHIEN SHAN

千山在遼東平遼，青雲觀為千山二十三道觀之一。松風之音，秋草之香，岩陰水清，誠為仙境，置身於此，不覺世外桃源也。

Chien Shan, or Thousand Mountains, located in Mukden, contain Monasteries and temples.

福 建 鼓 山之 贏

Lao Shan is one of the famous mountains in Shantung Province, noted for its curious rock formations.

A beautiful view of the scenery from the Drum Mountain, Fukien Province.

千山之青雲觀

福建鼓山之勝

The Blue Cloud Temples on Chien Shan

千山之 贏

The West Bodhis Grotto
Chai Tang Gorge in the midst of two great mountains

Mao Gorge, showing its steep rock mountains and rapid streams

Chang Gorge, one of the famous gorges in the mountainous region of Yangtze River.
Though the T'ien T'ung River is not navigable on account of its shallowness and the turbulent water at high tide, it nevertheless draws a basin consisting of great tributaries. In the spring and autumn, the tide in the river gives rise to a column of water which rushes in with great speed, and which gives an excellent view of the bore.

The Sacred Tree

This old trunk of a tree, said to have been planted by Confucius, is one of the sacred objects in Chou F'ou, the town where the temple of the great sage and the residences of his lines descendents were located.
曲阜孔林、乃昔孔子之故邸，古迹殊多。鲁壁：鲁壁始皇焚诗书，孔子九世受孔子周，故壁传名之。故壁传之曰：

食得水，曲肱而枕之，既清且邃，而不可言，予取一勺，以饮以食，其呼宜礼，言我之师。

曲阜孔庙，乃昔孔子之故邸，古迹殊多。鲁壁：鲁壁始皇焚诗书，孔子九世受孔子周，故壁传名之。故壁传之曰：

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雲泉寺與棲霞寺
YUN CHUEN TEMPLE
and
LU HSIA TEMPLE

Lu Hsia Temple, Nanjing.
Mountain of Recollection in Tainan.

Memorial tablet of Tiao Chung-kung, a famous military general of Ming Dynasty, in Tainan.

The residence of Chang Su Pao, a great general in the T'ang Dynasty.
Two views of the isolated temples and monasteries of Lassas, the sacred and capital city of Tibet.


古代之陵墓

南京明初丞相李善賢之墓
Tomb of Li Sanxian, Nanjing

乾隆陵墓之殿
The temple in the cemetery of Emperor Qian Long.

金陵之明孝陵
The Ming Tombs, Nanjing

光緒陵墓之殿
The temple in the cemetery of Emperor Kuang Su.

明太傅李樂藩之墓
Tomb of Li Pukung, a minister of Ming Dynasty

西太后之墓全景
An excellent view of the famous Tomb of the Empress Dowager.
THE TOMB of 72 MARTYRS, Canton

In all China there is nothing like this singular memorial of stone and bronze. It was built with funds subscribed by Cantonese all over the world to commemorate the death of the seventy-two enthusiasts who, in the cause of freedom, under the leadership of Huang Hsing, attacked the Yangen of the governor of Kwangtung before the establishment of the Republic. Their attempt was unsuccessful and all of them had to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of the country. The tomb is located on the Sun Flower Hill, east of Canton.
SAN TAN YIN YUEH

West Lake

One of the most famous places in West Lake, Hangchow. This is a green islet where a reflection of the moon can be seen.
都市

中國地大物博，繁盛都市分佈各省市，沿海一帶及長江流域尤著。全國商學發達，自古有京、津、滬、漢、廣、青島、天津等，為中外通商之要衝。上海更為世界第六東亞第一之都市會。

都市乃人力物質結合之成果，視都市規模之程度，可喻工商之盛衰。觀一都市規模，可觀國家之富饒。中國商場之繁華，不在上海特獨多，所惜者，招商過多，海內外人手於其中，自海禁開放以來，所訂條約多不平等，租界林立，主權喪失；國稅共人民本國工業蒙大障礙。是以商業愈大，中國經濟損失愈急；都市愈盛，管之受壓迫愈甚——此況如此，言之痛心！

幸而中國民力已自決之決心，力求解放之運動已在進行中。關稅自主，收回領事裁判；一一是為實益。在不久之將來，都市之一切設施與管理，當必恢復主人之權貴；行將站在平等立場，與世界各國並駕齊驅。
東方最大都市之鳥瞰

上海乃我國最繁盛之都市，亦為東方第一大城。黃浦江貫流其中，遠近前車，為浦東工業區，近處黃浦灘，樓宇迷雲，景色雄偉。

A Glimpse of the METROPOLIS of the East

Shanghai, the most important city in the Orient — politically, commercially, industrially, as it looks from its water front, the Bund.
An airplane view of Nanking, the Chinese Capital under the National government. Nanking has been the capital of several dynasties and is an old city; but now the whole city is being transformed rapidly with modern improvements.
The Bund, along the Waigaoqiao River

On the left is the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the right, the Custom House

Chinese Post Office and Suzhou Creek in the foreground

The most magnificent building ever erected

The Bund looking North—notice the crowded state of the parked cars

One of the largest department stores

An emporium in the downtown district
VIEWs OF NANKING

Above, a canal in Nanking, constructed in the fourth century. Center, the water, front and piers of Hwa Kwan, a ferry station of Nanking. Below, the walls of Nanking, a total length of 32 miles, and the longest city wall in China.

CANTON

Looking North. Canton is the Capital of Kwangtung Province and the people of this region have always been noted for their independent spirit. In recent years the city has expanded very rapidly.

VIEWS OF NANKING

Above, a canal in Nanking, constructed in the fourth century. Center, the water, front and piers of Hwa Kwan, a ferry station of Nanking. Below, the walls of Nanking, a total length of 32 miles, and the longest city wall in China.
Foochow is on the border of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces and from its natural position, is a distributing centre for politics and trade between the two provinces.

The surrounding scenery of Foochow is very beautiful and the city has many places of interest in the neighborhood.

Amoy is the centre of the tea trade and an emigrant outlet of Fukien. Emigrants are mostly from the South Sea Islands and start business there. Ku-langpu, an oval-shaped island of Amoy, is an ideal residential quarter and an attraction to tourists.
**TIENTSIN AND TSINGTAO**

**Water front of Tsingtao**

**青島市內之街道。**

青島市為魯省東岸之商埠，初由德國開闢，其市街亦具德式建築，街道兩旁多有商鋪銀行、酒店、戲院等，為歐洲式建築，華人與德人各遙相望，今已全部為我國政府接管。

Tientsin is the last in front of the Grand Canal and is the manufacturing centre north of Shanghai.

Sociated at the mouth of Pui-ho and the Grand Canal, it governs all southern traffic approaching Peking.

Tsingtao has a delightful sea bathing beach and as a favorite summer resort for many visitors. Tsingtao is considered as one of the most unique and beautiful cities in the Orient and is very healthy.

**天津之海港。**

Above, an airplane view of Tientsin.

**Below, the harbor of Tsingtao.**

Known in the old days as Tsingtsao, Dairen then was a small fishing village.

Today, Dairen is one of the greatest ports of the Far East and is the manufacturing centre for boundless industries, the motto of which is "China must be fed by a large scale."

In the centre photo is the Manchurian and Mongolian Specimens Museum where an estimate of the natural resources of Manchuria and Mongolia may be had by a visit thereto. On left, the Yamata Hotel.
Peiping, formerly known as Peking, meaning Northern Capital has been the capital of the Chinese Empire for six centuries. From a distance can be seen the walls of Peiping, which separate the city into Inner and Outer Sections and the view is most impressive.

Tung Tan Pui Lou and its environments.

SUMMER PALACE

Although its career as a metropolis has passed away, Peiping remains an important as ever, at least from the tourist's point of view, and visitors to China never miss an opportunity of visiting the famous sights of the old city, such as the Temple from tower, Cantonian Temple, and the beautiful Winter and Summer Palaces.

HANG-CHOW

West Lake is situated west of Hangchow the capital of Chekiang Province. From early times, poets and literati have been in Vienna in singing the praises of their favorite scenes of this lake. On and around the lake are numerous historic relics and several famous temples. Above is a view of the lake shores, below is the famous long embankment called Su Ti, built by the celebrated literati Su Tung Po, who at one time was the governor of this region.
Changking is the commercial centre of Szechwan province and the distributing point for merchandise to and from many of the inland provinces.

(Above) Changning, the capital of Honan Province, is a progressive city and one of the lately opened ports.

(Top right) A view of Lhasa, the Buddhist sacred city and capital of Tibet. The city contains a number of monasteries forming the headquarters of the Dalai Lama.

(Opposite page) A view of K’ai-fêng, capital of Honan Province. The city is noted for its Mohammedan population. It contains many Buddhist temples built in the early centuries.
A love a glimpse of the famous summer resort, Kuling, in Kiao-kang. It is famed for its superb scenery and mild, healthy climate; the walled city of Tsianan, can be seen in the circle at left. Tsianan seen from distance, Tsianan is the capital of Shangtung Province and an important political center.
CARVED CLIFFS

Yun Kang, Shansi.
建築

東方建築，素見於歐美，宮殿也，牌坊也，亭榭也，容貌也，皆為我國特有之建築物。港督優閥，畫楼影壁，於維幾中另具風雅。然彼彼百財力不切實用，故現在之古代建築，如北平故宫，高麗昌德宮等，已為堅由上之陳跡，侐考古者之鑒摩。吾士儒人之冠冕而已。自西法傳入，建築新觀；層樓華麗，高入雲霄，前有廣州之大新公司，久居東亞之首位，今在沙灣城子，足登上海之觀景，納洋場十里，故物在失，觀者惜之。北平為與大學倡導中西合璧之建築，外間飛閣重疊，內則樓閣不法尺寸，全用大圓而致之。至如首部之山稜，高層層處之鐵道部，及廣州重慶之展層樓等，亦各類是，莫以參用西法，能切實用，復可保存東方之美，開千百年間建築之新紀元。一洗前此陳陳相因，不願為善之習，蓋至善也。要之今後建築，必不泥守故法，可斷言之。
THE GREAT WELL

Counted as one of the wonders of the world, the Great Wall still stands as an example of the finest and highest achievement of human labor.
The front view of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial, on Purple Mountain, Nanking.

Chungshan Ling

The Sun Yat Sen Mausoleum was completed in the spring of the Eighteenth year of the Chinese Republic. Its construction involved the raising of a large sum of money and occupied a great deal of time and it represents one of the most beautiful structures in Present China.
TOMBS OF THE HEROES

THE GREAT WALL, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD

This wonderful achievement of human labor was the conception of Emperor Shi Huang of the Chin Dynasty, 214 B.C. The great wall, if measured in a straight line, would be 1,260 miles long, but when measured according to sinuosities, is 1,500 miles long.
THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN
More familiar called by the Chinese as Tien Tan, The Temple of Heaven is one of the most sacred objects in China. It was built in the 18th year of Yung-Ch’ao of the Ming Dynasty (1420). Here the Emperors in person offered prayers to the Supreme God on stated occasions or during the drought or famine.

LONG COLONADE Summer Palace
The Long Colonnade is part of the celebrated Summer Palace, an outside resort of the Imperial family of the Ching Dynasty. The colonnade is supported by 280 pillars, all beautifully decorated with landscapes and flowers.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN

北平神廟極多，有天壇，地壇，日壇，月壇，社稷壇，先農壇，先賢壇等，其中最著者，為天壇，距今五百餘年，明初永樂所建，壇頂為圓形，分三層，每年冬至帝王在此三詣九叩，祭獻天地。

頤和園之迴廊
廊長數千尺，梁架雕花鳥山水，五彩美麗，令人觀之目眩，內有后移巨藻之海軍花樣費而用於此園，迴廊乃園中美術建築之一。

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LONG COLONADE Summer Palace
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FAMOUS MEMORIAL GATES

Top left, one in Hopei
Lower left, one in Shantung
Lower right, another in Hunan
Top right, Entrance to the Grave of Confucius, in Kufa, Shantung

ARCHWAYS OF CHINA

Of Chinese architecture, the palais or memorial portals, claim the highest admiration. They are scattered all over the country in big towns and small villages. Some of them have been erected to faithful widows, to virtuous officials, and to filial daughters. Many of these stone archways have stood for centuries.
Some pagodas in China—the Po Pagoda in Peking, a stone Buddha was cut at the base; top left at right, a pagoda in Hangchow, built in the Ming Dynasty; below from left to right, the Longhua Pagoda near Shanghai; White Pagoda in Mokong; the Liusha Pagoda in Hangzhou; the Flower Pagoda in Canton.

**PAGODAS**

These tower-like structures are usually very ornamental and often are covered with glazed and colored slabs of potteryware and metal. The pagodas are always polygonal, have massive thick walls intended to last for centuries, and invariably contain an odd number of stories.
The famous Poyntz Bridge of Soochow 1300 ft. long with 53 arches, originally built in the 1st century B.C.
Terrace of the Five Bronze Pagodas in Shanxi.

The Great Wall of Prayer in Wutai Hill, Shanxi.

Marble pagoda in Yellow Monastery, Hopei.

Temple of the God of Medicine, Canton.

Buddhist Library and terraces at the end of the Monastery, Shanxi.

Hall in the Great Temple at the foot of Taishan, Shantung.

Side entrance to the Chen Family Temple.

Hall of the Celestial Queen, Shochuan.

The Ori Lang Temple and Innner Pagoda, Shochuan.

"Sea Tamor" tower on the North Hill, Canton.
MARBLE BOAT

The famous Marble Boat in the Summer Palace is surmounted by a two-stories house, from the upper floor of which a fine view of the lake and the numerous buildings can be had.
大成殿

大成殿在山東曲阜，構造壯麗，殿內石雕，金碧輝煌，石柱蟠龍，精巧絕倫。

TA CHENG TIEN

Chu Fou, Shantung

This is the main Hall of the Confucian Temple in Chu Fou, where the Tomb of the Great Sage is situated.
家庭

我國家庭之組織，自有宗族社會迄今，向取大家庭制度，一切倫理，習慣，風俗，影響於政治，經濟，教育等至多，其權威在法律亦不過是野望之，士庶奉之，視為萬世不移之定律。唐代玄宗，肅宗，及宋太祖，真宗等曾以禁親屬分居之法，遂此律例，又之乾德三年詔父兄弟同居，三世不分財，若後富其義，即為常例。故本國素重其好社會之組織，蓋大家庭實取社會之位而代之也。國人心目中，乃頗知在家而不知有國家。故人為新輸入之思想所熏習，深悉大家庭制度，有百弊而無一利，多倡小家庭制，蓋小家庭則兄弟姊姊之紛爭，大則人人得見律法之約束，即可努力從事於新事業，同時家庭組織祗簡單，各個人中心力成勢向社會方面；社會之組織，自必日趨完善，由社會推之於國家，民國興隆，焉可是矣。
The keen feeling for nature in all forms, and the optimistic outlook on life which is characteristic of the Chinese, are excellently indicated in this design.
家庭佈置有數要點，一整齊，二美觀，三清潔。近年以來，我國富貴之家，對於家庭的佈置，多求新式而美觀，亦為我國之新現象。

Comfort, beauty and neatness—the three essentials in a modern home.

新家庭屋外之噴水池
A fountain in front of the house

新家庭客室之布置
Above, the guest room in a modern home.
Left, The beautiful surrounding around the house and the green house at the backyard.
家庭之布置，不必求至繁至囂，只求能得安适而已。此乃曹氏在天津之大厦。富丽堂皇，银器衣箱，皆由一人之安排。他国之家庭，不只其一人也。今为政府没收，作为第三福安区辦事處所。

Most of the typical modern houses prefer foreign setting for the interior of the house, while Chinese architecture is preferred for the look outside the house.
OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGE

The top photo is the so-called "wedding chair" or bride's sedan that is used to carry brides in the olden days. The lady on the above picture is wearing her headdress for the marriage ceremony; at right, another form of the glorious headdress of the bride.

新嫁娘所戴頭冠之一。

OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGE

What a lot of difference in the marriage customs between the old and the new as seen in these two pages! Simple rites, charming bridesmaids, and a love that unites two people who know and understand each other — these are the virtues of the modern marriage.

MODERN MARRIAGE

新式結婚禮

新嫁娘頭上所戴之鳳冠。

新式結婚禮

What a lot of difference in the marriage customs between the old and the new as seen in these two pages! Simple rites, charming bridesmaids, and a love that unites two people who know and understand each other — these are the virtues of the modern marriage.

MODERN MARRIAGE
DECORATIONS

A beautiful flower vase to be set on a table

A rare species of Chinese flower growing in a very precious flower dish

Flowers and goldfish—a combination that makes home decoration more charming

PLUMS—the accepted Chinese national emblem

In the Chinese home gardens, several kinds of flowers have been more commonly used than the others—such as the lily, chrysanthemums and the cherry flowers
Chickens in the home yard

Fertility for the home

It is not uncommon for the people who live in the village or own a garden or a lot for poultry as a sort of home economics.
旗袍之流行

旗袍為清朝服式之變相。現经相當之改良，已為目前婦女服常之服式，若剪裁得宜，長短適度，則簡潔軒便，大方美觀，兼而有之。

長旗袍小馬甲
LONG COWNS are the fashion to day for women of all castes, especially among the younger set.

夏日之長旗袍
For summer wear

小旗袍
For the children

冬日之長旗袍及大衣
For winter wear

旗袍之種種

前十年婦女之服飾
Old styled costumes

現之流行之長旗袍
Favoring the long dresses

治中外於一爐之時式新裝
Adopting the foreign mode
WHAT A YOUNG LADY WEARS TODAY

From the photos shown on this page one can gain a fairly good idea of the wearing apparel from hat to shoes for a young girl.

On this page are a few illustrations of the sports wear for girl students.
BLACK HAIR
the typical hair color of the Chinese Women

Hair Styles

Livlity black

Greyish dark

Somber black

Nocturnal dark

Lovely dripping style

Charming boyish bob

Attractive middle cut

Smart set of curls

Artistic waves
WOMEN ACTIVITIES

Painting pictures

Studying books

Playing a stringed instrument

Learning the piano
OUTDOOR SPORTS

Auto driving (below) 駕駛汽車

Horse riding

Skiing

Paddling (right)

Up in the air (left)

Bicycle riding

Sledging 足球

Playing with snow balls 雪戰

Warm smiles in cold winter

Rowing 棋下開卷

Sewing 野外編織
女校生活

ACTIVITIES of the GIRL STUDENTS

寝室 The bedroom in a dormitory

餐厅 The dining hall with the tables laid.

化學室中 In the laboratory.

寝室 A corner of the study room.

教室攻讀 In the class room.

校門閒坐 Companions

幾位畢業生 Graduates

啦啦隊中之女同學 The cheerleaders

遊藝會之售物蠟捐員 Souvenir sellers

足球場上之女生觀衆 Lady spectators at a football match.
GIRL GUIDES

In the Primary and middle schools' girl guide association have been organized on similar lines as those in the West.

The girls uniform, Shanghai.

Women of today are not merely housekeepers but go in whose every line of activity men have been dominating.

Women's Occupations

Women of today are not merely housekeepers but go in whose every line of activity men have been dominating.

Women of today are not merely housekeepers but go in whose every line of activity men have been dominating.

Women of today are not merely housekeepers but go in whose every line of activity men have been dominating.
婦女運動

婦女運動，始於清末立憲之時，
然當時目標，不過為推進民天職
，後為爭平等計。民國初年曾
有女國會議員，其後全國婦女聯
合會、女子參政會等之組織，經
數載宣傳奮鬥，乃有第一次全國
代表大會，而有男女平等之規定
。在北伐期間，女子於宣傳上，
亦曾多所盡力。現時各機關，任
用職員男女兼收，各大學亦招收
女生，婦女協會更遍於全國。

演講台下之婦女民衆
Women gathered in for a public occasion.

總理奉安大典之女宣傳員
Women propagandists.

女宣傳隊入鄉間工作
A group of lady social workers.
孩童

儿童

我國於童兒教育，業經推重，各所学校於教育者，皆將為本校之教育。未得其方今之學於中國，將於子弟之教育，亦將由其教育而行之。我國人士，業於子弟，未見而已，故與未成；亦不以方今之教育，將為其子弟之教育。我國人士，業於子弟，未見而已，故與未成；亦不以方今之教育，將為其子弟之教育。我國人士，業於子弟，未见而已，故与未成；亦不以方今之教育，将为其子弟之教育。
初 步 研 究

Toys, not only provide entertainment for children, but also afford instruction for them in a way that most parents begin to realize the benefit of such play. In spite of an old Chinese proverb that there is merit in diligence, but no profit from play, the boys and girls of the present generation have the opportunity to amuse themselves one way or another.

HIS FIRST LESSON
SCHOOL for CHILDREN of CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES

This school is maintained by the National Government at Nanking, for the education of those pupils whose parents have served and died for their country. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is the principal of this school. Peas. and Mme. Chiang are seen standing in the center of the above picture.

KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION.

In one of the children's libraries

Orderliness, neatness and obedience are strictly observed by these little ones. In the left circle and at the right the youngsters can be seen skilfully dressed up for a cartoon comic play, while in the above picture they are enjoying themselves at a tea party.
GIRLHOOD

Chinese girls today no longer possess curly long hair hanging upon their backs as their older sisters used to have. Boiled hair and smart dresses are the vogue at present.
A GANG OF THREE

Healthy and robust are these youngsters brought up under the best of environment and education.
HAPPY DAYS

A few glimpses of the little children and their doings

立 定
Stand and smile

努力
Let's go

努力
Let's go

努力
Let's go

學步第一課
Sitting tight (below)

Brother and Sister—
descendants of Confucius

靜

Baby daughter of Gen. Four

Yu-liang.

來看她！

216 慈笑（馮玉祥之幼女公子）
In the Suburb of Peiping
A heroine in athletics—Miss Sun Kwei-yun, champion girl runner.
HEALTH

Yeh Chao-lin, displaying his charming well-developed body.

EXERCISE

Ho Ping-chuan and his perfect figure

Chu Ming-yi, prominent member in the National Government.

Tang W answering, physical director in the Philippine branch.

Hwang Quo-reh, of Singapore

Demonstration of physical test.

Mr. Chu exercising with the Tai Chi ball

Mr. Chu taking exercises. The frame is called Tai Chi Cha.
CHINESE BOXING

National Boxing Research Institute at Nanking

The examination of National Boxing Contest held at Nanking

Li Chien-lin and his sword exhibition

Learning to take a hold

How to disarm each other

Hand stamp from a high position

"Kung Li Guan"—a boxing exercise performed by the Yuen Chia Girls School, Kwangtung
Soccer football is very much played in China today and the game itself has slowly become a national pride, since many Chinese teams, notably Loh Wah and South China, have won their laurels abroad.

CHAMPION TEAMS OF CHINESE FOOTBALL

Nearing the goal line

Crowd of spectators after a football match

Using the head

 utilities of the football players - their dexterity in handling ball the any condition

Rushing the ball

Chasing the ball

British in contest with Chinese team at Hongkong

Kicking up

Rallying to guard their own position

Waging war on the defensive
全国运动会中广州与华东排球队决赛
Volleyball contest between East China and Canton at the National Meet.

The game of volleyball is superbly cheered by the college students. The girls are not as expert in this game as some of the photos here show.

防守和进攻
Defence and offense

 Yoshing volleyball stars receiving prizes.

全国运动会中广州与华东女子排球队决赛
Girl teams from East China and Canton in volleyball contest in National Meet.

第八次远东运动会中国排球战胜菲律宾剧斗时情形
Chinese team defeating the Filipinos in volleyball contest in the 8th F. E. O. G.

球员集会
Players in a secret conference! Tao Ting-tun, a volleyball star.

Action in a volleyball contest

华北运动会中女子排球比赛之现状
Volleyball matches for girls—action seen from North China Athletic Meeting.
Tennis games between Chinese and Japanese teams in the 8th Far Eastern Olympic Games

Chinese tennis team won the championship at the eighth Far Eastern Olympic Games

Chinese baseball winning in the 8th Far Eastern Olympic Games

Group of Chinese baseballers from Honolulu

Girls playing baseball

Basketball matches in the North China Athletic Meet.
GLIMPSES OF ACTION

A hard jumper

Throwing the discus

A girl athlete

Running

Jumping

Runners in the East China Intercollegiate Meet

Broasting the tape

Polo Vault

Participators and spectators

A long distance runner

Girl players at rest
The Shanghai Open Air Swimming Pool where men and women enjoy themselves in cool water during the Summer.

A lake in Yenching University, Beijing, where rowing in summer and skating in winter are enjoyed by the students.

Ice Hockey between Yenching and Tsinghua Colleges

Old costumes in new sports.

A charming masker
電影明星
胡蝶女士

CHINESE MOVIE STAR
Miss Butterfly
THE MAKING OF A CHINESE PHOTOPLAY

An interior view of the Great Wall Film
Co.'s studios during the making of a comedy play.
攝影員與攝影機

工欲善其事，必先利其器。故攝影場最重要之器具，則為攝影機也。除攝影機外，影片之優劣全委於攝影機之適用。左為長城公司之攝影員之一部。

Cameramen of the Great Wall Film Co.

演員、導演及攝影員

一片之成，須集各人之長。數人之技術才能繪成大作。演員雖為劇中主要人物，然無攝影員則無以塑造其表情，無導演則無以統管其一切。分工合作，最為要緊。故一劇影片之製，實為各省之志，始得成功。右為中華百合之攝影員與導演王次龍氏與女明星周文珠女士之合影。

Miss W. C. Chow and her director, C. L. Wang, with the cameramen of Great China Lithum Company.
SCREEN BEAUTIES FROM CHINESE MOVIES

It is interesting to note the tendency of Chinese movie stars to imitate the foreign way in exposing their limbs.
SCREEN LOVERS

Here are a few groups of screen lovers that have become matinee idols of the Chinese movie public. The so-called co-starring teams are also very popular. Flappers' roles too are being screened in recent productions.
LOVE MAKING AS SEEN ON THE CHINESE SCREEN

A scene from a Shanghai Photoplay production, starring Miss Pearl Ing (below)
新 西 遊 記

西遊記為中國小說，國產影片曾有數種借西遊記為標題者；上圖為明星公司出品「新西遊記」之一幕，取材新穎不同尋常。夏佩珍女士飾片中新與珠精。

REPOSING CHARM

Miss Hei P. Chen, starring in a new production of Star Motion Picture Co.

Pleasing and attractive backgrounds can often be found in Chinese picture scenics.
Gorgeous settings in one of the scenes from the Chinese stage play
"COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSE"
(Photo by Chung Hwa Studio)
CHINESE PLAY. On the old Chinese stage, most of the feminine roles are impersonated by actors; still, some Chinese actresses have occasionally enacted the male parts such as the one shown above—Miss Ching Shu-fang in a Chinese warrior costume.
Costumes for the empress and her ladies-in-waiting, and a stage background for a typical royal court scene.

**WASTE**

Kung Ming and Lu Shu, two characters of a play adapted from "Three Kingdoms".

**ON THE STAGE**

Chinese stage plays are divided into two lines—that of Peking, which play lays stress on singing. action, and dialog; of Shanghai, it emphasizes on background and costumes.
The club is organized upon the now theatre movements and has successfully presented its plays in various parts of the country.

A scene from the play "Secret Room".

Miss S. W. Kwan appearing in "A Night in a Cafe".

Miss Y.C. Yu as a passenger.

Beckman girl students dressing up for rehearsal.
DANCING. Not a few from the Chinese younger generations are fast learning the foreign style of dancing.

A STAGE CHARACTER from a historical play.
A STAGE CHARACTER

from a historical play.
社會

向人民家權為中心之中國，社會生活每被忽視，此蓋以往歷史中不能隱諱之缺憾，亦即數千年積弊之一因也。自革命運動發生後，民衆組織發達，社會運動澎湃，顯然顯示對舊勢力奮鬥。即如打倒封建制度，建立政治於人民意志之上；推民權於民教，男女解放，社會公開；除封建風俗，儀式澄於簡潔。此外知書報出版發達，民間娛樂增加，皆良好現象。國府設立社會部之計劃尚未實行，而各縣市均設社會局之設置。蓋社會生活繁榮，為國家進步之前進；社會革新，實國家前途之希望也。
Butter as a medium of exquisite sculpture made by Kansu monks for the annual Butter Festival.
Mass of people during a public demonstration.

Enthusiastic crowd at Hankow during the rendition of British Concession to Chinese Control
Chinese residents in New York City in a patriotic parade.

Poster signs everywhere that arouse enthusiasm.

The entrance to the National Products Exhibitions in Shanghai.

Below—Headquarters for Anti-Opium Campaign and its posters.

The Great March to Shanghai.

五卅紀念大會
May 30th Memorial Service

學生宣傳隊對市民演講 Students volunteer

對俄示威大會

Poster signs everywhere that arouse enthusiasm.

五月三日濟南慘案紀念
New mode in Chinese marriage—simple and natural.

Clumsy and ornamental Chinese marriages of older days are now practically abandoned. Not the present change in the wedding garments of the bride and bridegroom and the ceremonies adopted.

Left above and below, the funeral of the late LI Yuan-hung, formerly president of the Chinese Republic right, the pomposeness of the funeral of a wealthy person at Shanghai.

Dancing party—magnificent hall, splendid decoration.

An afternoon tea party—young men and women of China today can meet each other socially without fear of old customs.
Holiday in a village—rich and poor from near and wide gather in for a free for all show which was staged at one of the village old temples.

家人音樂隊之演奏
A family orchestra

舞獅
The lion dance—in event of any great celebration, this is the most popular sport in China.
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General Ho Ying-Chung, Minister of Army, Chose an Advanced NASH for his personal use. This car was equipped with over fifteen hundred lbs. of buffing proof steel plates and yet was in constant use in Nanking and Hankow for over three years without repairs. This photo shows the condition of the car after its recent overhaul and is again in active service in Nanking. While other cars of its class can stand the strain which it has gone through.

Here is another choice by another high official of the Chinese National Government, General Chang Wei-chung, head of the Aircraft Bureau, who chose a NASH "490P" Special Six - door sedan which has the "Double Spark Plug Ignition" System, the same as his aeroplane, the "Spirit of Canton".

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