

Ellison and Lottie Hildreth Papers

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Page report of \$50

Public Board want
out such gross approx. for 25-6
As we have been sent out and
old plan, a allow our Ref. B. to
meet or free to allow job in
last district in Sept. of appropriation
funds. turning over a then full
control of all funds as rapidly
as they are prepared to assume
such control. We not sugg.
however that the Board might
think it best to instruct us
to retain control for the free
of funds for the Res. A. Exp
of Rep. at 100 T also

Public Board
a vote to set up a Board in
charge of our bond st. wholly
Blaine. & policy of all med.
& treatment fee. (no out to
own knowing it was reconsidered)
Public did was looking to action
putting all Ref. & Ref. and Board.
Matter of joint admin. Reported
to Board in a way that Ref. B.
was standing for equal share in
admin. & in control
We had left quite until now.
This was the limit. for we had
repeatedly accused our fellow
Board men that we agreed to

their price. I was looking for
fuller scope on basis of eg.
We called them to act in the
matter. assured them of our
good will & sincerity especially
for fair treatment. I think in
fact it was evident the results
had oversteer the mark & they
had really understood. Pkt
was re-committed

17th Apr when some met
to submit the 3rd act of price.
This threw out both the former
& was really a declaration of
of P. etc. I think had undergone
a marked change in the night
we felt our felt a faint
solid ground. So things agreed
as present affairs & it
& it was forwarded to Govt
adopted. For this time on the
side was fine. The few acts
related to above were dis-
approved & allowed our cordial

now composed of
alligates & etc; new body
of 80 memb. 65 Bhameri
elected by Govt & 15 m's
nomd by Comps elected by Govt.
This is divided into 5 Comms
The 80 elect the - Bhameri
& if more to - Govt Com
80 to indep m's no advisors

Page 113 to Kayup

Self reported that he
had already consented to request
of take to abolish compulsory
sh. attendance & study of Bk
as a text book. (That I thought
did not approve, but felt that
to revoke it - no real matter
was then left. Reason that
Bk too to join to the most
of his mind with other people
also that there be no real Bk
classes. Agreed that now
chapel continue no computer

All key ending for Govt
recap the 80 Bk. has
agreed to go

10 minutes at one. Pres
next of appnt of Bhameri
truster one each by H. Key
Govt & Sh. Govt. Comman
& unstaff. Sec of M. asked
to circulate request for informal
permission of Govt to allow
election of Sh. trustees by Hobbs
Govt. in Nov. pending a large
change in public governing such
club. When trustees have
been appointed. Bk's duty to
call for meeting. They elect
public fin. out on agenda &
decide what self is to be
called for on 1st or 2nd P
negative self is Pres.

17th APR 1954

17th APR 1954

5 Bonds are 1.80 & 2.00

3. Shareable (medl)

4. Good news 5. 7 more

100% real part of problem.
100% much that old regime of do-nothing comms w. all the wk of year to plan only main matters were mentioned. Most of leaders palpably out of touch w. country abt life.

The note of intel involves the abrogation of their rights and the treaty guaranteeing of no protection in their rights & morality. A misfortune of the treaty rights under the former life. These are actions of some 170 etc. bound by their values enforce lower action. In case of (treaty rights) it is a great how many of the the 2 individuals are ready to go as far as hope they all are. But their situation, safety in places subj to the vicinia of the military... is entirely diff fr that of these enthusiastic leaders who largely live in Sw S. K. G.

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LEADER, POLITICAL GROUP, SA

pages after Oct 6.

they wish to begin administering
the funds furnished by the Board
on the stipulation the proportion
for 1904 will be paid to the
missionaries as usual, and we hope
the Board's permission to follow
the new plan will come before long.

N

LEWIS & CLARK BOOK CO. PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Sept meet Sept 2 of

JS. speech. We don't distrust Chinese
But they must be done a step at a
time that take care

Conf not self appointed
but only to board. Must report &
follow policies: some times take
rebukes or veto for them.

Problem of their work chief
on to ans. Rowing for Board. If busy
& changes, sure to be trouble; better
to have plan for a year status quo.
To get up any thing needs long help
In a few months we shall ask you
to help plan as to concerns all good
Better than Koi hi's in Su Lok.

Said Koi Molant intend to transfer
of for class transfer. We have \$1000
for Conf exps. they have none; will we
give them some? Also we have heavy
trouble; when they are hard up will we
give them some of it?

Sandak

Hue ching King ch hin
I am Koi Tak Sun I am going to get a list of
S: chow I am still in

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE

On Friday last, soldiers quartered at Chaochowfu went to the three houses of the English Presbyterian Mission outside the South Gate, broke into two of them, the third being opened by the caretaker, posted up notices that the houses and the adjoining schools were commandeered as barracks, and ordered the contents of the houses to be removed at once. They themselves removed the caretakers' property. The houses were unoccupied, because since the boycott business covers the missionaries have been living in Swatow and Fortson; the schools were closed, because it was vacation time.

Without waiting to see what would happen, the troops moved in, sold off all the bed ding, furniture, etc. that the neighbors would buy at ridiculously low prices, smashed up a lot more, and tore up most of the books.

Saturday evening, the missionaries, thro the help of the British Consul, secured a letter from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, in which he said that he had telegraphed the military authorities at Chaochowfu to investigate the matter and clear out the troops. This telegram apparently was never sent. The next noon, three members of the mission, bearing the above-mentioned letter, went to the Chaochowfu district magistrate's office, where they were most courteously treated, and given an escort to take them to the commander of the First. The people here also gave them a courteous reception, they were allowed to inspect the houses, and received a promise that the soldiers would evacuate the next day. Evidently they had no intention of keeping this promise, for that evening, soldiers were putting up watchtowers on the town, and the next day the military occupied the Mission Hospital next door, for permission to use its chapel two hours a day for speech-making.

No satisfactory explanation of the motive for this act has been found; several have been offered, but will apparently not hold water. The troops are under the command of Ho Ying-chin, who is now the highest military official in the Chaochowfu-Swatow region, since the retirement of Chang. He is supposed to be the leader of the Kuang-tung right wing. His wife presided recently at the meeting at the

and is said to be a Christian. The military and students turned out in large numbers at this, whereas at the laic anniversary shortly afterwards, the soldiers and students were conspicuously absent. Furthermore these troops have been notorious on their good behaviour ever since they came in under Hsu and Chang in early November, and with the broom is not sweeping so clean now, it is still true that in the large they are giving Chaochowfu the best administration it ever has had. Under these circumstances, to explain it as a provocative act of bad soldiers, doesn't seem to fill the bill. Other explanations appear no better. There is no news yet as to what action the British Consul took upon hearing of these latest developments.

The oil monopoly has taken effect here, but it is very difficult to get any facts about it. The poorer grades of oil are being sold in at \$5.80 per tin, which is eighty cents above normal; the better grades are hoarded. The Standard Oil hang at Swatow is closed, and the coolies are on strike. The management generously offered to continue their wages while the hang was closed, on condition that they merely report for duty half the day, with nothing to do. The coolies demanded that the hang assure them employment for ten months, regardless of what happened, and when this was refused they struck. Each man gets eighty cents a day for striking plus picketing, and, as long as this lasts, it is more than their wages would come to, so it is more profitable to strike than to work.

The same thing seems to be true of the shipping strike, at least at Swatow. Every ship that clears for Singapore has to pay \$3800. graft to the strikers, and similarly for one or more other ports. This of course comes out of the emigrants, in the last analysis, and as long as it lasts, it would appear to be more profitable for the Seaman's Union to strike than to work, as well as much pleasant. It is peculiarly difficult for the emigrants to unite and resist this graft; they hope to be able to make enough in foreign ports to pay for this added expense; and the worse the local economic conditions get, the greater is the pressure to emigrate. So it would seem that the prospect of the drying up of this source of tribute was rather remote. One Britisher says he thinks the strike will end in 1933; another, more pessimistic, says it will never end.

The Swatow police and labor are having a private feud of their own. According to one version, the striking carpenters caught three men doing scab labor and turned them over to the police for safe-keeping; the police took bribes from two of them and let them go; and when the strikers went to get the scabs to lead them thro the street to be hooted at by the mob (the Chinese version of riding on a rail, and fully as humiliating), the police gave them only one man, and claimed there never were three. According to another version, there was only one man, and the police found an investigation that he was a master carpenter doing his own work, and so not a scab, and let him go. There seems to be no question whether it should be considered part of the duties of the police to guard scabs for the union; the only question is as to whether in this case they faithfully performed this duty or not.

The Appeal was made to the magistrate, who decided in favor of the union. The police retaliated by wrecking the union headquarters. It would have been bad enough if they had attacked the Carpenters' Union; but instead they wrecked the Central Labor Union, which brings all the labor men down on them. The laborers made a violent demonstration against the police headquarters, and there was a very tense situation for a while. The police were in strike for a while, and the carpenters still are, to the great distress of those who want to get their houses finished before Chinese New Year, and instead face the prospect that the spring rains will find the houses still unfinished.. The ~~SEVERAL~~ carpenters are picketing very rigidly, and there is no prospect of a settlement.

There has been practically no rain since summer, which is very unusual. Many farmers were unable to sow their wheat, which is supposed to be planted as soon as the fall rice harvest is over, and harvested in time to plant rice again at Ching Hing. The sugar crop is a partial failure, and the little sugar that is produced brings a very low price. The Szechwan government is getting a stamp tax on all checks, receipts, etc. and making a capital levy of one per cent. There are mutterings of war in the distance, and the people are looking toward a hard winter. Normally the first of February should indicate almost the end of winter, but so far we have had very very few cold days. Was that sun spot story a false alarm?

After being practically the supreme power in Cheuchowfu-Szechwan and (so we suppose) in Canton, he now resumed his former title of principal of the Whampoa Military Academy. He came into power with a rush, following the assassination of The reasons for his retirement are not clear. Ho Ying-Chin and Chen Pa-lai have recently received their titles of

by concurrent appointment from Canton.

The present administration still seems to be severely tested in the middle, but it is hard for a foreigner to know. And the seemingly sudden collapse of Chen Chaiung-ming in November prevents one from rashly prophesying the ~~permanence~~ permanence of any regime. On a Sunday noon, there was yet no rumor of his being defeated, and on Monday at daylight his defeated soldiers began pouring into the city from two or more directions; and ordinarily these defeats take place several tens of miles away. We don't figure out how the collapse could have come so suddenly with no forewarning; and if it happened then, it might happen now. But one should not forget that Chen's soldiers were cowardly, ragged, and those, unpaid and undisciplined, while the men here are paid regularly and well, and consistently send money home to their families; they are also usually well disciplined, and drilled not only in marching, but in ~~skirmishing~~ skirmishing; and they have to some extent the benefit of Russian drillmasters and equipment.

The plan of paying the soldiers is an innovation of the present government; the like was never seen before; and the local post office is engaged with the money order business. It is also a novelty for the soldiers to carry their own baggage or hire coolies and pay for them. Other novelties are shooting soldiers for looting (the I fear this practice has now gone into disrepute,) and the giving of office for something approximating merit, instead of selling the office, and letting the official get the price back by graft. Official receive salaries, and grafting is strictly forbidden. I asked a young fellow from a yamen recently how things were going, and he said "oh, so-so. Since Chung turned over a new leaf, there is no money to be made in official life; in the old days there was plenty of money to earn." One regrets the encouragement the present government has given to the anti-Christian propaganda, but one should be fair to them and admit, that, at least in Cheuchowfu, they have made a definite effort to give an honest and efficient government, and have had an amazing degree of success.

is not strange as he hasn't been
consistently able to control the whole
of his own province even; and the
longer he failed the more he
became annoyed at all foreign powers.
So is Soviet Russia, and the two
naturally gravitated together, the
Soviets inaugurated a movement called
"hands off China" which became
very popular in certain sections of
China. The program, roughly
speaking, involves cancelling
extra-territoriality and foreign concessions
thus making the foreigners in China
subject to the unacceptably corrupt
Chinese courts; cancelling the treaties
by which China is bound (some of
them ought to be cancelled, but it
would be a disaster to cancel them
all); and in the midst of some it
involves repudiating China's debts
which of course is good Soviet
doctrine. For various reasons Sun
found it desirable to woo the labor
unions, and this also carried him
in the same direction. And now
that he is dead, the party of which
he was the head is carrying on a
campaign which is communist
anti-foreign and anti-Soviet.

Soviet conscientious

It seems to be strictly in accordance with Soviet principles which hold that religions are to be opposed — all except Christianity, which is to be exterminated because it is counter-revolutionary. Some of those who are carrying on this campaign are conscientious Bolsheviks but most of them are a lot of rattle-headed students who have simply climbed on the band wagon.

The present government has been in power here for over 2 months now. I wonder how much longer it is likely to be. The course of events seems to be working out quite logically. Sun's bolt has shot. Ute in Canton, about the time he went up to Peking to dominate the reorganization of China — and to die of cancer. His successor has not been able to hold on and I understand has been driven out of Canton. The Red head quarters are now at Suatow, and the red forces are surrounded by enemies on all sides. Chen Bhum may hold on here for years against attacks from Canton, but his rear was held by allied forces for goodness knows how far. The Reds here have no rear — it's all "the front". There is no place

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to run away to, so they'll have to fight, and according to the best information available it will be against superior numbers they can fight, and it is not certain that their opponents are. But they have lost the arsenal at Canton, and so have no way of getting any more ammunition; and even the Americans at Bender Hill and Fort Sumter had to quit when the ammunition gave out. Further I have just heard that the cadets have refused to serve under the present official any longer on the ground that their motive was not to live his pocket but to lighten the burdens of China, and under his regime the burdens are heavier than under his predecessor. If this report is true, the present government will not last long, for the cadets are its best fighters; and even with them it isn't certain that they could win. We should all be glad to see the end of this government, because in addition to its anti-foreign and anti-Christian work, it has ~~to~~ ~~already~~ had a disastrous effect on the economic life of the district, already before it has fairly got started on its

Of course if this address
represented a rebellion against the
wrong inflicted by the capitalist
system, and were trying to be
converted by an appeal to reason or
even to passion and prejudice,
then fighting it would do no good,
for the experience of Russia shows
that Bolshevism thrives on oppression.
But these people are trying to force
communism on an unwilling people;
and if they are driven out, not by
anti-communists, but by fascists
enemies, that merely restores the
equilibrium, and leaves the way open
for Bolshevism to win converts by
the appeal to reason - if it can.
I very much doubt whether it can.
The Chinese normally are very
strong for ownership. The
chief danger is that if this constant
fighting continues long it may
reduce all the people to such poverty
and distress that they will think
they have nothing to lose, and go in
for Bolshevism on the chance of
gaining something.

Reford Sun Yat-sen died he
was making wild speeches about
repudiating China's debt
canceling the treaties etc. and it
looked as tho he was almost certain
to be President of China for a while
it might not be for long: but it
wouldn't take long to do some of these
things, and it would take a long
while to undo them. Plenty of
people would be quick to endorse
such a quick and easy way of getting
rid of an unpleasant situation,
and slow to see how much the remedy
is worse than the disease.

I thought that of Sun's
disease proved fatal - as in fact
it did - this would prevent him from
messing things up in this way. But
the illness did me that Sun's
death would not improve the
situation - it would only make the
confusion worse, confounded, if they
were right; the confusion is
much greater than it was; but that
fact is an improvement in the
situation. Sun's followers are
quarreling as to who shall succeed
to his place as head of the party;
the party is splitting into a radical
wing and a conservative wing, and
the two are preparing to fight each
other there is hope that we may
escape the fate of Russia

2 spiritual power what is involved in receiving it?

There is a level of spiritual power above that on which most of us live. Psychology shows this. Postforming question of whether this is due to supernatural aid or not. It is a fact that everyone is capable under certain circumstances of rising to heights in the energized self that he does not normally achieve. Usually in times of special stress, but a lot within normal conditions.

What do we mean by spiritual power? Not adding something to us as well to firmness, but an increase of the real us. The spirit part of us but our true self

Source of Spiritual Power. God is no

It may be dangerous to over-emphasize the difference between the human and the divine. Jesus was a whole personality; not a divided, but a united personality and in it the church His perfect humanity & perfect deity, absolutely united. God blending His personality with ours is the source of spiritual power.

Not a metal container into which the G.S. is to be poured like a liquid: but a living combination of personality human and divine, so blended that as the more spiritual power, the more absolute unity and perfect spiritual life would = absolute unity.

(any unity of 2 personalities affects both) Power = me in God and God in me. and my personality progressively changing Phil 2:13

Take earnestly to make sure of your own salvation for it is God himself who gives strength to you the desire to do His precious will, and also brings about the accomplishment of the desire work it because it is God that is working with you.

Put yourself in it, that I may put level in you. I speak of spiritual power, not some people seem to have a spiritual power, but not improved others. people have a spiritual power, but not improved others.

In a general way, emphasizing God in contrast of
material world. It is God's power in human
relationships. Jesus overcame his enemies by love
& power to defeat if only by being made into a
servant. God's power is not to crush the enemy but
to change the enemy. The full expression of
the power of God is in the cross - the supreme
appeal of the heart of God to change man and to
make possible this union of human & divine as one
personality. (But to the actors in it, it seems to be
the vindication of the power of church, of state,
of public opinion & not well)

Jesus devoted his life to bring about
redemption of body, mind & soul; expression of God's
power to bring human personality to the perfection
for which it was created. We are in covenant
if we share spiritual power in order to stamp
above all others being; we should desire power to
be what God intended us to be - our lives should
blend together. Your life is hid with Christ in God.
This power is not reserved for the few; intended for everybody

2. It is the kind of power 5. It is to
bear on human life. Power of everlasting patience;
power of gentleness. Power by a sign that nothing
is impossible; power that overcame the world, but yet to inspire the world with hope.
power to go on trusting those who have betrayed our
trust (Judas) who are weak and sure to fail (Peter)
who are thoughtless and man-merit stand our plans
(Barnabas) & forgive the unforgivable. hope for the
hopeless are plenty in the world. goodness in the world.
God in all. 2. In the death of Jesus God reveals
himself as the power that attracts the perfect and
glad allegiance of the full (God works in, while
respecting, human personalities)

... and reflects on it a thousand times, and
the veins by which they concealed themselves from
their neighbors and even from themselves. The way
to power is always this reality.

People have divided personality because
in the depths of their personality there are some
things they won't face. Some are trying to get more
power through psychoanalysis. But the great
psychoanalyst is God who is trying to force us to
face up to shame and set our feet on reality.

1. Not from coal ore.
2. Power not to be used to
to allow ^{with} ^{efficiency}
gold ^{mining} ^{for} ^{use}

3. Power to $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

He can give more than
the ^{time} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{past}
Already he has ^{been} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{past}
summer

Force and truth go hand in hand?

The democratic spirit which abolished the doctrine of total disfranchisement from the need abolished also the doctrine of endless torment. The change did not take place without a struggle. In the 18th denomination of good men to the Anderson controversy (a chapter in the history of Andrew Norton) and the Fairbairn controversy, which centered about Mr. K. K. Alden, some of the A. B. F. M. who wanted that candidates for reappointment should affirm their belief in the endless punishment of all who had not accepted Christ as their Saviour would not recommend anyone for appointment who did not hold this doctrine and the Board would not appoint anyone without their recommendation.

Under a controversy, it was settled by dropping a liberal from the Prudential Board and condemning the doctrine of future probation but recommending the Prudential Board to consider the advisability of referring the doctrinal soundness of all candidates for appointment to a special council. Retaining the trial issue away from the Board.

2 years later ~~Dr. Allen~~ resigned
 & Truman Abbott was elected a
 corporate member. While no
 formal action of the board was ever
 taken reversing the resolution con-
 demning the Holman theory i.e.
 fat globulation. it is quite safe to
 say that since Dr. Allen's resignation
 no candidate has been rejected that
 he refused to affirm that all the
 books have been condemned &
 everlasting punishment. And the
 fact that liberty of faith would "cut
 the wave of mission" has not been
 realized. The net of the old in pr
 m's. as represented both by the
 contributions rec'd and the Univ's
 commission has been greater
 in the last 20 yrs than in any
 preceding 20 yrs in the history
 of the board

| | |
|------|---------------------|
| 1892 | \$40,000 |
| 1914 | over a million |
| | and only the income |
| | has been expended |

copy of old
 report
 date 1896

luxury of missionary homes
our shack far more comfortable
both in summer and winter
large house individual bathroom
for each bed room. Get a bowl
wooden tub slightly larger than
tubs my @ used on wash day.
Mission celebrated both anniversary
a little while after we went out
we had first real talk with N.W.

3 servants plus amah cost
about the same as rent (budget)
Book shops can buy cheaper
than if Snap & map & wife
full time job. drudgery
secure & temporary to
even so servants to supervise
wife rather busy but many
best time to give to school etc
which they could not do.
Pleased relief to have down
home & no servants to
keep straight. (General
don't know about cars. In my
day lucky to have bicycles

carry out the routine assignments
of their boards.

A. Eugene Page teach at academy
Bulley & Sanderson at girls school
Ashmore Swales at T.S.

Sollman & Traver both
we need educated laity
trained ministry
have to have schools. will run
most admired & fair
most of Acad studs see how
how do they stand up

Kittin under strain
B. doctors & nurses. work at job
captive audience
Xn influence

Health propo ganda
population explosion
C. preach in new villages
encourage & guide chs
help partly trained
ch members to
bec more Xn

Noticed difference in salary scale
Mussy \$1000 plus 10% economy
Native \$600 live in what
natives not call luxury \$400
and save \$200. If pay of
1000 starts not spend
treatment. It's pampering
native at expense of
missionary goals at home

Early mission ones save souls from
eternal hell. Fere about to be in
" " and Idoit. What do
we try to give the natives?
good and high teaching
plus some form of moralism
Most of m's smoked so did it
Afer's did not. Taught
it not to. Then that did
love plane

myth make X God not man.

once upon a time they say that Shachou was
inaccessible to the gospel. Within a couple of hours of the time
I landed at Swatow, I was given an "honor list" of places where "you
can't do a thing" to win them to Xy. (How the others have fared)
and Gefu was given a very high place on the list. It must have
been true for my information came from a person who was
well informed, and has a high reputation for fiscal care. That is
it must have been true at one time. But I have no experience by
which to confirm the fact. For if there is anyone in the City who
is anti-foreign I have failed to meet him. And I remember say
well recall a certain noted Chinese doctor, whose business
must be seriously undermined by the Presb. Hosp. at the so date:
by the Red Cross Hosp. a purely Chinese organization but practicing
foreign med. and in charge of a Presbyterian doctor; by the Kong
~~ni-i~~ and the various ieh pang all but one of which are run
by Christians, and by the kong ni-i: which some of them join
in maintaining. Yet this doctor gave us a most courteous
reception, when we called on him and treats us ~~as~~ very
nicely whenever we happen to meet him.

propaganda. he ventures to say that when two detachments of troops fight their way a mile toward the east of the enemies power; when ^{by gaining this mile} the first one advances from one peak in a mountain range to the next peak, while the second one, by gaining this mile captures a city which is the junction point of half a dozen railways the second one has made a larger contribution toward winning the war than the first; and that in spite of the fact that the first may have had ^{75%} more work to do than the second did. On the roll book of ^{75%} ~~every~~ ^{every} soldier counts one; and the humble farmer, who is truly concerned and lives ^{with conscience} a life may be just as worthy a man as any one of the outstanding leaders whose ⁴⁰⁰ names occur to us above ~~us~~ we think of a leader at all. But I suppose no one would venture to say he was doing as much for the progress of the fight in China. And in a city where there is not only culture & civ. educa a manners, but also a higher degree of intell & flexic ability than can be found in the country, a ^{50%} ~~given amount of~~ you have a chance to find men in whom are the possibilities of ~~some of the~~ ~~best~~ ~~most~~ ~~valuable~~ ~~Chinese~~ ~~leaders~~, and such men count more ~~than one~~ ~~intelligible~~ ~~leaders~~; and such count not one, but ~~several~~ ^{several} times.

And the third factor is accessibility. In the past the ~~our~~ ^{our} work has prospered in the villages because the humble farmer was not too proud to learn, while the city man that he knew it all and for that reason the city was passed by, and our ^{40%} ~~work~~ ^{work} was done in the country ~~whether it was~~

It is a matter of observation that from the days of ^{first} until now, when our religion entered a new country its converts ~~first~~ were found among the poor ~~humble~~ & uned'd. But what would have been the result if the early ch had restricted its efforts to such and made no attempt to win the ed'd & ungl

Begin here

1. ^{easy} ~~At~~ ^{Blunder} ~~to~~ do the gospel. whether ~~to~~ be the cultured highly organized city, or the city man or the ignorant farmer
2. Altho all souls rank alike in heaven, still as agents in evangelizing China the man of education and ability is a greater ~~agent~~ ^{asset} than the man with neither
3. It is still true that mission ^{work} can best be done where the people are teachable
4. When you find a place where the people have education & ability, and also are willing to learn Xy, that is the place to put in your efforts.

After writing several hundred words in a laborious effort to prove these 4 points the writer decided that they are axiomatic ^{to} all readers of the New East, and he would let it go at that. How far does Beju fulfil these conditions? In answering these questions we shall see what a challenge to civic work is presented by this great city. 750

1. The city is far from evangelized. The R.C. claim less than 1000 adherents, many of the merely nominal. The Bapt have a membership of about ^{the 80's} with adherents & inquirers. The S.D.A.'s have a membership of ²⁰⁰ mostly extracted from

educated & civilized them. Considering that his term was only months, this seems a remarkable achievement and the present state of civ & ed suggest that he did not quite complete the process. The famous incident in which he expelled the crocodiles from the river by reading them what is often described as an essay, but probably was a threat to take severe measures against them if they did not depart forthwith. The place is commonly called ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ but the educated will tell you that the correct characters are ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ and it was so called because of the crocodiles that ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~place~~ formerly infested it. The temple ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~river~~ ^{river} and ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~temple~~ ^{temple} is on the side of a hill across the river and ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~a~~ ^a ~~Buddhist~~ ^{Buddhist} temple (an example of the way Chinese relig's are mixed up). The local normal school is called ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~school~~ ^{school} and ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~name~~ ^{name} of this man. The respect in which the man's memory is held, testifies to the nature of the work he did here. in his short term of service. From Monday till now, the seat of government for the fu has been at Gefu. and this consideration is the more important from the fact that the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~rich~~ ^{rich} ~~people~~ ^{people} all speak one dialect (commonly known to foreigners as the Swahili) and have a strong race consciousness. The Cantonese have this feeling and (I suppose) group everything around Canton the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~city~~ ^{city}. We nominally belong to Canton province but are cut off by difficulty of access to Canton, and by the dialect differences. The dialect boundary is a sort of walled city like Tchadefi ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~city~~ ^{city} Babif. Our people are bound by these ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~ties~~ ^{ties} not to the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~city~~ ^{city} but to the fu city - Babif. The common name by which the large majority of people call Gefu is fu city or the city

One thinks of ^{Java} universally throughout No Babi 57 is referred to as the city, and what a small ^{PUO} infl in compar is exerted by Saer the nominal capital. gle; $\frac{1}{2}$ A // people have. a somewhat similar attitude toward the city and the capital. And the same considerations which make it imperative to capture Banton for XT in order to dominate the Bantonese dialect, make it equally imperative to capture ^{Befi} for XT ~~in order to~~ dominate this people.

^{historically} Befi is ^{not} only the seat of government for the people but also the seat of ^{educa.} In this respect also, conditions are ^{in this respect one should not fail to note} changing, and the ^{rise of} Swatow, the port, is having a profound effect on Befi. Many of the ephemeral govts that afflict us are located at Sw. ^{from which it is easy to flee by boat} where it is easy to start of a gov't, and also easy to depart by boat in case of emergency. It is quite possible ^{or a workshop - see} "probable" that the seat of local gov't when it is ^{permanently} located, will be located at Sw. ^{the city} But ⁱⁿ that case while recognizing that the ^{capital} ^{is} located at Sw, the people will still continue to speak of the fu city, and to look to it with the respect inspired in a Chinese mind by a city solidly established with traditions, walls, and a magistrate. And if that city can be made predominantly ⁱⁿ it will have an incalculable infl on the people.

A similar development is taking place in the edn world. Swatow ^{is} ^{which} becoming very important as a center for ed. but mostly in the way of boarding schools or schools managed by ^{extrac} orgs such as missions, the Bantonese guild, the YMCA. And of course the boarding papers are

drawn from everywhere. But Beifu is still the city where
 the boys go to school. The political conditions of late have
 greatly disturbed the edl system of the city. but a careful
 census said some time ago when conditions ^{were} more normal
 showed top schools of primary or grammar grade
 w pupils. And altho ^{several} ~~some~~ ^{most of them} schools ^{bearing}
 the name of middle school, the best middle school at Beifu
 had under normal condns a student body more numerous than
 all the ¹¹ ⁵⁰ middle schools put together;

The amount of study done in these schools has besides
 the effect of these schools, and the effect of the pressure of
 the officials, who in old days were always Chinese scholars.
 one should note that Chinese history goes, it is only a short
 time since the degree examinations were held in Beifu, and that
 periodically but to the city crowds of candidates who
 mingled with the people, and whose conversation helped
 to impart a literary flavor. One is quite surprised at
 the high-sounding phrases one hears from quite ordinary people.
 and at the readiness with which unpromising-looking people
 will read a piece of ²⁵ writing. And the rest of the ²⁵ ³⁰ ³⁵ ⁴⁰ ⁴⁵ ⁵⁰ ⁵⁵ ⁶⁰ ⁶⁵ ⁷⁰ ⁷⁵ ⁸⁰ ⁸⁵ ⁹⁰ ⁹⁵ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁵ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹⁵ ¹²⁰ ¹²⁵ ¹³⁰ ¹³⁵ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹⁵ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰⁵ ²¹⁰ ²¹⁵ ²²⁰ ²²⁵ ²³⁰ ²³⁵ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴⁵ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵⁵ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶⁵ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷⁵ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸⁵ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹⁵ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰⁵ ³¹⁰ ³¹⁵ ³²⁰ ³²⁵ ³³⁰ ³³⁵ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴⁵ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵⁵ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶⁵ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷⁵ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸⁵ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹⁵ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²⁵ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³⁵ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁷⁰ ⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁸⁰ ⁴⁸⁵ ⁴⁹⁰ ⁴⁹⁵ ⁵⁰⁰ ⁵⁰⁵ ⁵¹⁰ ⁵¹⁵ ⁵²⁰ ⁵²⁵ ⁵³⁰ ⁵³⁵ ⁵⁴⁰ ⁵⁴⁵ ⁵⁵⁰ ⁵⁵⁵ ⁵⁶⁰ ⁵⁶⁵ ⁵⁷⁰ ⁵⁷⁵ ⁵⁸⁰ ⁵⁸⁵ ⁵⁹⁰ ⁵⁹⁵ ⁶⁰⁰ ⁶⁰⁵ ⁶¹⁰ ⁶¹⁵ ⁶²⁰ ⁶²⁵ ⁶³⁰ ⁶³⁵ ⁶⁴⁰ ⁶⁴⁵ ⁶⁵⁰ ⁶⁵⁵ ⁶⁶⁰ ⁶⁶⁵ ⁶⁷⁰ ⁶⁷⁵ ⁶⁸⁰ ⁶⁸⁵ ⁶⁹⁰ ⁶⁹⁵ ⁷⁰⁰ ⁷⁰⁵ ⁷¹⁰ ⁷¹⁵ ⁷²⁰ ⁷²⁵ ⁷³⁰ ⁷³⁵ ⁷⁴⁰ ⁷⁴⁵ ⁷⁵⁰ ⁷⁵⁵ ⁷⁶⁰ ⁷⁶⁵ ⁷⁷⁰ ⁷⁷⁵ ⁷⁸⁰ ⁷⁸⁵ ⁷⁹⁰ ⁷⁹⁵ ⁸⁰⁰ ⁸⁰⁵ ⁸¹⁰ ⁸¹⁵ ⁸²⁰ ⁸²⁵ ⁸³⁰ ⁸³⁵ ⁸⁴⁰ ⁸⁴⁵ ⁸⁵⁰ ⁸⁵⁵ ⁸⁶⁰ ⁸⁶⁵ ⁸⁷⁰ ⁸⁷⁵ ⁸⁸⁰ ⁸⁸⁵ ⁸⁹⁰ ⁸⁹⁵ ⁹⁰⁰ ⁹⁰⁵ ⁹¹⁰ ⁹¹⁵ ⁹²⁰ ⁹²⁵ ⁹³⁰ ⁹³⁵ ⁹⁴⁰ ⁹⁴⁵ ⁹⁵⁰ ⁹⁵⁵ ⁹⁶⁰ ⁹⁶⁵ ⁹⁷⁰ ⁹⁷⁵ ⁹⁸⁰ ⁹⁸⁵ ⁹⁹⁰ ⁹⁹⁵ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰⁵ ¹⁰¹⁰ ¹⁰¹⁵ ¹⁰²⁰ ¹⁰²⁵ ¹⁰³⁰ ¹⁰³⁵ ¹⁰⁴⁰ ¹⁰⁴⁵ ¹⁰⁵⁰ ¹⁰⁵⁵ ¹⁰⁶⁰ ¹⁰⁶⁵ ¹⁰⁷⁰ ¹⁰⁷⁵ ¹⁰⁸⁰ ¹⁰⁸⁵ ¹⁰⁹⁰ ¹⁰⁹⁵ ¹¹⁰⁰ ¹¹⁰⁵ ¹¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹⁵ ¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²⁵ ¹¹³⁰ ¹¹³⁵ ¹¹⁴⁰ ¹¹⁴⁵ ¹¹⁵⁰ ¹¹⁵⁵ ¹¹⁶⁰ ¹¹⁶⁵ ¹¹⁷⁰ ¹¹⁷⁵ ¹¹⁸⁰ ¹¹⁸⁵ ¹¹⁹⁰ ¹¹⁹⁵ ¹²⁰⁰ ¹²⁰⁵ ¹²¹⁰ 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place on this list. Such may have been the case
 previous to 1913. But the writer has no experience whereby
 to prove it. Country treatment everywhere received does not
 give accessibility to try, but it does prove the ^{existence} of
 a bitter anti-foreign spirit such as some missionaries have
 had to contend with. ^{the writer has always found that} ~~the political troubles~~ of the city have
 been very unfortunate. ⁹ ~~times~~ ^{times} during the military
 troubles of the last few years, the missionary body has had
 the opportunity to mediate between the warring factions
 and help save the city from bombardment.

Our position on the direct route between Fok p^{oo}
 & Canton, puts us somewhat in the position of Palestine ^{not}
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 city and a bombardment was threatened; and each time the
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 has been well understood so that we haven't had to
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 at once. But fortunately also, the hearts of the people
 have been opened, so that they are glad to learn about X^y. Our
 schools have helped in this, and the city people have not failed
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offended the emperor, by opposing his leanings toward Buddhism, he was punished by exile; in other words he was appointed governor of the district of Chaochow. Local tradition tells us that when he arrived here he found the people barbarous and uneducated. During his term of office, he educated and civilized them. Considering that his term was only ~~a few years~~ this seems a remarkable achievement, and the present state of civilization and education suggest that he did not quite complete the process. The famous incident in which he expelled the crocodiles from the river by reading them what is often described as an essay, but probably was a threat to take severe measures against them if they did not depart forthwith and immediately, took place just outside the north gate of the city. A village near there is commonly called narrow creek, but the educated will tell you that the correct characters are , and it was called bad creek because of the crocodiles that formerly infested it. The temple to Hsiao Yu is on the side of a hill across the river from the city, and curiously enough is a Buddhist temple (an example of the way in which Chinese religious matters are mixed up). Close to it is the local normal school, called Hsiao Chan, in his honor. The respect in which this man's memory is held testifies to the nature of the work he did here, even in his short term of service. From his day until ~~now~~ recently, the seat of government for the fu has been at Chaochow. This consideration is the more important because the "Chaochow" people all speak ~~the same~~ a separate dialect of their own (nobody knows so foreign as the Sinitic dialect) and have a strong "race consciousness". The Cantonese have a similar feeling, and (I suppose) group everything around Canton, the provincial city. We originally belong to Kwangtung province, but are cut off by the difficulty of access to Canton, and by the dialect differences. The Stalbot boundary is a sort of watershed, like Tehachapi, which divides Northern and Southern California. Out people do not feel that they live in Kwangtung province, but in their own fu. These intangibles bind them not to the provincial city, but to the fu city. In spite of the fact that the term fu has been abolished, the name by which Chaochow's is ordinarily called is "fu city"; or "the city". One remembers how universally throughout Northern California, San Francisco is referred to as "the city", and what a small influence in comparison is exerted by Sacramento the nominal capital. The Chaochow people have a somewhat similar attitude toward "the city" in comparison with the provincial capital. And the same considerations which make it imperative to capture Canton for Christ, ~~make it equally~~

in order to dominate the people who speak the Cantonese dialect, make it equally imperative to capture Chaohowfu for Christ, in order to dominate the people who speak the Chaohow dialect.

In this connection one should not fail to note the rise of the port Swatow, formerly a fishing village, now one of the important ports of China. This is having a profound effect on Chaohowfu. Many if not all of the ephemeral governments that afflict us are located at Swatow, where it is easy to start a government, operating from a warship as a base, and also easy to depart by coast in case of emergency. It is quite probable that the seat of local government for the Chaohow people, when it is permanently located, will be located at Swatow; and better reasons than those stated above can be given for such a course. But in that case, while recognizing that the magistrate lives at Swatow, the people will still continue to speak of the fu city and to look at it with the respect inspired in a Chinese mind by a city solidly established, with traditions, walls, and a magistrate. And if that city can be made predominantly Christian, it will have an incalculable influence on the people.

See III. Chaohowfu

III Chaohowfu the educational center. A similar development is taking place in the educational world. Swatow-Kakchieh is becoming very important as a center for education, but mostly in the way of boarding schools or schools managed by outside organizations, such as the missions, the Cantonese guild, the Y.M.C.A. And of course the boarding pupils come from everywhere in the district. But Chaohowfu is still the City where the boys go to school.

The political conditions of late have greatly disturbed the educational system of the city, but a careful census made some time ago when conditions were more normal showed 36-37 boys' schools of primary or grammar grade. And altho Swatow-Kakchieh has several schools bearing, most of them worthily, the name of middle school, the government middle school at Chaohowfu has ordinarily about as many students as all of them put together.

Besides the effect of these schools, and the effect of the presence of the officials, who in old days were always Chinese scholars, one should note that as Chinese history goes it is only a short time since the degree examinations were held at Chaochowfu, and the periodically brought to the city crowds of candidates and scholars who mingled with the people, and whose conversation helped to impart a literary flavor to the local speech. One is quite surprised at the high-sounding phrases which one hears from quite ordinary people; and at the readiness with which unprepossessing-looking people will read a piece of writing. The rest of the Chaochow people know all this, and respect Chaochowfu as the seat of learning and culture. If we can capture Chaochowfu for Christ it will go a long way toward removing the impression that Christianity is a religion of coolies.

IV. *The Character of the City people.* Let us omit mention of the organization of the city; of its commanding position at the point where a mighty river surges from the hills, and begins to divide into a delta which in its own creation, so that all commerce between the World plus the Delta, and the extensive Hill region must pass by the city; ignore the wealth of the city and its opportunities for gaining wealth. Still we cannot neglect to mention the ability which the inhabitants have developed as a result of their contact with its commerce and culture, officialdom and scholarship. Minds are awake. The daily paper is a vital thing in their lives (what a pity it is not a more useful force!) world events are discussed with interest and understanding. The fare of sixty cents makes a trip to Swatow an easy matter, and there they are in direct contact with the World, with its steamers, custom houses, and all that they stand for, capturing the imagination, and highly stimulating the intellect. When you have captured for Christ a Chaochowfu man who has felt all these influences, you have a man of potential power as a Christian force.

V. *Accessibility to Christian influences.* Now when you have found a place where that sort of men are, and those men are accessible to Christianity, that is the place to put forth your strength. Is Chaochowfu such a place? The writer had been in China only a few hours before he was given an "honor list" of places where "you can't do a thing" because the people were so proud or conservative, or anti-foreign. Chaochowfu occupied a high place on the list.

Such may have been the case, previous to 1913. But the writer has since then had no experience to confirm it. Courteous treatment everywhere received does not prove accessibility to Christianity, but it does prove the absence of a bitter anti-foreign spirit, such

as some missionaries have had to contend with. That is negative; in addition to this we now have something positive. Our position on the direct route between Canton and Fukien province, puts us somewhat in the position of Palestine or Belgium, a good place for the warring factions to fight it out in, but a rather poor place to live in during the process. ~~It~~ Twice during the last few years one of the forces has been besieged in the city and a bombardment was threatened; each time the missionary body has been called on to mediate, and the city has been saved from disaster. Fortunately the nature of Christianity has been well enough understood so that we haven't had to contend with a flood of people who wanted to "become Christians" ~~at~~ once. But fortunately also, the hearts of the people have been opened, so that they are glad to learn about Christianity. Our schools have helped in this, and the city people have not failed to note that when all other school buildings were commandeered for barracks, the Christian schools kept going, which fact has helped to extend the influence ~~of~~ of our schools.

That is the situation. The city has barely been touched, in evangelistic work; it occupies a strategic position, on account of its prominence as the political and educational center of this people; its inhabitants are men of education and ability; and they are willing to hear the gospel. There is the challenge. Are we ready to take it up?

File New East article
on Befu

At a village in the Swallow fields
two men were great friends till they
had a quarrel about some money.
Then for revenge, one of them, who
is considered by the Chinese to be a
magician, bewitched the house
of the other, who began to hear
 queer noises and mysterious
 sounds with no body which
disturbed the furniture, smashed
the crockery etc. To get relief
he went to the magistrate and
brought a formal accusation
against his ~~the~~ one time friend
charging him with bewitching the
house. The magistrate sent the
police to make an arrest but
the "magician" fled in haste to
foreign parts, without calling off
his dog. Never mind, according
to Chinese justice, any of his family
will do about as well. So the
slanderer had one of the relatives
one of the relatives was put in
prison, and the mills of justice
commenced their inexorable grind
of squeezing money out of the
defendant.

Then both sides were in
a pickle; one side was troubled

2

by the Devil ² the other by the
mandarin. If they could only
exorcise the devil, then they
could settle the lawsuit. But
the devil obeyed no one but its
master, and he was beyond the
sea. So someone had a bright
idea to ask the xusts exorcise
the devil.

It happened that there was a
missy, said several Chinese
preachers in the village, holding
Evangelistic meetings by the chapel.
Mr. Waters took the lead, and the
whole crowd went over to the
home of the victim, who gathered
together his whole family; there
were hymns, prayer scripture, two
~~sermons~~ sermons and more
prayer, followed by the presentation
of a Bible to the head of the
house, who promised to read it.

That night, he thought the
devil came again. But the next
morning Mr. Waters and a Chinese
preacher went to see him again.
And since then the hallucinations
have entirely ceased. And one of
his relatives was baptized a few
months afterwards while
another comes to chapel constantly.

and announced himself to be a Xⁿ
~~to~~ ^{later that they} in waters and the
Chinese preacher were about
to cross wide river. but the
ferry boat was crowded and
red by and the boatman was
not bothering to bail it out.
So on the preacher's advice they
waited for the next boat, which
was not crowded, and made a
quick trip passing in mid
stream the overcrowded one,
which sank a few minutes
later and a large number were
drowned. If Mr. Waters and the
preacher had been on that boat
the superstitious Chinese would
surely have said "that's what you
get for bothering the devil" and
no power could persuade
them that it wasn't so. Surely
these people need ~~to~~ ^{more}
their minds of ignorance and
superstition as well as our
people to cleanse their
hearts from sin.

recently died, is perhaps the most conspicuous example of this. I am not sure whether he was excluded for taking a 2nd wife or whether he took her after he was excluded from the 1st. In one chapel in the Behn field two men had to be excluded for this offence - within a very short time.

* In a large city in the SW field this is especially customary. I visited one man who makes his living by selling matches, lanterns etc in a little two-by-two shop on a secluded street, and he has 2 wives. I am told that some people were worse off than they have done ^{before} ^{financially}.

In a very wealthy village in the Behn field, the wealthiest man of all ~~is~~ the son of a man who had grown wealthy trading in foreign parts. He had 10 wives but only one child. And recently the extravagance of ~~him~~ gambling etc. he has lost all

he has, and is now in prison
for debt (go back to X)

At the opposite end of
the spectrum from Lumbard
sen and the above mentioned
rich man, is an aged and
poverty-stricken brother in
one of the churches of the SW
field, who ~~was not able to~~
had to ask the church to
help him bury his ~~first~~ wife
but not very long after it
was found he had taken 2
more ~~wives~~

This sometimes raises very
puzzling questions of church
discipline. Not long ago we
baptized at the same service
a first wife whose husband had
~~taken~~ a secondary wife on her
suggestion.

One of those a secondary wife whose husband's death
two who were excluded from
baptism, was without objection
but the other would if he had

Man in America would
undoubtedly have secured a
divorce. But there are no proper
ways of getting divorce here in
China — one, the leather way
of selling off your wife if you
don't want her — and the Xn
church hardly wants to take the
God in arranging for divorce when
its purpose is to change
marriage into Christian
marriage. But ~~this~~ a case
like this certainly appeals to
one's sympathies. He has not
lived with his first wife since
his life he had the 2nd,
he still worships God, and
does far more for his chapel
than the average member does.
But he can't take the communion
that is the sample of the
problems that arise from the
impact of the Xn gospel on a
highly organized non-Xn society.

Whether or not the practice
of throwing away girl babies is as
widespread as is sometimes claimed,
it certainly does happen. One of
the women in a village in the Sw
field told of a case that she
herself knows, but one which
had an unusual sequel: for she
found the baby, which was still
alive, and was able to persuade
the parents to take it back and
raise it. The child had been out
so long that it is a wonder she
was still alive; let us hope that
when she grows up she will become
a worshipper of the X^t for whose
influence she owes her life.

According to Chinese ethics
there is nothing wrong in a
man's marrying several wives at
the same time, and concubines,
too if he can afford them; and
they do not consider that the 1st
wife has any quarrel against
her husband if he does this, &
sometimes the Christians do this
and have to be disciplined for
it. Sun Yat-sen, who has
been twice

Under a Lucky Star

I always intended to be an explorer from the time I can remember anything. Also to work in a natural history museum, and to live out of doors - ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ Beloit Wis.

P. 15 How he passed his ~~time~~ ^{years} and stayed in college.

P. 16 During his ~~years~~ ^{years} in college, he became very intimate with his instructor in English -

When they were out duck shooting they were in a canoe - his instructor dropped his paddle, and when he reached for it, ~~he~~ ^{they} both fell into icy water. ~~It~~ ^{It} was an excellent swimmer but he sank like lead in only six feet of water - only 10 feet from shore. Cramps caused his death. In the near time Roy Chapman Andrews was

fighting for his life -

He could not swim, and the racing flood was whirling him along like a chip & soon becoming numb w/ cold.

The current pulled him in toward shore where there was a half submerged live off willow & he just barely ^{managed to} get caught with his chin above a branch a few inches above the surface of the water & with his body bent against the branch. There he lay, beating his hands until there was some feeling so that he could draw ^{himself} ~~up~~ ^{out of} the water.

For the next ^{hour} he worked down the line of willows to the meadow where water was only a foot deep. Being too weak to stand, he crawled on hands & knees for half a mile, when he plunged into a submerged ravine & was over his head in water.

2. He was just feeling like going to
delirious sleep when he felt
sharp pain and that pain saved
his life - He had been pushed
over a barbed wire fence,
and his leg was badly gored.

He thought "After all this, I'm not
going to quit now" so he
floundered to the other side.
A farmer & his wife saw
him crawling at the house,
carried him inside wrapped
him in hot blankets, and
telephoned for his parents.
He had been in icy water more
than 3 hrs and was nearly
dead in cold restraints.
The instructor's body refused.
So strange that he, the good
swimmer died, while at
within reach of safety the
P. C. Andrews survived
over "all night impossible odds".

20
After graduation from College
his parents arranged for a
fishing and camping trip
in northern Wisconsin, but
when he had taken a look at
himself and decided that he
had wasted much time in
college he said to his mother,

"I just don't want to go, mother.
It'd be worse if the same
thing I've been doing - just
wasting time. I wouldn't enjoy
it now. I want to go to my
I try to get into the Nat. Hist.
Museum at once. rest
well."

"All right, son" said his
mother. She was very wise.

July 5 he went to N.Y. and to the
 museum. They told him that no
 job was open - but when he
 offered to clean floors - they
 took him at 40.⁰⁰ a month.

He had been in the museum ^{for 2000}
 a short time when he was asked
 to be assistant to Dr. Richardson
 who was going to build a life size
 model of a whale for the museum
 76 feet long - The paper on which
 it was to be covered ~~was like~~
 ribs, and the whale looked e-
 ? maciated & starved.

20 The director in despair called
 Roy & his friend Jim Clark into
 the office -

"This whale is getting very
 nervous. What shall we do?"
 "Scrap the paper & let us finish
 it with wire & paper mesh."

It was amazing what a well-regulated diet of paper-mills did for the whale. He lost that pitiful starved look. His sides filled out & became as smooth as a rubber boat. It took time to finish the job. And the whale was as good as new after 35 years.

Lucky Star after 7 months of work ^{in a full day} a real whale was washed up on the coast of Arragonet L. Id. & Jim & Roy were out to get the skeleton.

Instructions were "Get the whole thing - photographs, measurements ^{of the} skeleton - every bone". He never believed they could do it.

1st. they got the whale - \$200.
They threw in the skeleton -
Carcass beached at edge of low tide.
Some 50 tons of flesh! Bone and in

20°
Thermometer ²¹ bitter wind.

Even fishermen did not want to work
finally I was persuaded to back plate
off.

Storm came after head
was separated and ribs
of upper side were visible.
Storm lasted 3 days - on fourth in
trip at 12° at noon they went to
beach and the whale had disap-
peared - only smooth sand -
frantically they searched &
finally found the anchor rope
& located the skeleton.

As soon as they dug out a
shovelful of sand to get at a
bone, the depression filled w
water. * We had to grope
blindly with small knives, our
arms with freezing water up to the
elbows, to disarticulate each
vertebra. 3 days they worked in the
cold, warming their hands over a dip
and fire over a few min.

Hopkins. suffering great but they
must get every bone.
At last 6 fishermen helped - & they
finally got all the bones.

This whale became the beginning of
Eight years of "blubber & brine" that
carried him twice around the
world - starting 1908 on his
"1st real expedition" - to get a
collection of whales and study
their habits off the coast of Alaska
under the leadership of Searles P. 35

with field glasses from mounted
he watched the making of a pair
of hump back whales so young

"I suppose I am the only natural
ist who has ever been present at the
birth of a baby whale.

It was a 2-foot long weight
about 2 lbs - mother had 1st
by a few months

100 whales of 3 species were
measured, photographed &
described - one skeleton
was cleaned & prepared for
shipment - June 1908

Gift of
to the
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

D. Results of Expedition? ¹⁹²⁵
P. 192-197

P. 210

2 expeditions in same area
Apr 1925 -
220 tons -

1925 largest expedition

(P. 237) 50 men
2 motor
150 camels

P. 239. Little skulls

7 megalic mammals
not larger than a rat.

Plague of snakes

P. 242

motoring the area.

P. 248 excitement

P. 251

China interference

258 importance of Central Asia

P. 259 Chapter 2111

1932. Roy was a regular
Communist between US & China

P. 261. 262 P. 263 -

Trustees asked him
to fill in if he
became acting director
P. 270. just as
he was planning
another exhibition

11 "Under a lucky Star"
chose 5
seemed logical -
since it did supplement
the report of last year
and tell more of the
author Roy Chapman A.

Last year's ~~report~~ ^{material} was
amusing and somewhat
instructive.

But the chief interest
in this book report is
in the archaeological part
which fit in with another
part of ~~the program~~ ^{the program}
subprogram ~~of the book~~
furnished by Roy Chapman A.
in the ~~chapter~~ ^{chapter} life
in their ~~travels~~ ^{travels} breadth
escapes of the author,
2. ~~in his personality~~
and in their ~~travels~~ ^{travels} he
took around the globe

Trip to Museum of Tall History

I do not approve of everything in this book any more than I did in everything in last year's acct. This at Pondwood Farm but I cannot remember a more interesting set of adventures in auto biography, nor a personality more ^{brave} versatile in getting out of tight squeezes and in being able to get along with many people.

His courage is high & unquestioned - that he does have

P. 50. Do you want to go to Borneo

and the Dutch East Indies?

By - after Shanghai & Hong Kong -
Robinson Crusoe tale for 5
days trip - 2 ^{Filipino} companions.

They were there for 2 weeks & had
to live like castaways P. 66

Caught on a narrow ledge
Caught fish.
Comforted sea with
found salt

Capt. had had
a damaged propeller & had damaged

P. 69 Typhoon from P. 68. 1st to Borneo.

Borneo.

20 ft snake P. 70

Heat stroke = 71

Malay tried = 25

crocodile hunt P. 76.

near Borneo typhoon P. 77

P. 77. Japas (stop for whale).
Borneo with

his bath P. 81

His work P. 84. photographs
me a description
descriptions

P. 84 skelton and home
The next year - many things - SICK

P. 89 - Killing a whale
7 sharks

P. 93. Personal exploration -

Japan. fish.
return by Suez or Mediterranean
of India to P.R.
Singapore
Ceylon
Sulu
Port Said. Arab mob.

Hurry - They will kill you

Return to Europe
Return to Europe

P. 101. Korea
He himself raised money for
a collection of mammals & birds
P. 104 the gray whale
extinct in California

to well examining the gray
Korean people P. 106 - 107. Whales
a Expeditions into northern part

P. 109 The Long White Mt.
hunting a tiger in a cave
the difficulties of Koreans
to horses

P. 117 Dr. Gale asked him, what boat he intended to return on and Roy replied that there was a great boat completed about the time he left N.Y. she was called the Titonia - I'd like to go on her, if I can get passage:

When he got to Seoul, he read his own obituary for men that he had died in the forest.

Instead of going home to U.S.A. he went to China, and home via Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark home

P. 118 For once I did not have plans for a new expedition

But after he had worked on writing a thesis about the gray whale & then getting a degree, he was invited to join a whaling expedition to Alaska - but it turned out

to be a big game hunt.

P. 120 His adventures in brown
haze -

Then he took motion pictures
of the seal herd on St. Paul Island
in the Bering Sea.

such interesting ^{amusing} descriptions
of habits of seals. P. 124.

Aug. 131. The Blue Tiger of Foochow
they couldn't get him

1916
From region of Foochow they
went south and then approached
the high land of Yunnan -
from the summit of a peak, they
looked down and saw a party
being rooked - of several packages
of jade.

Wherever they went, they
searched for animals,
big mammals rat
small " mice
 snakes

birds, frogs, reptiles, etc.
P. Here he almost died with an
infection of the hand ^{below} _{the} elbow.

They went on to the Salween R. - 7
Always they had to pass thru a part
where malignant malarial
is prevalent. Hoy was the
only one who contracted the
fever ~~because~~ he had ^{lost his} gloves
& mosquito net as the men
also had, while waiting for
peacocks on the river edge
climbed 5000 feet to safety -
Then for 3 days he shook w/
chills & burned w/ fever, but
he had plenty of quinine &
pulled thro.

A few weeks later hunting
the black gibbons (^{P. 174} smallest
of anthropoid apes) he
slipped and was just saved
from ~~falling~~ ^{falling} over a precipice
because the rifle slung on
his back caught on a tiny
receded ledge. & held me
flattened against the cliff
As to how I managed to ~~climb~~

Hearing that the U.S. was at war, he tried to get back to the U.S. very difficult - The Army wanted him for intelligence but says " " " " in China -

& that was more to his liking from Peking where he had his headquarters, he drove into Outer Mongolia - & had an exciting time when his steering wheel was shot just as he was lucky enough to lean back to get his rifle - It was a narrow escape.

Description vivid & ~~highlight~~ ~~the~~ ~~use~~

Another trip was made in dead of winter with the temp 50° below zero -

They made 650 miles without stopping - didn't dare to stop - afraid the car would freeze

8- P. 156 8
again in Mongolia on a

Zoological expedition in 1919.

Here he was just barely saved
from man-eating dogs.

When his companion suddenly saw
a ~~pile~~ the dogs circling around
them his scream warned they
just as they dashed in.

He was lucky as his 1st shot
struck the leader. He got more

The summer's work had brought
a collection of 1500 mammals
all from a region virtually
to science.

Then as soon as he got to
Museum, he began planning
his central Asia expedition
- the biggest land expedition
ever to leave the U. S.

Plan P. 164 -

Then money raising on a
vast scale from
great financiers

Boyd's letter as a long report
in expedition P. 176

#8 1921 we were ready to
sail for China -

a great dust storm as
he entered Peking - to make
headquarters for expedition
A Peking palace became his
On April 17, 1922 he
left Peking for the 1st
expedition to Mongolia.

P. 157 158

finding of 1st fossils.

P. 158 159

"Palaeotherium

"I shall always remember
the day we found the first
fossil. Before we went to Mongolia
only 1 fragment of a rhinoceros
jaw had been discovered in the whole
Central Asia plateau. - "Stephan
& have a look" - he said.
Panger's eyes were shining when he

^{from 5 miles away}
ret'd it - He pulled ~~out~~ a
handful of bone fragments.
Out of his shirt came a
titanotheres tooth (whorled)
Granger said,

"Well Hoy, we've done it.
The stuff is here. We picked up
50 lbs of bones in an hour."

Then we all laughed & shook
& pounded one another on the
back.

Very carefully we handled that
heap of fossil bones. Some of
them were rhinos & we
felt sure that others were titan
otheres. That was the exciting
part, for no titanotheres
had ever before been discovered
outside America.

The next am. Dr. Berkey came by
for a distinguished Prof of Col
university. He was asking very
quently. "Come with me, had

all he wld say.

185 "Take a look at that, & see what you make of it." Pict.

I saw a great bone, well preserved outlines in the rock.
It was dinosaur.

"It means", said Dr. Serley,
"that we are standing on
Cretaceous strata of the
Age of Reptiles - the 1st.

Cretaceous strata and the
1st dinosaur ever discovered
in Asia north of the Himalaya
Mts."

Unless one is a scientist, it is
difficult to appreciate the
importance of that discovery
with the finding of the huge teeth
& huge leg bone, we felt sure
that the theory upon which we had

organized the expedition, &
promised to be true; - that this
is the mother of the life of
Europe & America.

Later the scientists, after
battling a terrific sandstorm
found parts of the skeleton of
a Baluchian ~~Therapsid~~ ^{antelope} ~~Therapsid~~ ^{Therapsid}?
the largest mammal
ever known to have lived
upon the earth.

But ^{the} ~~the~~ neck vertebrae and
foot bones had been found
in India.

Even tho we realized the Baluch
was a placental beast, the size
of the bones left us astounded.
It reached a height of 17 feet
at the shoulder, and was
27 feet in body length. Had a
long neck, & fed on tree buds
like a giraffe. Lived about 25 ^{to} 30 ^{million} years ago.

On the way back, the first day
or so, they went out of their way
to get water, and there they found
fossils of animals unknown to
any of them. Also fossilized
egg shell which he thought
was from some long extinct
bird. No one suspected then
that these were the at dinosaurs
eggs (fict) ever to be discov-
ered by modern man or to
be identified. Neither did
we dream that the great
basin with wild prairie
most important locality
in the world from the
standpoint of studying
the geological history of the
world from fossils.

11
when they ret'd to Kalgan,
the men, used to roughing
it, c'dn't sleep on a soft
bed, and finally staid
outside with their sleeping
bags to drop into dream-
less sleep.

Scientific results had
surpassed our greatest
hopes, yet we knew that we
only scratched the surface.
Expedition had travelled from
Urga to the Altai Mts.

We obtained complete skeletons
of small dinosaurs & parts of 500.
dinosaurs, skull of dinosaur
hundreds of fossils P. 111.
We had trapped 200 of mtd
in the high region of Mongolia.

Our photographer had
obtained 20000 feet of film
of all details of the work
of the expedition & feature
films of every phase of mount
life. also 500 still photos
of etc. P. 199-200

Their 1st expedition was
only a reconnaissance
They prepared a 2nd & 3rd
expedition wh. started
exactly 1 yr. later
with a load even more
startling fossils.

Andrew discovered the acantho-
of the Ceratopsians a group
of great horned dinosaurs
This species was named in Jeff's
honor. Proto-ceratops Androsi
Very soon they found the

eggs of the dinosaurs ¹²
which became so widely known
for 60 or 80 years ^{in the U.S.A.} more
R.C.A. made expeditions
into the desert until ¹⁹³³ when
troubled times made the
Chinese suspicious - and
they put so many re-
strictions on that it was
not worth while.

There is a great deal
more of interest which
I hope many of you
will find when you read
the book

Questions

Received from or Shipped to

Introduction + conscious of lack of knowledge

2. wonder - amazement

at time -
3. succession of animal life

volcanic upheavals

short time that man has been

future regions. importance of teeth!

|| Show clock

before we study the early human.

we must glance at the earth before he came.

Imp. Ice cap. thousands of years to a degree .. retreat

Ice ages. (1 nebraska

Forest

2 Kansas

3 Illinoi

4 Wisconsin

1 - present day

Part:

glacial remains helpful to date these hills.

Marks of glaciers near Rockport

Pigeon Hill.

Spawville

glacial morain (Lamb ledge

Dogtown Common

boulders.

Part:

We are still in that Ice Age!

Marvellous that man has learned to date the Ice Age

How. Layers of clay

Radioactive elements in minerals.

P. 414 analysis of wood

Ice cap retreated from Hartford to St Johnsbury

Retreated from or Ebbbed to

In these early days
13,430,000 yrs.

Earth teemed with animals

Before these early days.

earth teemed with many forms of

life - especially in age of reptiles

- when dinosaurs lived (cold blooded -

" not one dinosaur like a cow
but many different kinds

All pics only pictures will give you any idea

No man ever saw a dinosaur.

How do we know they lived?

{ Skeletons

{ Tracks

{ Eggs.

Conn. River.

How did scientists learn to date them ^{ages!}

~~Layers of soil in Sweden~~

Migration of animals Stockholm

Many animals native to N. & S.A.

later extinct - mastodon - elephant ^{slightly larger}

great migration from Asia by ^{land} ~~water~~ ^{56 miles}

Map.

woolly mammoth curved tusks
giant bison teeth like breadcr.

musk ox
giant elk.

Bears mt sheep & goats.

Received from or Shipped to

already in N. Am. - were
 great ground sloth. tapir
 Mastodon. camel
 horse. beaver. wolf.
 bear.

Some flesh eating animals also there
 saber toothed tiger.

dire wolf. Cave bear

African animals are truly Ice Age animals
 that survived somehow to present day -

~~quadruman~~

The earliest Americans also (Prof
 Hibben says) crossed Bering Strait
 and wandered along valley of Yukon
 about 30,000 years ago.

what became of these animals

Man survived

Most animals died a ^{terrible} death.

Gold digger to Alaska -

found - mangled bodies
 " " tree trunks

Great mystery

Sudden death (grass
 stomach)

Volcanic ash - in N. & S. U.S.

Toxic cloud of gas. hurricane

Folsom points (Mrs. Num p. 31)
found in animals in Alaska -
but no human skeletons.

However - men did live at this time
Prof. Hibben tells us how he proved it

~~Boy Scout
Student~~

carved deer antlers
padding sandals
tools

~~Prof Hibben & party~~

up to this time it was tho't that Folsom
man was oldest inhabitant

No Cave men -

Boy Scout

Student

Prof Hibben & party, Bats
giant sloth

Diggers drilling

Layers of - coal.

It was like opening a gigantic
sardine can. where one gets evidence
of early hist. of last glacial period

Folsom layer - horse, lion, camel,
mammoth
yellow ochre

| Date | Ex. Charges | | Expressman |
|------|-------------|---------|---|
| | Paid | Collect | |
| | | | <p>What were these early hunters ^{like?}</p> <p>No bones of men yet found in Alaska as in Sandia Canyon not even a human front tooth.</p> <p>Exasperating & mysterious that we have not found ^{one} ^{skeleton}.</p> <p>yet we have a little information modern Amer. Indian is descendant of earliest immigrants</p> <p>Considerable evidence that man survived the catastrophe that killed the 40,000,000 beavers Sandia & Folsom men represent 2 waves of immigration from N.E. Asia into the New World by way of Bering Strait.</p> <p>So men have studied Indian ^{of the Americas. Indians, prehistoric causes of change} & find 2 types of head - P. 187 long narrow headed Indians ^{earliest} & had beards in to edge of continent by round headed Indians</p> |

Sandia layer

Charcoal fire places

Weapons points P. 36, P. 135

Scrapers for dressing skin.

Knives chipped from flint

Teeth & bones of animals

including mastodon
mammoth
camel
bison
horse

No remains of man.

What were the early hunters like?

| Date | Ex. Charges | | Expressman |
|---|-------------|---------|------------|
| | Paid | Collect | |
| Minnesota Minnie found in ^{remains of} "great glacial lake." fell thro' a hole in ice. revealed when lake had dried up & a road crew accidentally dug across her casual grave. | | | |

Her head long & narrow
teeth of tremendous size.
Author hopes to find a
human skeleton with flint
points which wld identify
the time - either in Alaska
or in Eastern Siberia.
So we have modern man in
there last 25 or 30 000
years.

The study of man before that
makes an interesting story in
"Meet your Ancestors" by Roy Chaff
Andrews. 1945 in our Bible. Lib.

See

Bison

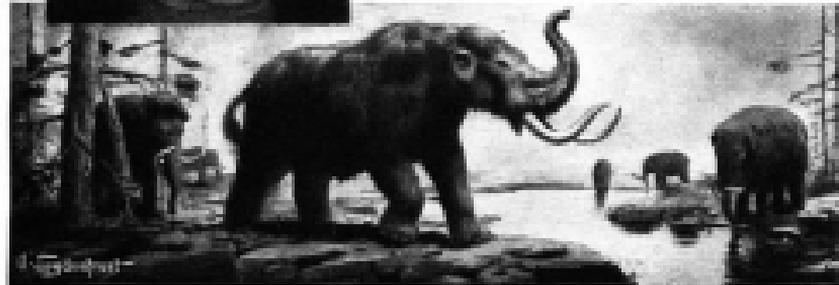
Camel

M. M. M. M. M.



Cave Machine Helps Find The *First American*

M. A. S. T. D. M.



Sandia Man, an anthropologist think he may have appeared, with some of his animal contemporaries. In upper panel: Bison, camel, horse, mammoth. Lower panel: mastodons

Archaeologists Stumble Upon the Campfires of Prehistoric Hunters of 25,000 Years Ago

By ALDEN P. ARMAGNAC

DISCOVERY of the earliest known American has just been reported to the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Frank C. Hibben, University of New Mexico anthropologist. Sensational finds of weapons and tools, by a party he led to Sandia Cave, N. M., prove the existence there of prehistoric hunters more than 25,000 years ago.

Until now, our "oldest inhabitants" have been believed to be another hunting race, called Paleo Man, whose relics date from a few thousand years later. In fact, it was a quest for "missing links" between Paleo Man and his agricultural and pottery-making descendants that brought Dr. Hibben to Sandia Cave. He found nothing of the sort. Instead, he came upon handwork of an older-than-Paleo people, now called Sandia Man after the name of the site where the startling discovery was made.

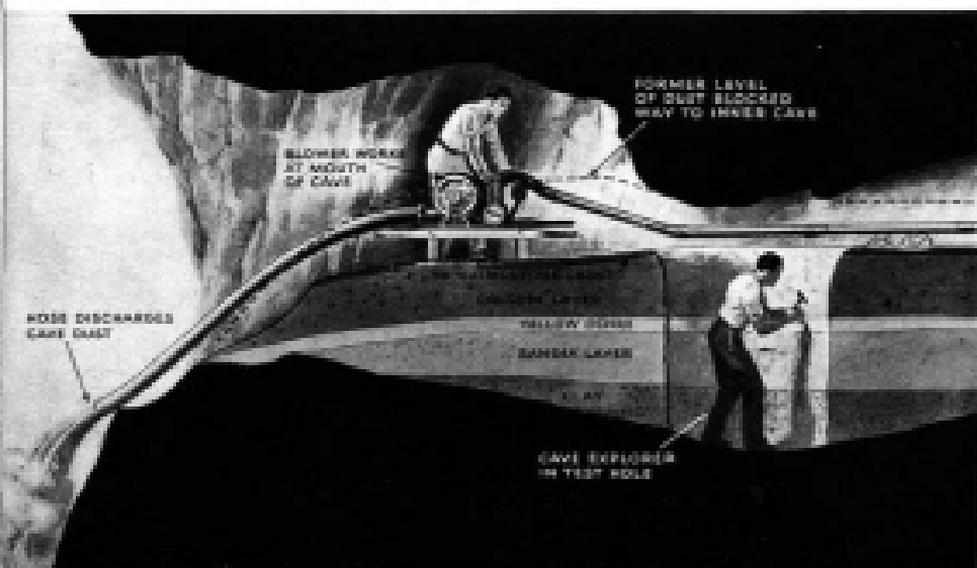
Originally discovered by Boy Scouts, the cavern opens high on a cliff. Wind-blown dust completely blocking the entrance, and piled high within, would have proved a heart-breaking obstacle but for a novelty in the Hibben party's equipment. They set up



Seedie Cave, New Mexico, where relics of the first Americans were found. Scaffolding seen in the middle background marks its mouth. Below is the entrance to the inner cave, blocked by dirt.

a gasoline-powered suction blower built especially for cave exploration by Dr. Victor J. Smith, museum director at Sul Ross College in Alpine, Tex. Dust melted away from its intake nozzle in the cave, to be sprayed harmlessly from a discharge hose down the cliff. Now to explore, systematically, the sandwiched deposits beneath the thin limestone crust of the cave floor. The top layer would contain the latest material: the next one, earlier; and so on down, as trained archaeologists know. With horror they might have watched the Hiltien party go at the first layer with miners' picks, geologists' picks, and even sledge hammers! Delicate methods were out of the question, for dis-

covery helps uncover the past: A suction blower that removes dust, saving explorers untold labor



solved limestone had penetrated the layer and hardened it to the consistency of creaming concrete. Little damage, though, if some of the remains in the broken and screened lumps were shattered. They clearly were Folsom weapon points and other familiar articles of his making.

Deeper went the explorers' test holes and trenches. They struck a relatively soft layer of yellow silt, evidently laid down before Folsom Man arrived on the scene. No human remains turned up. The party might well have stopped there and gone home. But they kept on digging. At last the "winkie" bed of silt proved they had traveled backward, in time, long before the

period in which Folsom Man is known to have flourished.

Then, to their amazement, a still deeper layer of man-made remains! Stones ringed a small bed of charcoal—once a fireplace. A weapon point, illustrated on page 128, rested against one of the boulders. Dozens more were found scattered through the debris. There were scrapers, for dressing hides; and knives, chipped from single pieces of flint. All differed markedly from corresponding Folsom objects. Sandia points, for example, have a characteristic notch at one side; while Folsom points were broadly indented at the base, as shown in the illustration on the following page.

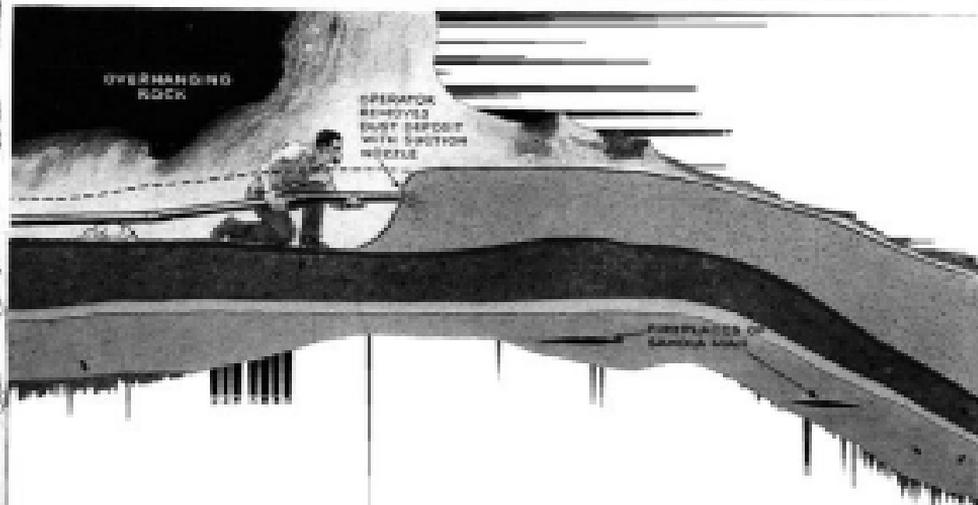
Teeth and bones of animals included mammoths, mastodons, caribou, bison, and horses, all of species long since extinct, but contemporary with this Sandia Man. In vain hopes of finding his skeletons, the party excavated underlying clay to bed rock. It was the only thing missing from this treasure trove.

What Sandia Man looked like, however, can reasonably be guessed at. Dr. Hohen infers *POPULUS SIMONSII* MORTON. Compared with early types of the Old World, whose remains had its origin, his physical features were essentially modern. Probably his head was long and narrow, and he had a Mongoloid face. He used his Sandia points on light javelins or spears—many centuries were to pass before some primitive gentes

Expeditors members bring up base material from a test hole, to be examined later for ancient relics.



Cut-away view of Sandia Cave shows layers at work, and layers explored. "Sandia" layer contained tools and weapons of Sandia Man, top of his fireplace, and the bones of many prehistoric animals.



invented the bow and arrow. Nevertheless, there is every indication that Sandia Man successfully hunted the larger animals, probably by trapping them in pits or by catching them at a disadvantage on ledges of cliffs. Evidently the cave containing his relics was not his home, but a hunting lodge, Upper Paleolithic style, which he used for short periods of time during forays for food.

How did this remarkable individual get here? Experts consider it extremely probable that the first New World colonists came from Asia, by way of the Bering Strait and the Canadian Great Plains. Until lately, it was held that this crossing must have awaited the final retreat of glacial ice sheets, about 15,000 years ago. Newer evidence, as pointed out by Prof. Kirk Bryan, Harvard University geologist, indicates that there were previous intervals of mild temperature during which the migration could have occurred.

One of these periods coincides with the age of Sandia Man. Thus there exists the strong possibility that he was the original migrant. If so, he was not only the first known American, but the first American in fact!

Folsom Man may have migrated later to the New World; or he may have been a di-

rect descendant of Sandia Man. The same alternatives could account for the remarkable discovery, a few years ago, of the skeleton of a young Indian girl in glacial silt 15,000 to 20,000 years old. That date would allow plenty of time for Sandia civilization to spread and develop into a variety of cultures. And to speed the future tasks of sci-entists in settling questions like these, machine methods like the Klover system used with such success at Sandia cave are now available.

FOLSOM POINT, below, was found in upper layer of cave. Compare it with SANDIA POINT, right, made by the earlier man. Latter is larger, notched at side instead of bottom.



Cross section of cave layers. The man's head rests on the vein of yellow calcite that separates Folsom deposits above from Sandia remains below. Above his shoulder is the cave floor, a limestone crust



Parade of Life Through the Ages

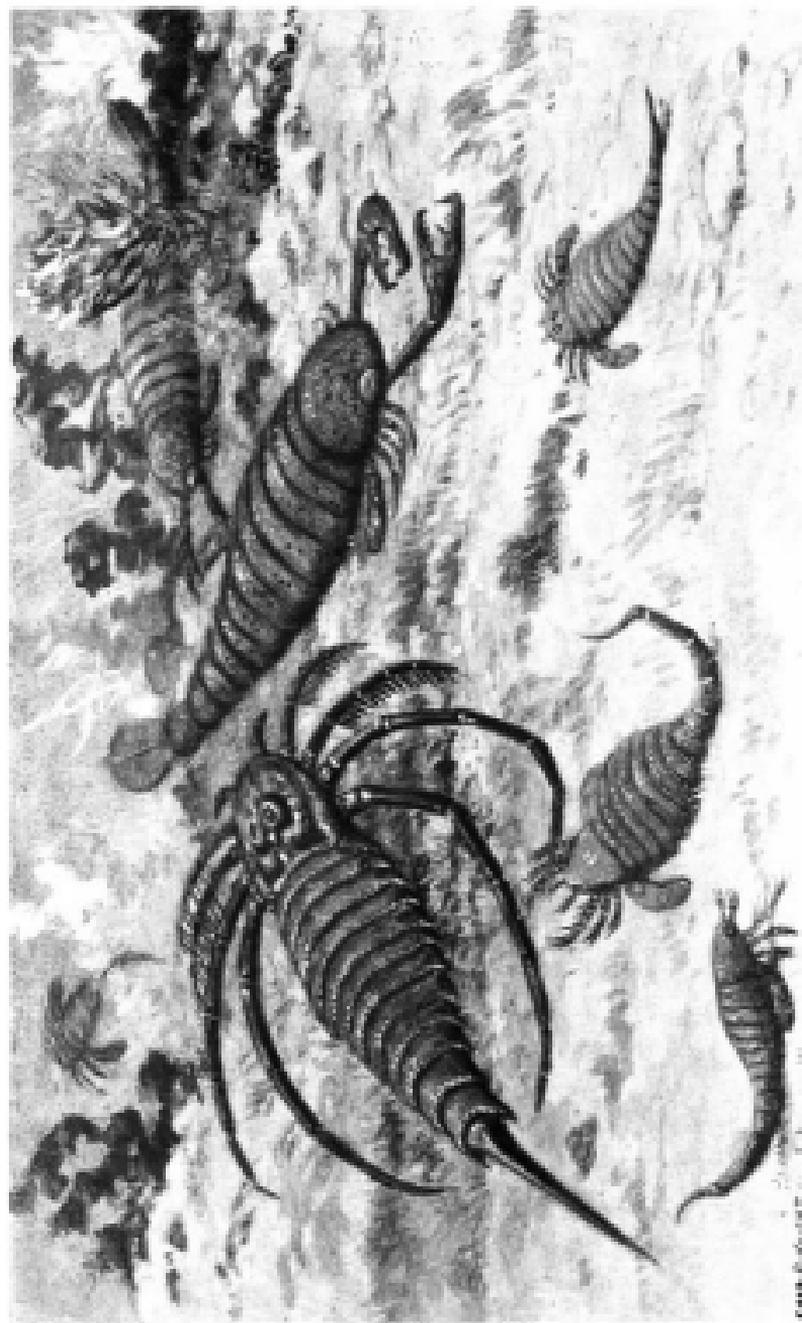


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Painted by Charles R. Knight

Earliest Life—Spinless Underwater Creatures of 800,000,000 Years Ago

Some forms, like jellyfish, sponges, and marine worms, survive today. This scene on prehistoric life was painted especially for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE by Charles R. Knight, noted authority on paleontological art.



Color by Charles E. Knight

© National Geographic Society

Pontania, Scorpionlike Eurypterids, Sawed Eight Feet Long, Spent Most of Their Time Half Buried in Mud

The chunky creatures lived muddy water and crawled sluggishly about in search of food. Their shells were covered with a leamy substance dotted with scablike markings. Eurypterids lived in the remote Age of Fishes. Much like their today is the familiar king, or horseshoe crab, with a stingerlike spine at the end of its body.

Painted by Charles E. Knight

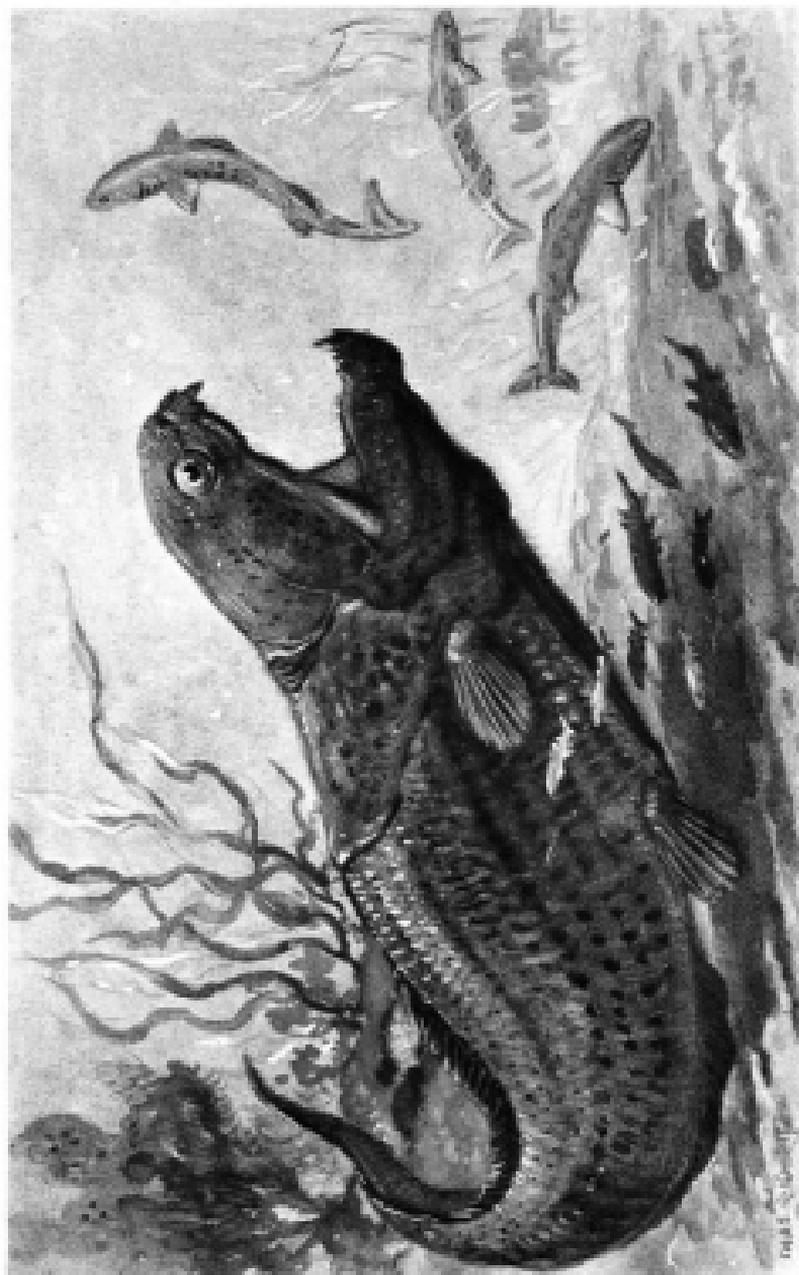
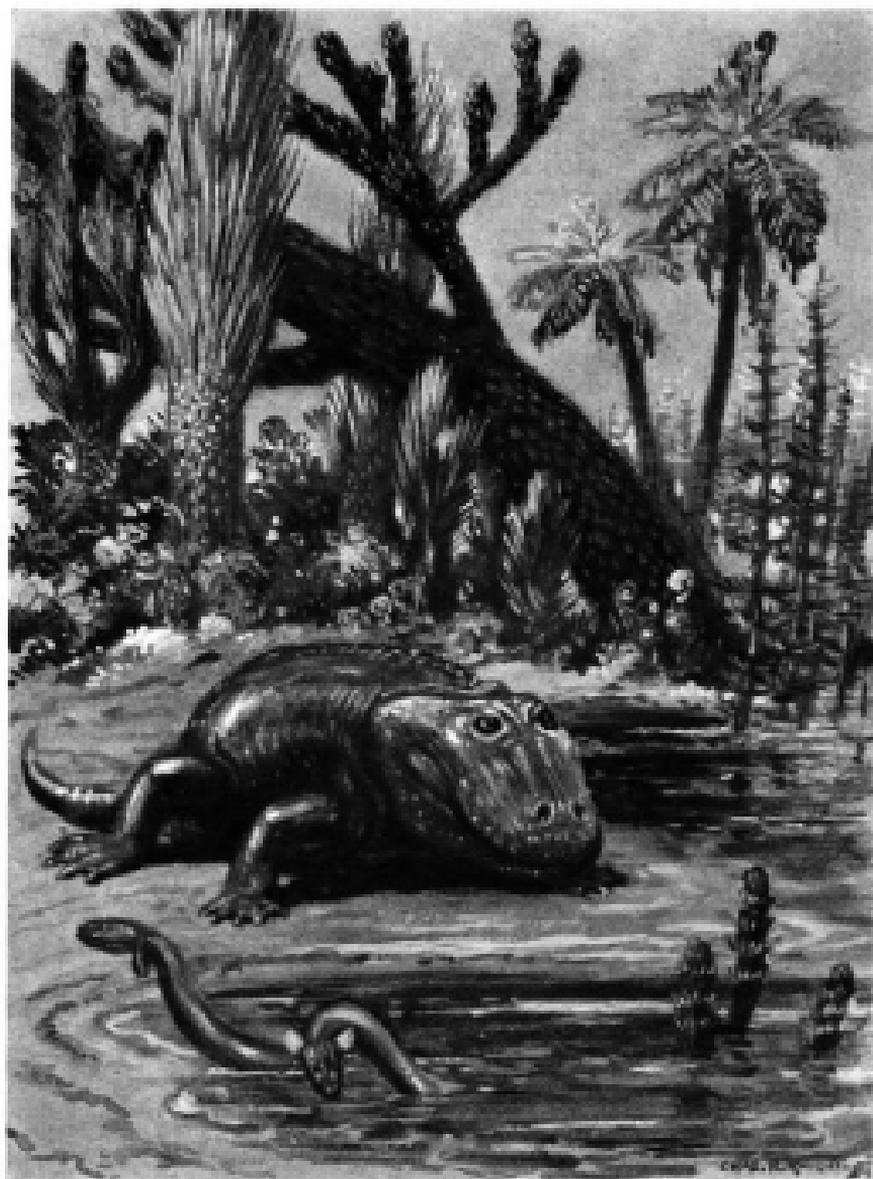


Illustration by Charles A. Knight

With Its Powerful Jaws, the Armored Dicotylopus (Terrible Fish) Crushed Jawless Prey

Resembling greenpeas outside, some of the plates were 2½ feet long. Thick bony plates protected the immense head. Edges of the jaws were in sawlike and sharp that they resembled teeth. Shielding appendages were three stout, hooked, spiny fish sharks (Chondrichthys), which do not differ greatly from the shark family of today. These structures lived in the Devonian Period, named after Devon, England, whose fossils of the species were discovered.

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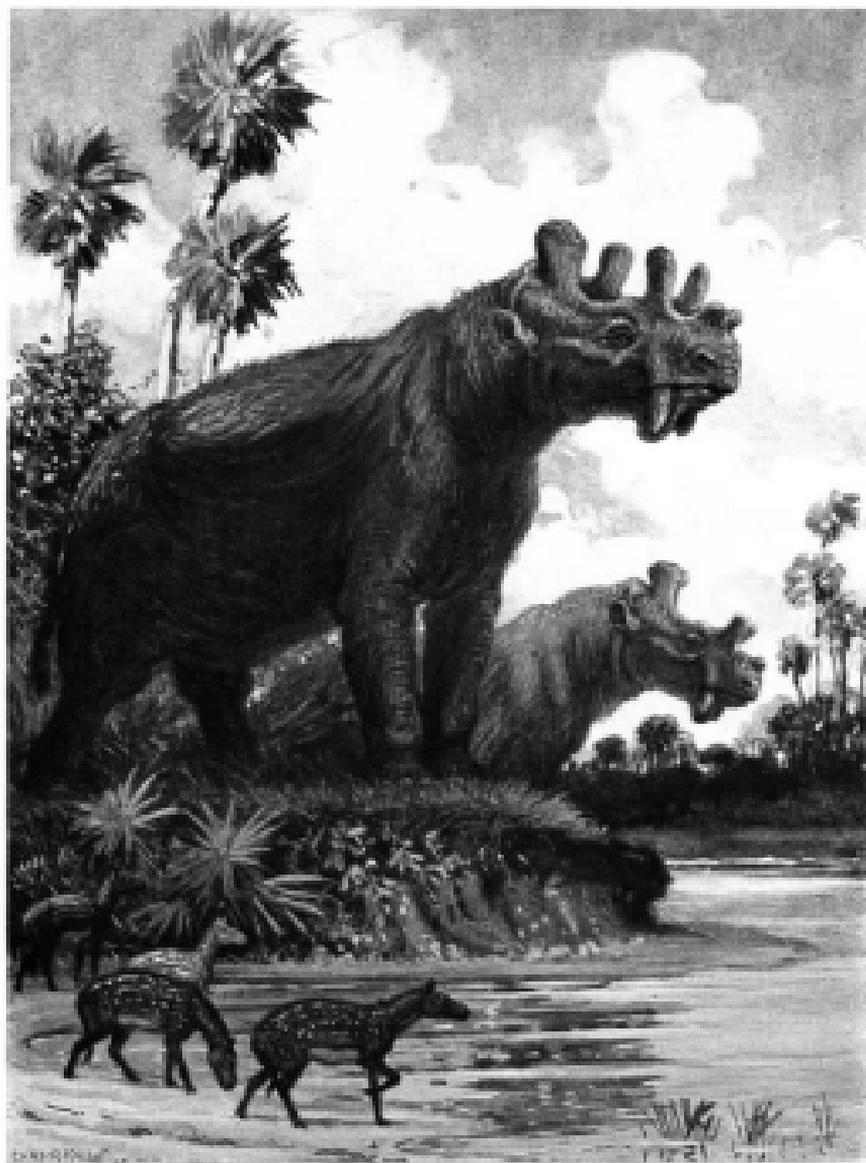
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Painted by Charles S. Knight

Ungainly Eryops Lived in Slimy Pools When Earth's Coal Beds Were Forming

This five-toed, small-headed amphibian was the highest type of living creature of the Carboniferous Period. In the mild, moist climate, giant trees and bushes sank deep into the swam when they died, and gradually turned into coal.

Parade of Life Through the Ages



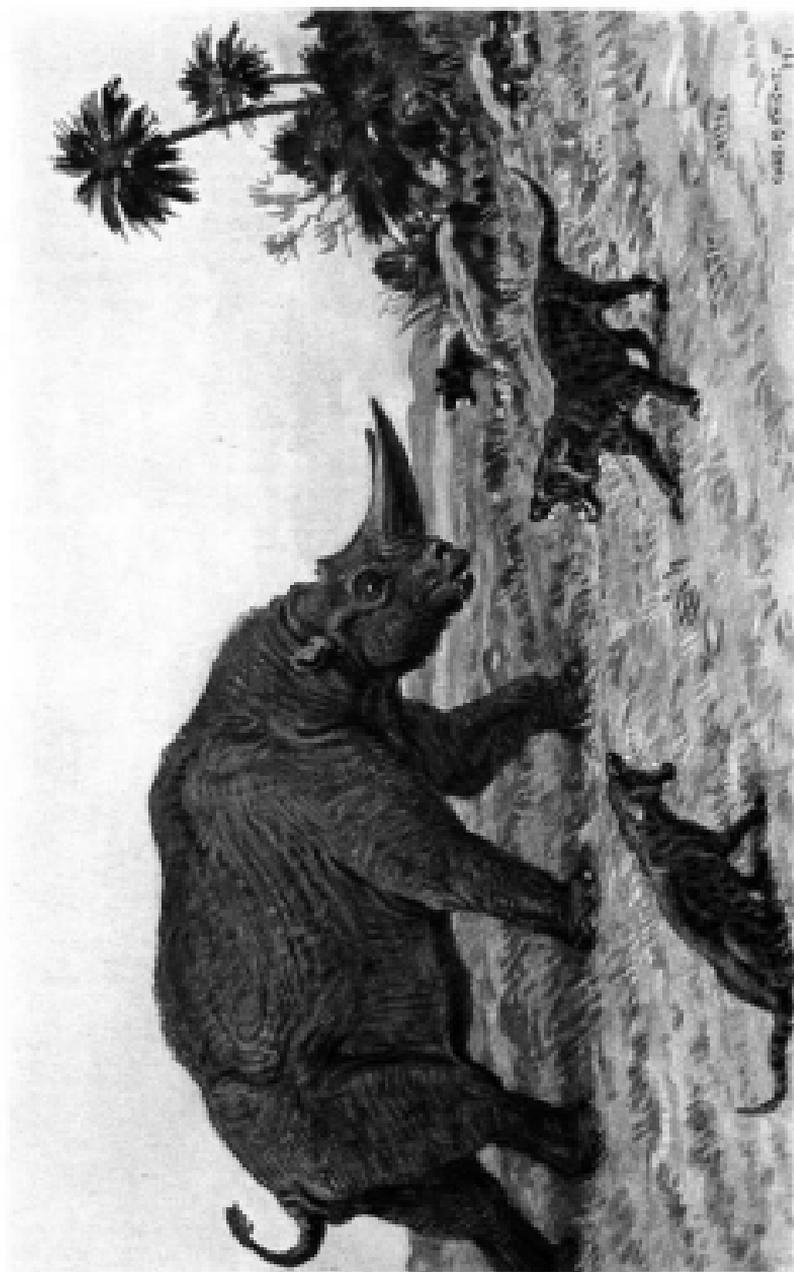
By National Geographic Society

Painting by Charles H. Knight

Time Marches On—Huge Warm-blooded Mammals Replace the Vanishing Dinosaurs

These six-toed *Eohippi* flourished in Uinta County, Wyoming, 50 million years ago. At the river edge are *Eohippi*, or dawn horses. Fossils of some other ancestors of the horse were found in July, 1940, by the National Geographic Society-South Dakota State School of Mines expedition to the South Dakota Badlands.

5111 Wyoming.



© DeLand (Overseas) Bureau

Spotted Hyena in the Desert
 of Egypt (1877-1878)

Long Before the Pyramids Were Built, Mighty Aristocrats Fought Prehistoric Fought Hyainosaurs in Egypt. Although the animal resembled a rhinoceros, the two large horns on the nose were not true horns. They were long strands from the skull, and enabled the animal to ward off the attacks of Hyainosaurs (one-toothed hyenas).



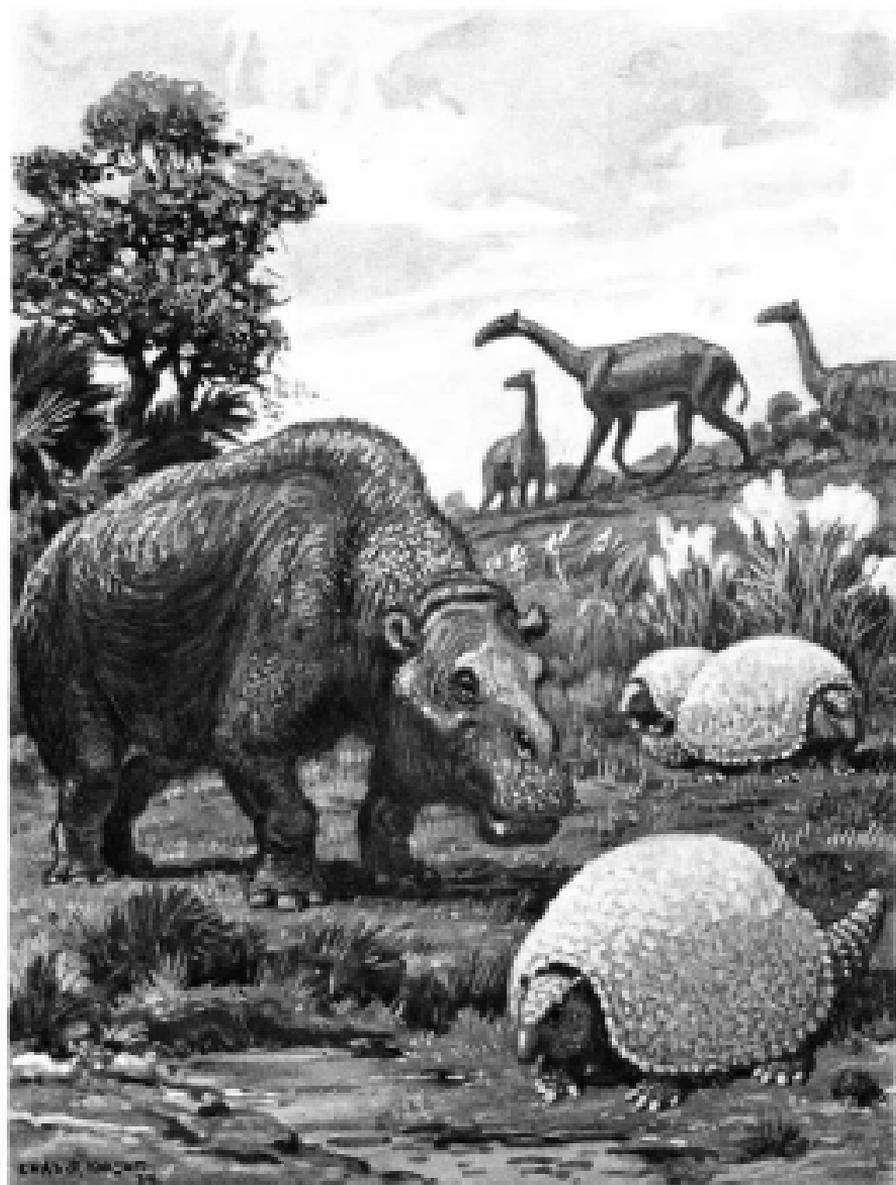
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Transylvanians, Last of the Horn-headed Giants, Once Ranged North America Like the Buffalo

Picture by Charles E. Beale

Tough, thick skin covered the heavy grays protruding from the scaly-hinged skull. Why no skulls? A fighter disappeared from the north remains a mystery. Many skeletons have been found beneath large deposits of volcanic ash, suggesting that some, at least, were victims of violent eruptions. Their record has been preserved in the badlands of South Dakota, where numerous fossils have been excavated.

So Dakotas



© National Geographic Society

Painting by Charles R. Knight

Prehistoric Dinosaurs of South America

Myodon, always alone at left, used its long and heavy teeth to cut off marsh plants for food. *Glyptodon*, forerunner of the armadillo, could curl up in a ball like its modern counterpart, because its long armor was a foot thick. Mammothlike creatures in background are *Macrauchenias*, long-necked plant eaters.

Parade of Life Through the Ages



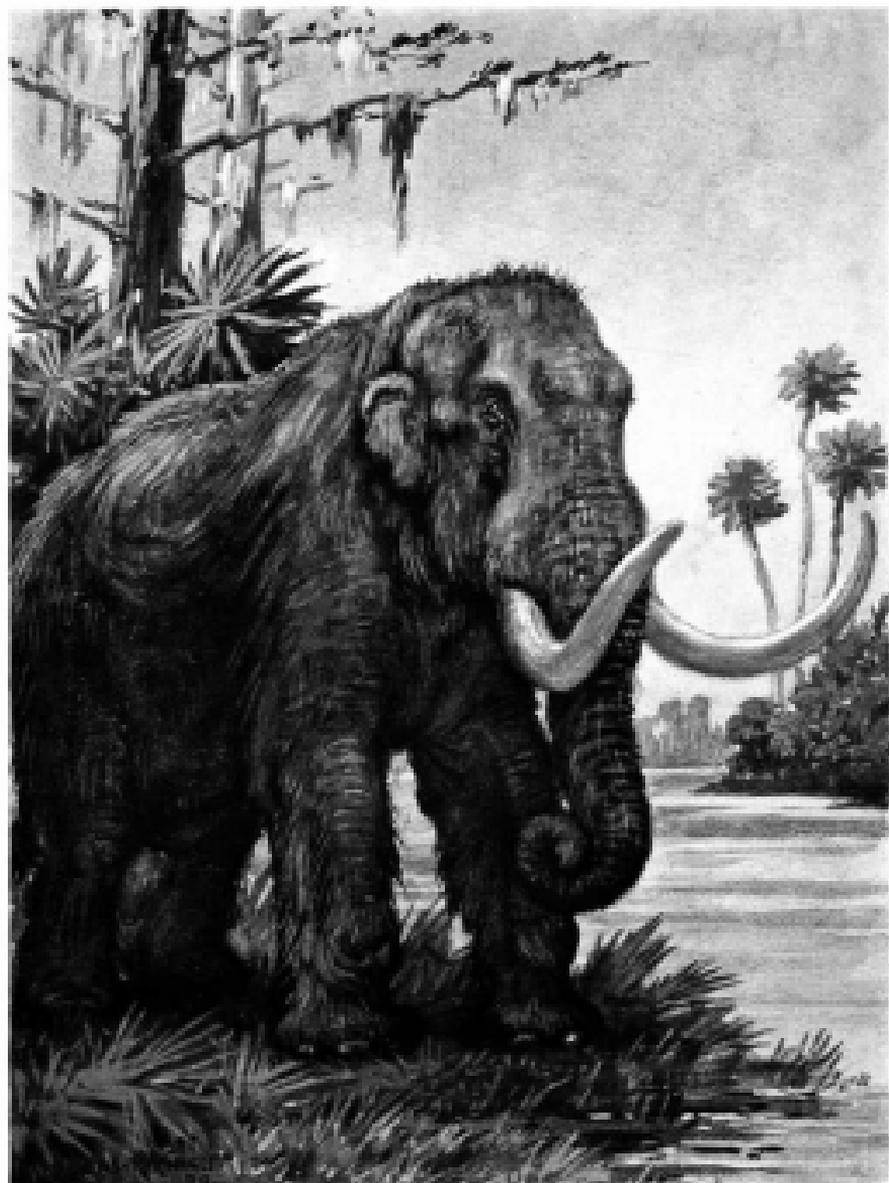
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Painting by Charles R. Knight

No Match for the Sabre-toothed Tiger Was the Stupid Giant Ground Sloth

Too slow to run, the Megatherium stood at bay, vainly trying to seize the agile cat in its powerful arms. Nine-inch fangs, used only for stabbing because of their unwieldy length, sank deep into the monster's flesh.

Giant Ground Sloth -^{XVII}

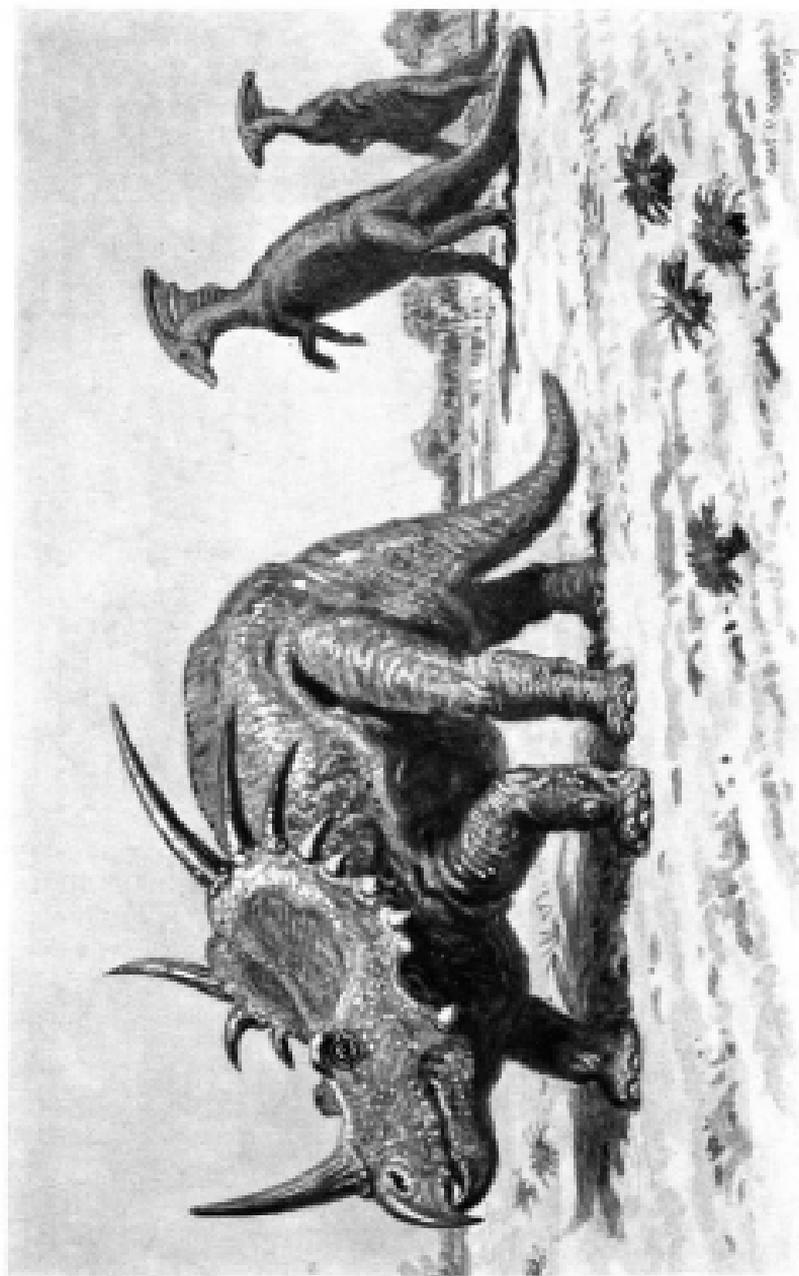


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Drawing by Thomas S. Morgan

When the Age of Man Began, the Mastodon Still Inhabited the United States

The creature's name, meaning "hippie-tooth," comes from the queer curvical projections on its molars. Bones and teeth of hundreds of American mastodons have been unearthed. Best skeletons came from New York State. In colonial days many credulous persons thought they were evidence of a vanished race of human giants.



© National Geographic Society

Painted by Charles R. Knight

Six Feet of Horns, Horns, Spines, and Collar-Look Fossils, But on the Mill-encased Crowned Lizard It Was All Bluff

Even the hornlike back of the Spinosaurus was used only to cut fish. The head was a vegetarian and a landholder. Sider was the upright Paramanolophus (page 41). When changed around on land, this dinosaur could take to the water, walking on swimming to safety. The body growth from the back of its head was a straight feature. For food this reptile gathered fish, and its teeth points in its double life.

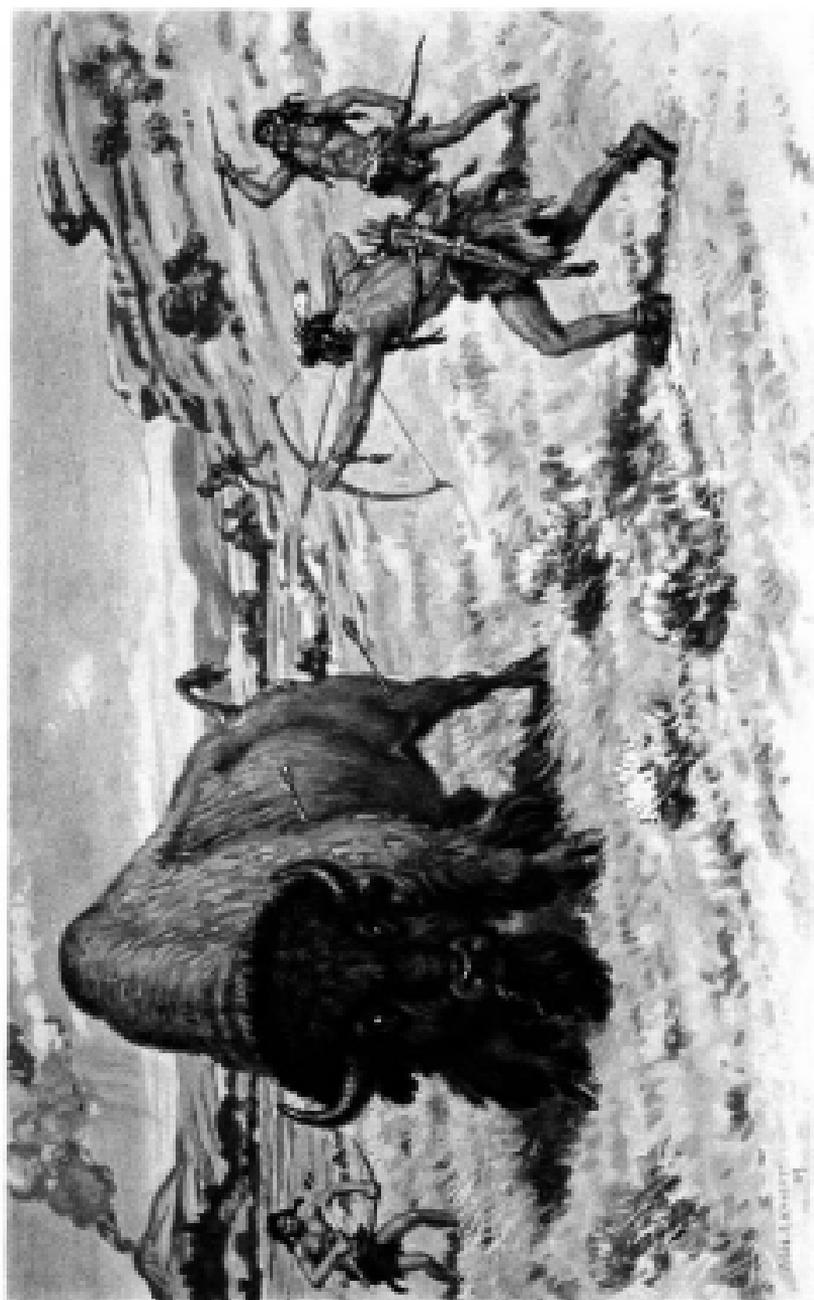


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Painted by Charles R. Knight

Mosasaurus Ruled the Waves When They Rolled Over Western Kansas

Hundreds of specimens of this giant swimming lizard have been taken from the chalk hills of that State, which was submerged in a remote past. The Mosasaur had a powerful tail, four paddles, and sharp-toothed jaws. Here it tries to seize a low-flying Pteranodon, most highly developed of the Pterosaurids (Plate VIII).

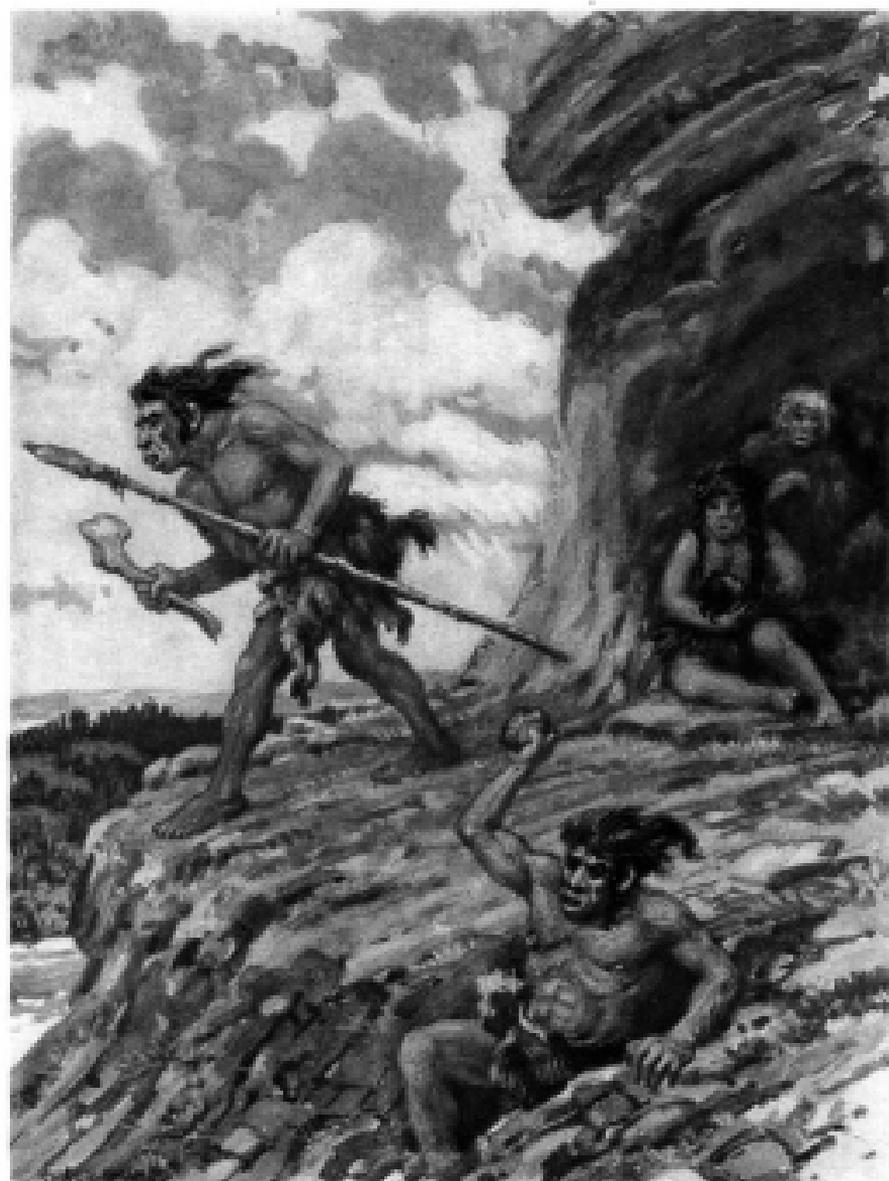


© National Geographic Society

Illustration by Clarence B. Knapp

Early American Hunters, Follow Men, Attack a Giant Bison with Darts and Arrows

A peculiar type of arrow or spear point was found embedded in the ribcage of an extinct species of bison at Peabody, New Mexico, 11 years ago. This led to discoveries which have pushed back knowledge of man in the American Continent by several thousand years. No longer do scientists believe that the early Indian hunters of the Southwest were the first Americans. Some think such a hunting scene as this may have occurred 12,000 years ago. The use of the bison at that early date is not established.

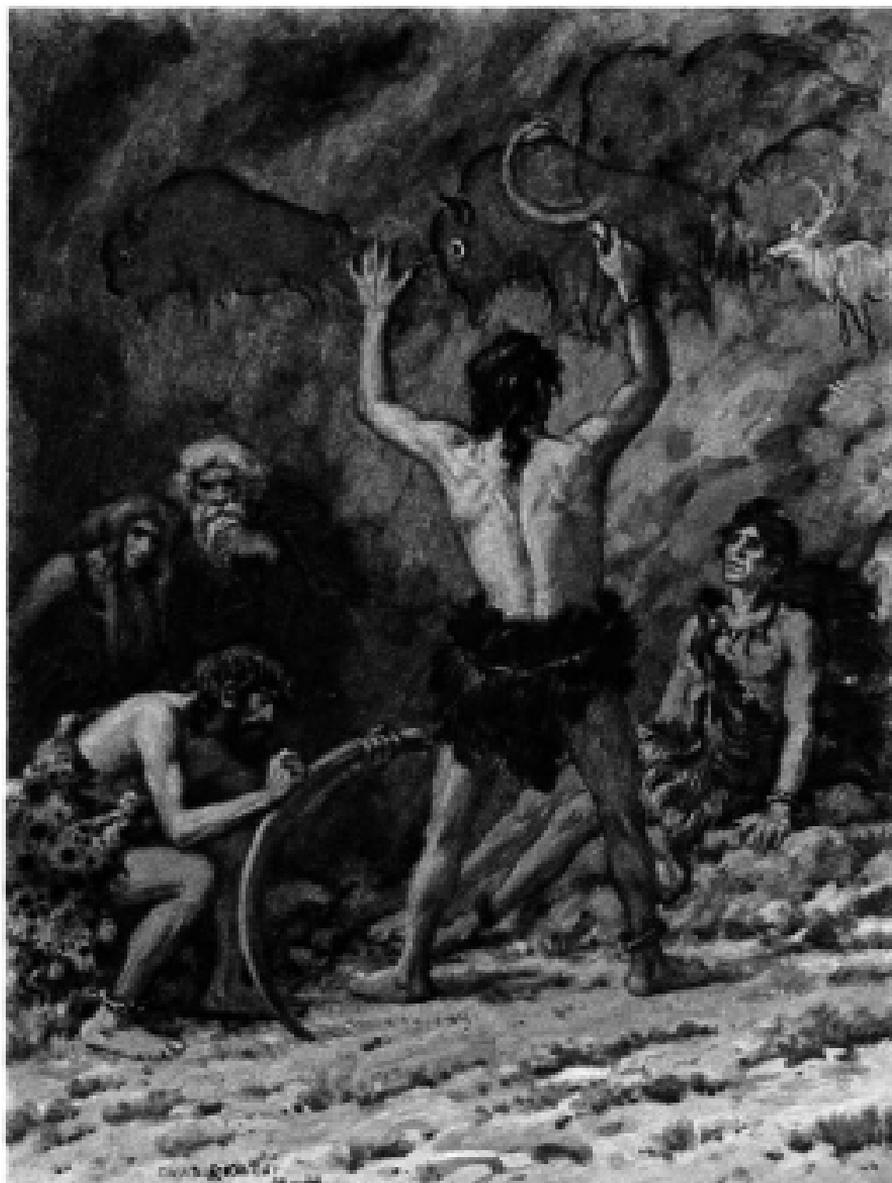


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Painting by Charles B. Knight

With Flint-tipped Spear, Stone Ax, and Rocks, Neanderthal Men Repel an Invader

Their women and a child cower in the cave behind them. The race is named after Neanderthal, a valley in northwest Germany, where fossils of these human beings who lived in the Ice Age were first discovered. These primitive men had low foreheads, thick necks, short legs, and big hands and feet.



© National Geographic Society

Painting by Charles E. Smith

Ten Thousand Years Ago, Cro-Magnon Men Drew Pictures on the Walls of Their Caves

Principal subjects were bison, mammoths, horses, reindeer, and other animals. Cro-Magnons were as tall as most modern men; their name comes from the caves in the Department of Dordogne, France, where paintings and fossils were found. See "Discovering the Oldest Statues in the World," in *The Cosmopolitan* for August, 1914.



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Published by Charles D. Ketchum

Lake Dwellers of the Early Bronze Age Reverently Pursue an Irish Elk

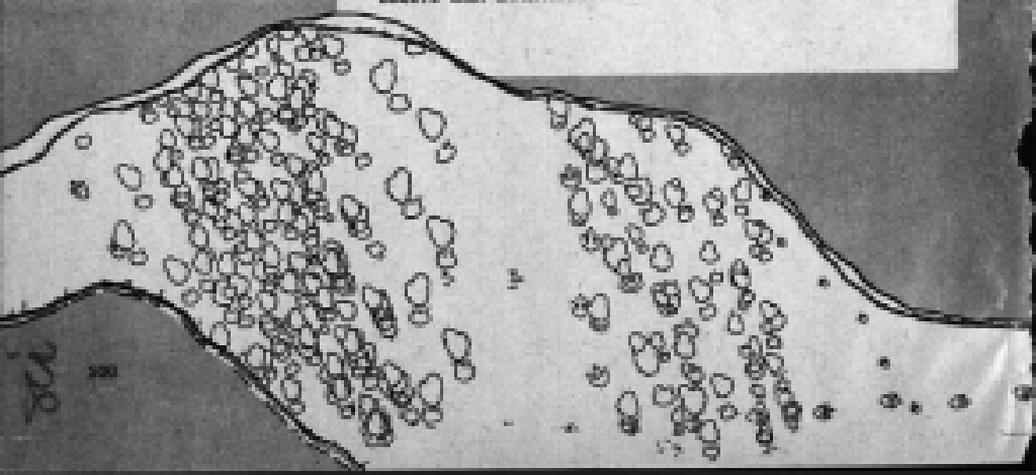
Standing in the bow of his dugout, the hunter aims his bronze-tipped spear at the giant stag (*Megaceros*), now extinct. No one knows when men learned to fuse tin and copper into bronze, but about 2500 B.C. the metal was in wide use. Houses were built on piles above the waters of many European lakes.



These titan's footprints, made in mud that later hardened into rock, were left by seven monstrous scuriped dinosaurs that passed this way some 130 million years ago. To reach these markings, a number of sediment layers, which undoubtedly aided in preserving the tracks through the ages, first had to be removed. The absence of trailing marks indicates that at the time of the dinosaur's passing the area was covered with water deep enough to float the reptile's bulk off the muddy bottom, as pictured in the sketch on right.

Could the Brontosaurus Walk on Land ?

DINOSAUR footprints found in Sanders County, Texas, offer a clue to a mystery that has long baffled paleontologists: Could the prehistoric *Brontosaurus* walk on land? This 27-ton straggled, largest reptile ever to inhabit the earth, was known to have been a good swimmer; but could his legs support his great weight? The 120,000-200-year-old tracks shown on these pages lead experts to believe that *Brontosaurus* was at home on terra firma.





THE B-29 SUPERFORTRESS

PICTURE NEWS

VOL. 14

NO. 1

*School of
Magic*





Leviathan Laborers

TRUNKLOAD. Thirty-five-year-old "Kieri" doesn't seem to feel "down in the mouth" about hauling this weekful of wreckage.

ELEPHANTS long have been used for many useful purposes, and here's a good example. These lumbering circus leviathans are helping to clean up war rubble in Hamburg, Germany. "Kieri," and "Mary," former citizens of Ceylon, don't seem to mind doing their bit to relieve the city of the hills of debris.



PUSHOVER. "Kieri" seems to be taking steps on the ladder of success here. By using his head, he'll get the battered fire escape out of the way.



RAMBLIN' WRECK. A 3,000 pound burden is easy. Here, "Kieri" totes a slightly used car on to a wagon.



HEADWAY. Teamwork by 22-year-old "Mary" and his senior partner shows they're really making headway.

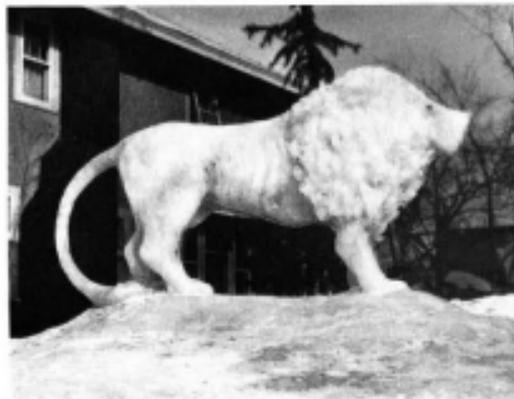
PASSED TRADE MARK. The Sirbar dinosaur stands his ground on the Christopher lawn to welcome visitors.

Cold Weather Friends

EVERYONE has, at one time or other, built a snow man and then stepped back to admire the creation. But D. L. Christopher of Minneapolis made an art of his snow hobby, decorating his yard with beautifully sculptured figures. A few of his cold-weather friends, who leave home at the first thaw, are shown on this page.



ICE HOUSE. This miniature house of worship was carved out of ice by Mr. Christopher on the lawn of a neighborhood church.



KING SIZE. Looking no regal in ice as in the flesh, this lion, authentic in every detail, growls out with a cold stare.



COLD RECEPTION. This long-legged fellow, too big to be asked into the house, turned to live on the front lawn.



MR. E. STORY HILDRETH,
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WITH ANY PART OF PLANE

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FIXED IN
ROCKET CAP

SPRINGS EJECT
PARACHUTE BOMBS
WHEN PREDETERMINED
ALTITUDE IS REACHED

EACH
ROCKET
HEADS
TRACERY
BOMBS

LARGE PARACHUTE LOWERS
BOMBS TO GROUND

STEEL CHAMBER
HOUSES
ROCKET FUEL

ROCKET CASE
WITH FUSELAGE
FORMS ROCKET

WINGED CAP
SHIELDS OPEN
TO RELEASE
ROCKET
PARACHUTE

AUTOMATIC MECHANISM
PREVENTS EXPLOSION
IF BOMB IS NOT
ACTIVATED BEFORE
REACHING GROUND

Parachute BOMBS

BLOCK AIR RAIDS

CREATING an aerial mine field of bombs attached to parachutes is the novel plan of an English inventor for protecting large cities, naval bases, and other vital spots from wartime enemy air raids. Rocket shells would zoom up to a height of 20,000 feet, where they would release a mass of bombs. Clusters of these aerial mines, dangling from parachutes on steel wires, would drift slowly earthward to ensnare and destroy aircraft invading the area. Each parachute bomb would be equipped with an automatic safety mechanism to prevent its explosion if not detached before it reached the ground. The rocket shell itself would be fitted with a parachute so that it could be recovered on landing. Loaded again with bombs and rocket fuel, it could be used over and over as long as the hostile aircraft were within range. Rocket-sending stations at increasing distances around cities would provide several defense lines.

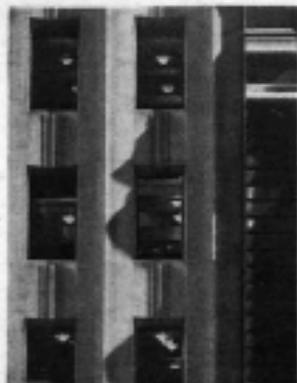
Our artist's conception of an air raid on a naval fleet, with an aerial mine field of parachute bombs scattered by rocket projectiles to entrap the attacking planes. This method of out-of-aircraft defense also would protect cities and strategic centers.

Hobbyist Makes Tools Like Primitive Man



M. L. Skavlen at work on a big spear head. Circle shows how bone is flaked from a flint blade with a dry bone for a tool. At the left are two stone axes he made, and pieces of wood that were cut with crude tools.

FASHIONING ancient tools and weapons just as it was done by primitive man is the unusual hobby of ninety-one-year-old M. L. Skavlen of Wisconsin. Using only animal bones for tools, a tree stump for a workbench, and a stone for an anvil, he has made thousands of spear points, stone fish hooks, and stone axes. Mr. Skavlen is said to be one of the few modern white men who have ever mastered the difficult art of working flint. Two stone axes he made are shown above.



President's Profile Seen in Odd Shadow

CORVET workers in the financial district in New York City were startled recently by a giant shadow resembling a man's face, which was cast on the side of a Wall Street skyscraper by adjacent buildings that blocked out some of the sun's rays. About twelve feet in height, the odd shadow pattern, shown in the photograph above, bears a striking resemblance to the familiar profile of President Roosevelt.

Camera Catches Plane at Moment of Crash

SCARRED the instant before the crash, the remarkable photograph at the right shows a British airplane pilot being catapulted from the cockpit as his craft plunged to destruction. The pilot seemed to have been swept down the side of a cliff and through the roof of a building. Contesting is an air race, he had swooped low to be identified, when his plane was caught in whirling air currents.



In this remarkable picture, you see a pilot being hurled from the plane as it swooped downward.

His companion's body was found in the wreckage, pictured at the left.



THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE



PUBLISHED BY NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C. INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OFFICE

Parade of Life Through the Ages

Records in Rocks Reveal a Strange Procession of Prehistoric Creatures,
from Jellyfish to Dinosaurs, Giant Sloths, Saber-toothed
Tigers, and Primitive Man

BY CHARLES R. KNIGHT

NATURE'S most fascinating continued story is the record of life on our globe and of the strange creatures which at one time or another have inhabited the earth.

This venerable earth, on which through countless ages so many animate things have existed and then passed away, seems to have been at first merely a vast bulk of formless matter. Great clots or whorls of more or less gaseous elements, detached from the sun by the attraction of a passing star, gradually assumed a whirling or rotating motion which tended to compress the tenuous mass into ever more solid form.

Spherical in shape and possibly a third the diameter of our present planet, that little world was able to attract and hold an atmosphere of watery vapor suggested from time to time by outpourings of gases through violent volcanic action.

Water fell in the form of rain or snow. Accumulating in holes or depressions, it made our first seas and finally oceans. These bodies of water were not salty in their earliest phases, but later became so from the constant leaching of salts from the dry lands through which the streams and rivers flowed.

Seas Cradled the Miracle of Life

Meanwhile a constant rain of falling bodies—scattered remnants of the primordial explosion which had created our planet—continued to enlarge the original bulk of the earth until it assumed practically the size and shape which we know today.

Naturally the now briny ocean depths were shifted more or less in their positions upon the surface of the planet, but this did not preclude the development, in course of time, of tiny living organisms. They found a congenial home in the warm and constant temperature of the seas that occupied so large a portion of that ancient world.

These minute objects, microscopic in size and simple in form, grew definitely larger as the ages passed. Cells were added to cells, while species developed and disappeared, giving place to new and more complicated forms in constantly increasing numbers.

By this time the great life experiment was fully established upon the baby earth, but the profound conservatism of its existence is still as much of a mystery as ever. We know, however, that once the living stream had fairly begun it has never ceased to function through all these millions of years.

Under the microscope we may see that life principle beautifully expressed in the lovely amoeba as it marches—or, rather, flows—in search of food. How efficiently it envelops the precious substance, extracting nourishment without which even an amoeba must cease to exist. For it seems that to maintain the elusive state of being which we call life, some help must be brought in from the outside, as no living thing is truly self-supporting. It cannot live upon itself indefinitely, but must bolster up its constantly failing powers by the ingestion of food in some form or other.

By a study of this shapeless little object,



Utah Tracks

Dinosaurs Left Their Footprints in the Sands of Utah

Here at Kanab this trail of a small one is still clearly visible, for the soft sand has turned to stone which has preserved the tracks. In one section of the State, imprints of eight varieties of dinosaurs have been discovered. Some of the huge beasts took strides 15 feet long.

then, we may see, as in a glass, the unfolding of the great story brought upward through the ages in a long succession of life-expressions, some large, some small. All have been activated by the same impelling force, which forever urges them forward and which ceases only when that life becomes extinct.

Creatures Dead Millions of Years Reconstructed

We shall never know, of course, more than a mere fraction of the thousands of types of animal life which have peopled this world through its long and ever-changing history.

The remarkable fact is that we are able, by intensive research and skillful deduction, to unearth and reconstruct forms of life which have been extinct for millions and millions of years.

Man's interest in such things began, no doubt, while he was still in a very primitive state, both mentally and physically. As his intellect improved, so did his innate curiosity, an attribute highly characteristic of the human mind.

Naturally, our grubby and much harassed ancestors did not regard the finding of a fossil shell or piece of bone with much scientific interest. On the contrary, they were merely poking about in caves or wandering along streams and strands in the necessary but scarcely intellectual task of finding something to eat.

Even their practical minds and stomachs could make nothing of such highly mineralized objects, except as ornaments for their ugly persons, or, if the find was a good solid thigh bone, a club or spear-head to be used in war

or the chase—or during domestic fireside chats.

Consequently, it was not until a much later period of man's existence that he became self-conscious enough to seek out these mute reminders of a vanished past merely to satisfy his curiosity, and not as a possible filler for a usually empty intestine. At length, no doubt, he even began to see a possible connection between the living things by which he was surrounded and the story but now familiar treasures which he was able to unearth.

With man at this interesting point on the highway of his upward career, it was but another long step to a time when with fully



and Peterman, L. Jackson Street.

With a Few Teeth as a Guide, and a Lively Imagination to Dress On, Waterhouse Hawkins Created These Fantastic Dinosaurs

Thirty-eight years ago the figures stood in the grounds of the famous Crystal Palace in London. Scientists who had discovered scattered remains of this dinosaur in Spain, England, noted that the teeth resembled those of an Iguanodon. The restorer jumped to conclusions, and made his animals look like giant Iguanons. Today we know the Iguanodon was a long-necked dinosaur with short stout feet which it seldom used in walking.

reminders of days and eras long passed away.

Life of 500,000,000 years ago is shown in Color Plate I, a Cambrian underwater scene.

The name "Cambrian" was given to these deposits because they were first described from Wales, which the Romans called Cambria.

One can hardly conceive of the tremendous changes that have taken place in the world since that remote time. Yet a study of the lovely invertebrate creatures in the picture will disclose types not very different from those found in our present-day seas.

It is true that some of the forms have become extinct, but the wonder is that any of the original models have persisted through the ages. The glass sponges, seaweeds, jellyfishes, marine worms, and even the strombolite creatures are not unlike those of today, but trilobites and others have long since passed away.

All this extraordinary aggregation, and many more besides, were discovered about 1910 by Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. The fossilized remains were found at an elevation of about 7,000 feet near Burgess Pass in the Canadian Rockies.*

Until this wonderful series came to light, our knowledge of the Cambrian fauna was comparatively limited and fragmentary, but some strange good fortune had preserved these delicate specimens so that in many cases even the soft parts of the anatomy can be studied. The scientific world rejoiced with Dr. Walcott over his lucky find and the material is now in the National Museum at Washington.

Discovery of these lovely sea creatures at such a lofty elevation is readily understood when one realizes that the land where they now lie embedded was once the bottom of the sea.

Since that distant day vast transformations have occurred in all the continents. Huge mountain ranges have risen, only to be worn away and washed into the waters. Snow-clad peaks now stand thousands of feet above the floor of those ancient Cambrian seas, so rich—even in that far-off time—with living organisms of many kinds.

Scorpionlike Creatures Crawl on Sea Floor

Old Father Neptune himself, in one of his worst moods, could hardly have conceived a more fantastic set of beings than the large scorpionlike creatures which bear the name Eurypterid (Plate II).

First discovered in fossils found in New York State, they vanished millions of years ago, leaving no actual descendants. Our mod-

*See "Geologist's Paradise," by Charles D. Walcott, *Northern Geographer*, Montreal, June, 1911.

ern horseshoe crab and the present land-living scorpions suggest in a way these dreadfully ugly creatures, but they do not attain the size of the ancient types. Some of them, such as *Pterygotus*, were as much as eight feet in length and proportionately hideous.

Eurypterids were all aquatic bottom-living animals, presumably carnivorous but very slow and clumsy. It is possible that they lived in fresh water, but nothing is definitely known on this point. They were characteristic animals of the Silurian Period, at a time when the fishes, except for a few small sharks, were still in a more or less undeveloped state of evolution.

The "Terrible Fish" Could Have Strapped up a Man

The Devonian Period—named from the county of Devon in England—was a time when large numbers of primitive fishes swarmed the seas and oceans of the world (Plate III).

Some were heavily armored and curious in structure but foreshadowed later and more highly developed types. Others, such as the huge and sinister *Dinichthys* (terrible fish), rising from the bottom, had immense heads and gaping jaws with which they engulfed their prey.

The Terrible Fish had no true teeth, but the edges of the jaws had cutting points that performed much the same function. A full-grown man—if any had lived at the time—could have been strapped up by the mighty fish and swallowed with the greatest ease.

The stiff-bodied little shark (*Cladoseleste*), just escaping sudden death by its superior agility, belongs to a very early type of the shark family, a race of fishes which have well proved their staying qualities in the struggle for existence. The man-eating sharks of our own day have a long heritage of strength, speed, and ferocity and constitute the world's most dangerous class of sea-living creatures.

Life in the Carboniferous Period had pretty well advanced, both on land and in the water. Vast tracts of country were in a semi-swampy condition and the climate was moist and warm.

In such a favorable environment the flora developed amazingly. Huge trees of many kinds rose majestically from the surrounding zone, their straplike roots spread wide for support in the moist soil.

Insects, including dragonflies and cockroaches, some of them very large, flew through the forest shades or crawled about among the leaves and branches.

There were no true reptiles, but many types of salamanderlike animals existed. Some of



Bones of a Prehistoric Mastemoth Tie Up a Los Angeles Excavation Crew

When workmen ran across the giant skeleton in Eagle Rock, digging stopped. The California Institute of Technology was notified, and the fossil remains, including skull and tusk, were carefully removed (Plate XIX). The fence was erected to ward off voracious hunters and curious spectators.

these, such as Eryops, were large (eight or ten feet in length), with huge heads, long, powerful jaws, and small, soft feet (Plate IV). Our modern newts and salamanders are not unlike these ungainly beasts except in size.

They were all flesh eaters, snapping up anything which came their way, either of their own kind or some other species. Slow, ponderous creatures, shunning the sunlight, they swam or crawled about in dark, slimy pools under the masses of heavy foliage.

In these pools grew gigantic rushes, except for size not unlike our modern Equisetum, or horsetails. Such plants, with the vast masses of dead trees, leaves, and branches, sank gradually into the all-pervading muck, there to change through countless ages into what we now call "coal."

The warm and very moist climate of the Coal Age was followed by a much more arid and sterile period called the Permian, from the Province of Perm in Russia. Large areas

of dry land were now exposed. The fauna changed from a soft-skinned race of creatures like Eryops to the scaly-skinned, hard-bodied true reptiles.

In the Permian Period True Reptiles Appeared

These early members of a mighty race were exceedingly varied both in size and in form. They numbered among their ranks some of the most grotesque creatures imaginable.

In *Dimetrodon* (double-measure tooth) we see an excellent example (Plate V). The long fanlike decoration along the back is not a fin at all but the upward prolongation of the spines of the vertebrae. These delicate spines, no thicker than one's finger, are four feet in height and must have been connected, as shown, by a tough skin or membrane. The creature was omnivorous, some ten feet in length, and probably lived near water, where it could easily obtain its food.

The equally curious monster at the top of the picture is *Nasannaris*, a small-headed animal, herbivorous in habit but carrying on its back the same erect fin plus a number of short cross-bars like spars on the mast of a ship.

The two creatures shown are from the Permian of Texas. Many other species have been found in the same area and also in such widely separated regions as Siberia and South Africa. In those countries most of the types were large, heavy-bodied animals with interesting potentialities, since a study of their skeletons suggests a possible ancestry to the true mammals, which were finally to supersede them completely in the struggle for existence.

Diplodocus Was Gigantic But Harmless

Among all the strange and sinister creatures fashioned by Mother Nature, none can surpass the great family of dinosaurs, of which the 73-foot *Diplodocus* is a conspicuous example (Plate VI and pages 168, 169).

Dinosaurs first appeared in the time known as the Triassic Era, but their earlier ancestry is still a mystery. They were true reptiles, but fashioned along three or four general lines of development as to habits, structure, and the like.

Diplodocus, *Brontosaurus*, and several other long-necked and long-tailed species, all gigantic, were aquatic or at least spent most of their time in the water. All were harmless monsters, feeding and moving quietly about in the midst of large masses of floating vegetation and leading a placid and peaceful existence. Occasionally the great brutes must have come out of the water, either to deposit their eggs or to bask in the warm sun on some convenient sandbank.

The various land-living species arouse our curiosity by their strange and unusual attitudes and forms. Two main types are evident—those which walked upright on their hind legs and the races which progressed on all four legs.

Some of the erect species were the vegetable feeders and others were flesh eaters. Those that crawled about on all fours branched out into some bizarre and heavily armored monsters, spiny and terrific in appearance but in reality harmless.

As a class, the dinosaurs were distinctly lacking in brain power, yet they existed over a large part of the earth's surface for millions of years. Despite their feeble mentalities, they apparently succeeded in dominating the animal life of their time.

In Color Plate VII two characteristic types of Jurassic dinosaurs have met to settle an old score. The grotesque monster *Stegosaurus*

(rooked lizard) is bidding defiance to the smooth but ferocious *Ceratopsaurus* (rhinoceros-headed lizard). The latter rears above him with wide, tooth-filled jaws and looks for some vulnerable opening in that wonderful array of plates and horns which presents such a formidable defense.

Stegosaurus is without doubt one of the strangest of all the dinosaur family, with its tiny head and very small brain cavity, its long legs and small feet, and—crowning touch—the thin-edged plates set diagonally on either side of the spinal column. Despite this elaborate protection, the creature was harmless, a feeder on plants which it cut off with its beaked jaws.

How such a small mouth could have secured enough food to sustain the 25-foot animal is a decided mystery; yet, being a reptile, it could no doubt sustain life for a long period without food of any kind.

Ceratopsaurus, in contrast, consumed quantities of meat, even carrion, whenever it had the chance. The long, heavy jaws, armed with rows of sharp-edged cutting teeth, could seize and hold its prey in a viselike grip or tear off huge pieces of flesh to be swallowed at one gulp by the ravenous creature.

In *Ceratopsaurus* we have an example of the upright two-legged dinosaurs. They habitually walked on the hind legs, leaving the smaller front limbs free for grasping the prey or for fighting. All of the numerous flesh eaters were of this type, from the little fellows no larger than a chicken to the great *Tyrannosaurus*, monarch of a later day in dinosaur history (Plate IX and page 183).

An Early Bird and a Flying Reptile

Both the little animals in Plate VIII demonstrate vividly two of Nature's early attempts at flying. The upper birdlike creature, *Archaeopteryx* (ancient wing), is on its way to becoming a true bird, while the lower figure is that of a flying reptile, or *Pterodactyl* (wing-fingered).

In *Archaeopteryx* we have one of those spectacular specimens which scientists are fortunate enough to discover only at rare intervals, a link, apparently, between the scaly, cold-blooded reptiles and the warm-blooded, feather-covered birds.

This interesting creature (it is about the size of a pigeon) is known to us from two unique and deeply instructive skeletons discovered in 1861 and 1877 in the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria. These celebrated deposits have long supplied lithographers with lithographic stones, in which a fine and peculiar texture is necessary. This same velocity

surface is also responsible for the almost perfect preservation of the delicate skeleton of the bird-reptile and also the imprint of the actual wing and tail feathers.

Without these precious imprints we should hardly dare to guess that the wings were almost like those of a modern bird or that a pair of feathers sprang from each of the long tail vertebrae. There are teeth in the tiny jaws, and clawed fingers on the wings—certainly an unusual set of characters to be in the possession of one diminutive creature, but significant for students of evolution.

Beneath this unique feathered being a long-jawed, goggle-eyed reptile hangs suspended by the sharp claws of the wings and hind feet. No feathers grace its ugly naked form, but the long-projected little finger of each hand carries a delicate membrane which is also connected to the knee and ankle joints of this little flying nightmare. The slim tail is tipped by a knoblike membrane undoubtedly used as a rudder to guide the gliding wing-fingered Pterodactyl through the air.

King-tyrant Lizard Was a Terrible Killer

King-tyrant lizard—as we translate the name of the huge and terrible flesh eater *Tyrannosaurus rex*, the greatest and last, apparently, of the carnivorous dinosaurs (Color Plate IX).

The sinister appearance of this dreadful killer can hardly be appreciated unless one comes face to face with the actual mounted skeleton. Some twenty feet in height, long-legged and long-tailed, the reptile towers upward in most menacing fashion even though no flesh or skin now covers its mighty frame. A huge and terrible head, the jaws filled with long sharp teeth, is a fitting crown to the whole spectacular impression of the world's most formidable flesh eater, which once roamed the Hell Creek region of Montana.

An upright last-walking dinosaur, *Tyrannosaurus rex* had long hind legs and strangely birdlike feet, which gave the reptile an immense stride. But the little front legs and feet seem out of place on so huge a body. Indeed, they are so small that they could have been of little use and appear to be merely degenerate remnants of much more powerful limbs in the earlier types.

To the lesser dinosaur species which roamed the region inhabited by *Tyrannosaurus*, the sight of the enormous form of this rapacious beast must have been a signal for instant flight or certain annihilation.

Undoubtedly two males of the species would sometimes engage in a Gargantuan tussle for supremacy, but such a battle probably ended

in quick retreat by the weaker animal. A combat between two such vast brutes must have been a sight worth witnessing, as the contestants whirled and threshed about, their beaklike mouths agape and the long tails and massive legs entangled in a maze of swift evolutions.

The sword of a coming doom, however, hung over the heads of all this mighty race, so soon to give place to the tiny warm-blooded mammals of a later day. Changing conditions to which they could not adapt themselves resulted in their complete extinction at the close of the Cretaceous era.

Speech-making Eggs Found in Mongolia

When in 1921-2 the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, sent out an expedition to collect fossils in Mongolia, it little expected to stumble upon what proved to be an epoch-making discovery in this field.*

For many years scientists had considered the probability of the egg-laying habit among the various species of dinosaurs, but they were not prepared to discover in that far distant country so complete a confirmation of all their theories. Not only did this intrepid band (Roy Chapman Andrews, Walter Granger, George Olsen, and others) unearth one or two of these much sought and hitherto practically unknown rarities. They actually came upon whole nests in which the eggs, about the size of a large pea, were disposed just as the female dinosaur had deposited them millions of years before (page 143).

Not all were perfect, of course, since many showed evidences of crushing by the weight of sand above them; but a surprisingly large number—except that they were now turned to stone—might well have been laid only yesterday.

Here indeed was a find worth gloating over, particularly when in a short time the very species—perhaps the very individuals—of a new type of dinosaur which had laid those eggs also came to light under the skilled hands of the collecting party.

To cap the climax, two embryos, perfectly encased within the shell, definitely connected the eggs with the skeleton, now doubly valuable because of this unique association.

Protocoelaps, the cause of all this scientific rejoicing, was a fairly small dinosaur, about nine feet long. It was big-headed, hornless, and therefore armored with a defensive collar over the neck as a protection against flesh-eating species. A series of skulls,

*See "Explorations in the Gobi Desert," by Roy Chapman Andrews, National Geographic Magazine, June, 1924.

from the embryo to the full-grown animal, was also secured—all in all, a most significant and illuminating page in the history of exploration (Plate X).

Two Cretaceous dinosaurs of deceptive appearance were *Styracosaurus* and *Parasaurolophus* (Plate XI).

These grotesque creatures with the long and formidable names were found in Alberta, Canada. In spite of their remarkable and awe-inspiring silhouettes, they were both harmless, inoffensive reptiles.

Styracosaurus (crowned lizard), the armored beauty in the foreground, probably developed all this wonderful array of points and spines merely to protect its otherwise defenseless neck and head against the attacks of destructive species equally common at the time. The huge head with its massive bony collar is six feet or more in length and surmounts a massive slow-moving body of great bulk and clumsiness.

An enormous beak, used for cutting foliage, forms the front of the mouth and further adds to the singular appearance of this pathetic monotony. A strictly land-living animal, it could take but could not give in its struggle for life in a world of danger.

Parasaurolophus, on the other hand, could seek protection in the water, wading or swimming to safety when necessary. The long and singular projection from the top of the creature's skull was a development of the nasal region; its use is unknown. The food consisted of soft and moist vegetation gathered by means of the ducklike bill, as the creature paddled about in lakes and lagoons.

Sea Monsters Once Swam Over Kansas

To us who dwell today upon its time-worn surface, this old earth gives the impression of great and lasting stability. But a closer study demonstrates that colossal forces have been and are constantly at work to upset the balance of the land and water areas.

We know, for example, that whole mountain ranges have been thrust upward from time to time, only to be worn away and finally washed into the sea. Vast areas of the ocean bed have risen hundreds of feet. On the other hand, equally large land areas have sunk beneath the waves for perhaps millions of years, only to rise again at a later time.

During the Cretaceous era a vast but shallow ocean spread over what is now the central region of our country. In that ocean monsters of various shapes and sizes dispersed themselves and cruised about in large numbers in search of food.

Among these mighty reptiles *Mosasaurus*

played a conspicuous part, for it was perhaps the most formidable of all that cruel and voracious tribe. Its remains have been found in Kansas. A length of thirty feet terminating in a powerful tail, four great paddles, and a long pointed head with sharp-toothed jaws, all combined to make this terrible marine lizard everything that our vivid imaginations conjure up when we think of a sea serpent.

Surging boldly through the blue water with light striking on its glistening body, one of these great sea dragons endeavors to seize the wide-winged *Pteranodon* (wings without teeth) soaring gracefully above the wave crests in Plate XII. This singular reptile, 15 feet across the wings, represents the last word in the evolution of the *Pterodactyls* (Plate VIII). The tiny flying creatures in the center of the picture are true birds, though the jaws were armed with small, sharp teeth.

Warm-blooded but Foolish-minded Brutes and Cat-sized Horses Appear

A vast amount of time now passes, and in Plate XIII the lakes and forests are dominated no longer by scaly reptilian forms. The dinosaurs have vanished entirely, their places taken by warm-blooded animals of many species.

To be sure, these early mammals are primitive in form, with small brain power and consequently little initiative, but they are a decided improvement upon their predecessors.

In *Uimatherium*, the extraordinary-looking brute high on the river bank, we have an example of arrested mentality: the tiny braincase seems out of all proportion for so large an animal. This weird being, with six horny knobs on the head and a pair of downward-pointing teeth resting against flanges in the lower jaw, belongs to a type no longer in existence. The teeth as well as the brain were very weak and small, so it is no wonder that the beast was eventually outclassed by smarter and more forward-looking creatures.

The little animal on the river's edge is in a wholly different class. Only a foot in height, it was an agile, graceful midget with four tiny toes on the front feet and three on the hinder pair.

Eohippus is the name of this interesting creature—"Dawn Horse" to us. But in reality it was not yet a horse by any means, though it is undoubtedly an ancestor of our present magnificent animals (page 170).

We have been fortunate in finding, particularly in this country, whole series of these little first horses. They range from the one shown here up through succeeding and ever larger three-toed and finally one-toed types, like those of the present day. The story of

this evolution is remarkably comprehensive, considering the very long time since the first chapters were written.

Curiously enough, the horses, though they had existed in millions on the American Continent, were gone when man arrived. The Indians had never seen a horse until some were brought over by the Spanish Conquistadors, and were amazed at the size and strength of the animal. The sight of a man riding on its back filled them with awe.

With the exception of the species known as *Equus przewalskii*, from the steppes of Turkistan, no truly wild horses are found in the world today. Our western "wild horses" are descendants of ancestors which were once domesticated, and our various types are the result of domestication through a long period of human history.*

Long since the Pharaohs raised their magnificent temples to the glory of the gods of Egypt, a great but now extinct fauna had lived about the ancient Lake Moeris in the region south of Cairo. Today this country is a desert, and we find the bones of numerous extinct animals buried in the hot dry sand of the vanished Eocene lake bed.

One of the largest and most characteristic of these animals is known as *Arctotherium*, in honor of the old-time Egyptian queen. This primitive and unique order of animals resembles at first sight a rhinoceros, but the two huge horns projecting forward on the nose are bony growths from the skull and not true horns, as are those of the rhinoceros. Two



E. Anderson Co.

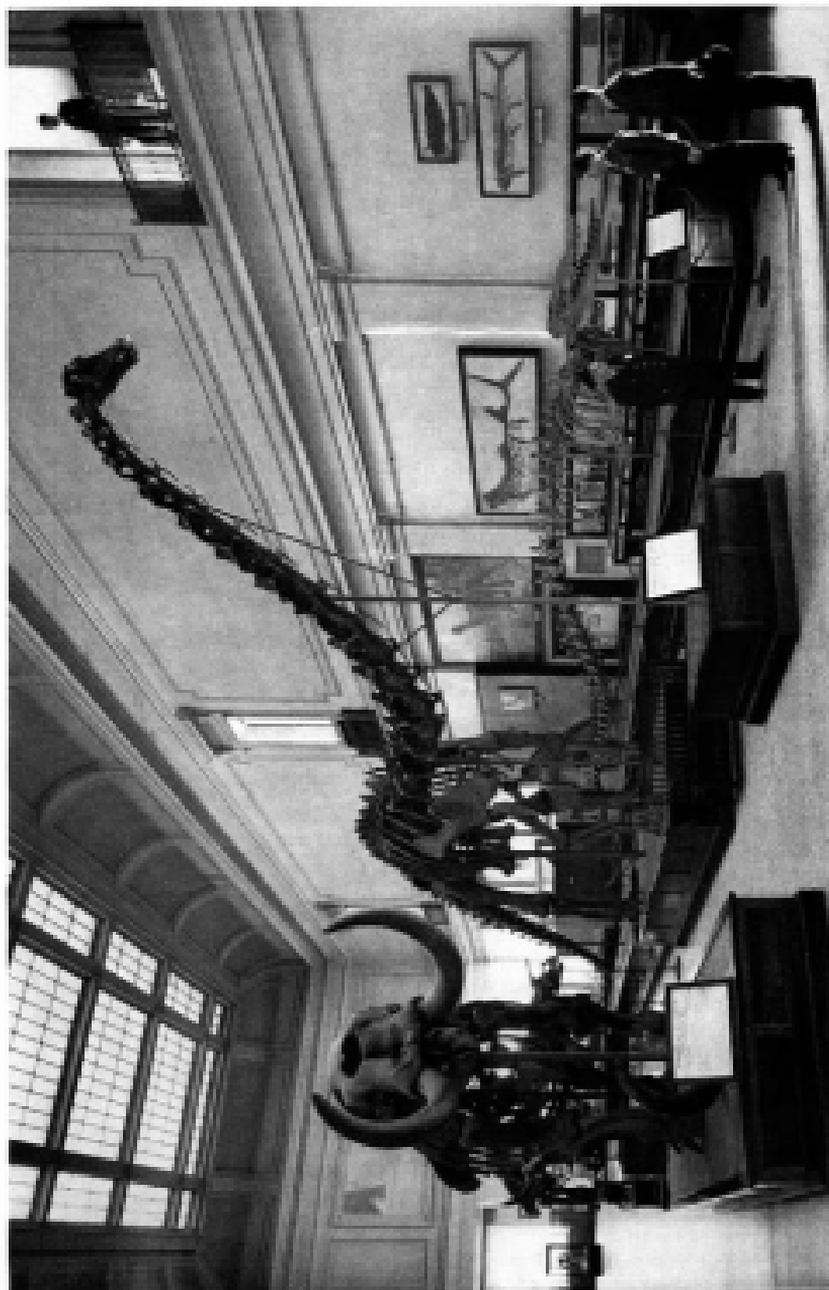
Fake German "Prehistoric Wonder"—a "Laborer" Embedded in Amber

From the photograph, scientists can detect the counterfeit. The small artificial "structure," suggesting a laborer, is arranged too symmetrically to have met death while struggling in sticky resin. Other insects were thus trapped thousands of years ago. The amber spread over them, then hardened, preserving the prisoners. Such pieces, found along the Baltic coast, often are shaped into ornaments. To make this counterfeit, a piece of clear amber, or artificial amber, was cut in half; then the "embedded" object was placed in a scummed-out depression and the two pieces cleverly mated together.

smaller horns rise, one over each eye, and the body, legs, and feet are rather elephantine in structure (Plate XIV).

With its mighty nose horns *Arctotherium* could ward off the attacks of such hungry carnivores as the three *Hyainosodon*, long-toothed hyena-like creatures, by which it is surrounded. These savage but slow animals also existed in our own country.

* See "Story of the Horse," NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, November, 1912.



and Photographer R. Anthony Savard

With the Aid of Iron Piping, a Giant Diplodocerus Keeps Its Chain Up

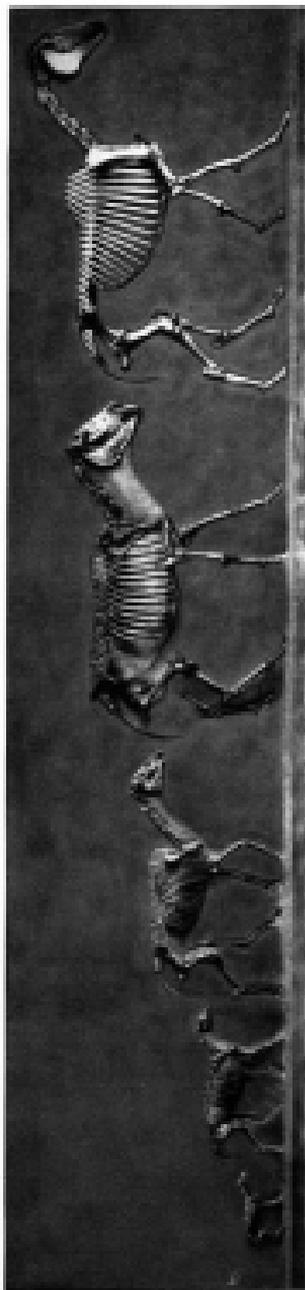
The elongated dinosaur (Plate VI) is fastened on the left by a long-tusked American mastodon (Plate XVIII) and on the right by the anterior of the whole, a *Trachodon*. The latter adds in excess, the Latin name meaning beard, because early scientists who first found its remains thought the teeth looked like a moustache. Later discoveries proved that it was a mammal, but the name stuck. This group stands in the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D. C. (page 140).



Colorado Museum of Natural History

Colorado Museum Restores a Humany Miracle as They Put a 350-foot Diplodocus Together Again

The huge tail vertebra straight cut from the colored light at left, finally coming down in a long resting curve (Plate VI). This is a modern illustration. Old restorations showed the tail framed down directly from the hips. The correct way of mounting was learned when several sets of finely locked vertebrae were found.



Trotting Through the Ages, the Horse Lost Its Teeth and Grew Larger

This American College paid of skeletons from the evolution of the horse. Middlemost of years ago, 10-inch-high Eohippus, left, reconstructed about with four tiny teeth on each front foot, and three on each hind foot. By stages the teeth disappeared, until only one tooth was left on each foot of the modern horse, right (page 166).

About this Egyptian lake there were elephants as well, little fellows about the size of a tapir, their noses terminating in a short proboscis, but most decidedly elephants in miniature. From these first examples we are able to trace a direct connection to the great mammoths, mastodons, and the true elephants of a later day.

In these distinctive individuals the two little tusks or incisor teeth projecting downward from the upper jaw meet a similar pair growing upward from the lower jaw. Recent elephants have entirely lost these two lower teeth, but they persisted for ages in the long-jawed mastodon of our own country and Europe. Not until comparatively recent times did the great curving tusks of the later species become such a prominent feature.

Horny-headed Giants Roamed Our West

The name Titanotherium (giant animal) fits well the mighty, ponderous beast portrayed in Color Plate XV. In appearance it suggests a great rhinoceros, but it is not related except in a very general way.

Last of a long line of horny-headed ancestors, this giant of the Oligocene Period was of a type which flourished for ages upon the Continent of North America. Great herds of the huge creatures wandered over the vast reaches of our western country, much as did the buffaloes of a later day.

The two nose horns are really not true horns at all, but bony growths from the skull, and were covered with a thick, tough skin. The horns of the rhinoceros, on the other hand, is simply a mass of hairlike fibers pressed closely together and stuck more or less firmly upon the nasal projections of the skull.

No doubt Titanotherium was a fighter of parts, and the big males could ward off attacks by the ever-present wolflike animals which hung about on the edge of the herds to snap up possible young stragglers.

Strangely enough, a very similar beast has been discovered among the fossils of Mongolia, a fact which vastly increases the range of these large, powerful creatures.

The disappearance of so many important races of animals after a long period of existence is always a mystery, because at first sight they would seem abundantly able to take care of themselves under all climatic changes and conditions. Nevertheless, they did disappear, through famine, pestilence, or some other natural agency.

The volcano in action in the background suggests one method of destruction. As a matter of fact, many of the American Titanotheres were found buried under large deposits of



© Field Museum of Natural History

Early Art—A Cav-Magdon Man Draws a Picture of His Own Hand on a Caverns Wall

With a tale as true as other pleasant scenes, his fingers pressed against the side of the cave. When he removed his hand, the outline remained on the wall. This scene is one of the prehistoric exhibits in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago (page 102).

volcanic ash of sufficient weight and density to have caused easily their final extinction.

The great Continent of South America, particularly in its southern plains area, supported a large and varied assortment of interesting animals, many of them found in no other part of the world. Fairly representative are the three types shown in Plate XVI.

Toussou, the clumsy-looking, big-headed brute at the left, was strictly herbivorous. Perhaps it inhabited a more or less marshy country and cut off its food with the long, heavy teeth, much after the manner of a rhinoceros.

Glyptodon, at the right, was related to the modern armadillo and had perhaps similar habits, though vastly greater in size. Its food, however, consisted of vegetation, whereas its modern relative is a meat eater. Eggs, insects, worms, and even carrion are all acceptable to the armadillo.

The power of rolling up into a ball was also out of the question for *Glyptodon*. Its bony armor was fixed in shape, not separated by rings or bands of movable flesh, which enable the little armadillo to curl up tightly when attacked.

There were many species of *Glyptodons* in both North and South America. Some were very large, with a spiked tail-club which when moved swiftly from side to side proved to be a most efficient discharger of marauding enemies. Indeed, these large armored cylinders were almost like our modern war tanks as they glided slowly along on the four short but stout clawed feet which projected just below the edges of the long, heavy carapace.

Macrauchenia, the long-necked animal walking in the background, is yet another of the singular herbivores of the South American region.

Combats such as that in Plate XVII were perhaps no novelty in the time of the giant ground sloth called *Megatherium* (great beast) and the fierce and voracious animal known as Saber-toothed Tiger.

The sloth—huge, massive, and proportionately slow in movement—was no match for the fast-moving cat armed with its terrible nine-inch fangs and sharp claws. There can be only one result in this sanguinary conflict, for the long, sharp teeth will be buried in the thick, tough skin and flesh of the great sloth and then, by repeated and powerful thrusts, plunged deep into the vitals. Loss of blood will quickly end the unequal struggle and the victorious feline can feast at will.

Both were extraordinary animals. The sloth, with its big limbs, bent down the branches of trees to secure the leaves on which

it fed by means of the long prehensile tongue. The creature also dug for succulent roots, easily tearing them up with its powerful claws. When attacked, the sloth could not escape by running away but merely stood stupidly at bay, hoping by some lucky chance to impale its terrible adversary.

The saber-toothed cats, found also in North America and Europe, were the masters of their kingdom, wandering about in search of prey and killing it without much difficulty. Despite their name, they were not true tigers, but large felines with powerful front legs and feet, sloping backs, weak hind limbs, and short, lyrodlike tails.

Mastodons Once Abundant in America

The American Mastodon (ripple-tooth), shown in Plate XVIII in a Florida environment, has long figured in the annals of scientific research.

As far back as the time of Thomas Jefferson keen interest was aroused by the finding of huge bones and teeth which were generally regarded as those of giants. Wise heads frowned on this supposition as too fantastic, but the fact that the huge teeth somewhat resembled the molars of a man was evidence enough for those who wished to believe in such wonders.

Apparently the huge creatures had a wide range, particularly in the eastern and southern part of the continent. Abundant remains have been found at Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, and many other favored sites.

Mastodons were related to modern elephants, but they were more primitive in many ways and were distinctly inferior mentally. The head was flat; the tusks were larger, recurved slightly, and rather thick and heavy for their length.

The animal attained a height of ten feet at the shoulder, with a long, massive body and short, stocky legs—all in all, a very bulky creature. Its food consisted of twigs and leaves which it masticated easily with its huge molar teeth. The body was covered with a dense coat of long, coarse hair and wool.

Whether the early Indians ever really saw a living mastodon is still a much discussed question, but many excellent authorities seem to think that they might have done so.

A nearly perfect skeleton, known as the Warren Mastodon, was unearthed in 1845 by workmen digging for loam in a dried-up pond near Newburgh, New York, on the Hudson. After being exhibited throughout the country, it was purchased for \$5,000 by Dr. J. C. Warren of Boston, in whose private museum it was mounted and remained for 57 years. When

the doctor's estate was settled, the now celebrated specimen was presented by the late J. P. Morgan to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York.

In contrast to the mammoth in the details of form, teeth, and shape of tusks, the Woolly Mammoth (Plate XIX) is more nearly related to the present-day African and Indian elephants.

The mammoth was a tall, rather delicately made animal with a high forehead and very long, sharply recurved tusks. In the northern form, at least, the body was covered by a dense coat of thick reddish-black hair mingled with an under coat of wool.

Our almost complete knowledge of the life appearance of this giant animal lies in the fact that perfectly preserved specimens have been discovered in Russia where they had lain frozen in the ice for thousands of years. Russian scientists were able to secure most of the hair and flesh and all the bones of an individual discovered in 1950 in Siberia.

Some of the flesh was consumed by the bears and wolves attracted to the scene, but the greater part of the extraordinary monster was removed to the Museum in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) where it was preserved and mounted under the direction of experts.

In our own country mammoths have been found in such widely separated regions as Alaska, Florida, California, Texas, and New York State. The Woolly Mammoth, protected by the thick, weather-resisting coat of hair, lived in colder parts of the country, associated with the reindeer and the semi-Arctic animals.

Man and the mammoth were perhaps associated in this country. Its relation to man on the Continent of Europe is proved by the wonderful drawings in French caves (Pl. XXIII).

From time to time in various parts of New Zealand travelers have chanced upon small heaps of rounded pebbles lying on the ground. Such pebbles are now known to be the gizzard stones of the great extinct and flightless bird known as the Moa (Plate XX and page 182).

These huge birds—some of them ten feet in height—may have existed until after the coming of man to the islands. This event, most unfortunate for the Moas, took place, we think, about six or seven hundred years ago.

From that time onward the fate of the giant birds was sealed. They must have suffered terribly from the attacks of these hungry invaders and their voracious dogs. The fact that the Moa was flightless and had no means of defense except its huge feet and claws spelled disaster for this race of feathered giants.

We know the Moa's size and structure from practically complete skeletal remains. In spite of a casual resemblance, there is no close rela-

tionship between the Moa and the modern ostrich. The foot ended in four toes, three in front and one behind, while that of the ostrich has only two toes, one much larger than the other. The feathers were not unlike those of a Plymouth Rock chicken in color and pattern. No wings were visible.

The Moa's food consisted entirely of plants, and the huge eggs must have proved toothsome delicacies to the hordes of encroaching human beings whose one idea was to destroy these magnificent and inoffensive birds.

Early Americans Attack a Giant Bison

The antiquity of man on this continent is naturally a matter of keen interest to specialists and layman alike, but despite intensive research no very ancient evidence in this region has as yet materialized.

Our knowledge of man in America has been extended back for several thousand years, however, by the discovery, near Folsom, New Mexico, in 1925-28, and later, of a new and peculiar type of arrow point associated with the bones of a long extinct bison. These strangely shaped artifacts were unlike any known type and had evidently been secured to the arrowshaft in some ingenious manner.

With these piercing weapons, impelled by the force of a powerful bow, even such a creature as the giant bison was slain (Plate XXI). A fierce struggle must have taken place in the locality of these finds. Several skeletons of the giant bison are scattered about and intermingled with the sharp flint arrowheads.

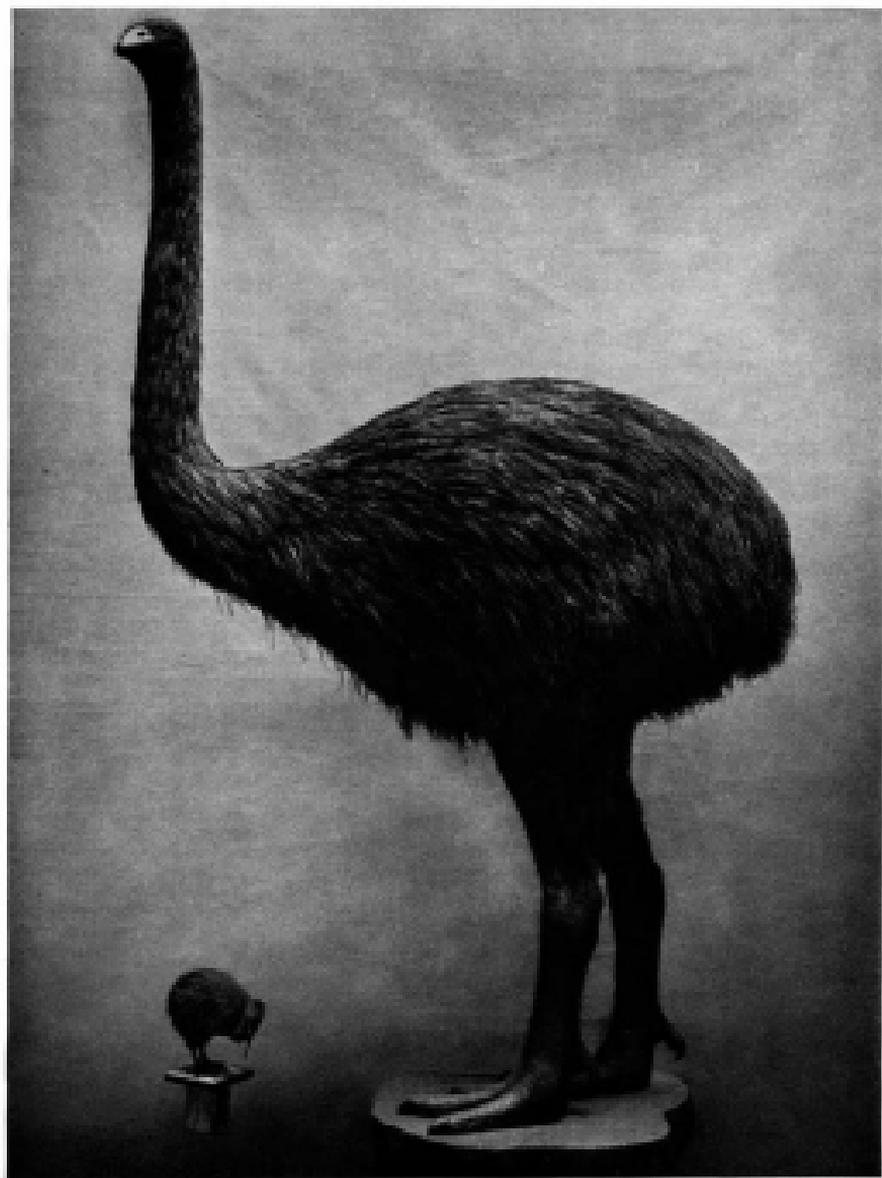
At any rate, the discovery of these implements gives rise to interesting speculations concerning early man in the New World.

In 1856 a human skull of an unusual type was found in the Neander Valley in Germany. Experts who examined the specimen declared that it belonged to a new and peculiar form of the genus *Homo* and gave the name "Neanderthal" to the new species, naming Neander Valley Man (Plate XXII).

Later exploration has more than confirmed the opinions of anthropologists who detected in these stocky little men a most important connecting link between the past and present in human history.

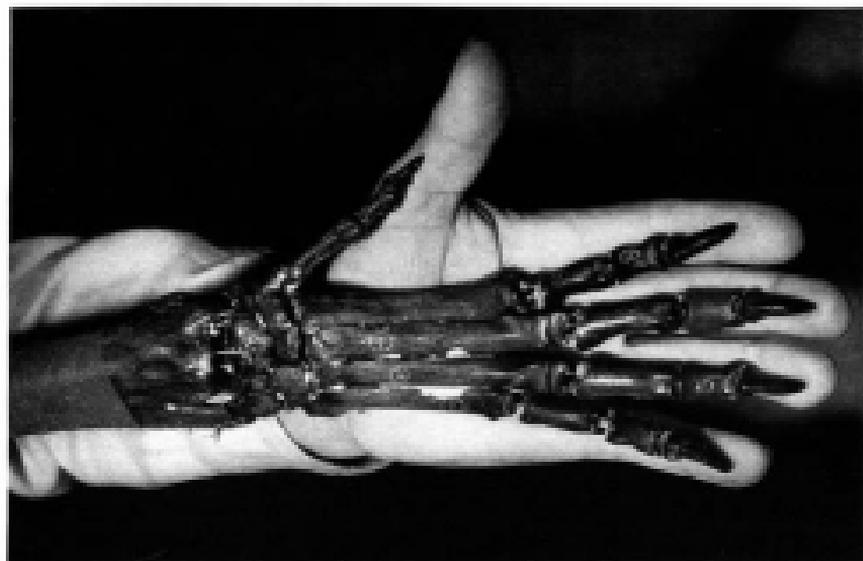
From what we are able to glean by measurements of more or less complete skulls and skeletons, the Neanderthals were short men with thick necks, big hands and feet, and legs quite short below the knee. The forehead was low, the face and jaws projecting forward, and the ridges over the eyes were most pronounced.

All in all, the Neanderthal man was a most unprepossessing little fellow, but abundantly



Using Tiny Kiwi as a Model, Scientists Re-creates a New Zealand Moa

They believe the nearest living relatives of the huge flightless bird are the kiwi (lower left) and the cassowary—not the ostrich (Plate XX). This restoration of the extinct Moa was made in England under the supervision of Lord Rothschild for his Natural History Museum at Tring Park, Hertfordshire (page 181).



Larger Than a Man's Hand Was the Dire Wolf's Paw

Andrew S. Gifford

These perfectly preserved bones of the right hand were found in the La Brea tar pits of Los Angeles. Larger than present-day American wolves, the tremendous animals ranged over all the United States. Their massive teeth were capable of cracking big bones.

able to look after himself in the cold, wet, and dreary climate of his time.

Our picture shows two men repelling an assault from below their rocky shelter at the little Grotto of Le Moustier in the Dordogne region of southwest France. The short first-tipped spear, a heavy club, and the so-called *coup de poing*—a sort of crude stone hand-axe—comprise their rather scanty arms, but the two women and a child cowering in the cave will be defended to the last by their hardy champions.

Life was difficult in those far-off days when Alpine glaciers flowed down over parts of eastern France. But despite all the drawbacks, these tough and tenacious little savages were perhaps the dominant race in Europe for many thousands of years.

Just why the men of the particular race known as Cro-Magnon should have devoted so much time to matters artistic is difficult to say. It is possible that mystical cults, or the propitiation of animals to be hunted, may have had to do with this trait in early man (Plate XXIII).

The drawings are usually in color, but they naturally show considerable variation in quality. Reddish ochre, black, yellow, and white are the chalky colors extensively em-

ployed in these famous renderings of bison, mammoths, horses, reindeer, and many other animals of the time. Some of the pictures are deeply engraved and others raised in low relief. Certain examples are not paintings at all, but actual sculptured surfaces (page 171).

As a rule, the pictures were done on the stone walls, more rarely on the ceilings, of dark and sequestered caves. They are principally found in many parts of France and Spain.

Light for the work must have been produced by very primitive means. A tiny stone lamp, with perhaps a piece of moss in oil or grease, was the only thing possible under the conditions. A torch or a small fire would have given off too much smoke, since there is little ventilation in most of the caverns.

The Cro-Magnons, in contrast to the Neanderthals (Plate XXII), were a tall, long-limbed, and rather spare people, much like some of our Indian tribes. They take their name from the French cavern of Cro-Magnon. Their weapons were small and delicate, and the many bone needles and awls found in the deposits indicate a possible use of crudely fashioned clothing of tanned animal skins.

No primitive people since their day, with the possible exception of the recent Bushmen



Edward L. Breda

This Big Tortoise Roamed the Lakes and Rivers of New Mexico Millions of Years Ago. Found near Espanola, the fossil weighs 820 pounds and is 34 inches long. The head is missing from the front of the shell (left), but finger bones of a left digger were found.

of southern Africa and certain Australian tribes, have attempted the representation of animals with such excellent artistic results. We are fortunate that after a lapse of 10,000 years or more so many fine examples of their work remain in a fair state of preservation.

Man, in the course of his long history, has employed many materials in making his various tools and weapons. Wood, stone, bone, and shell have all served their purpose under the manipulation of his clever fingers. None of these substances, however, could compare with bronze.

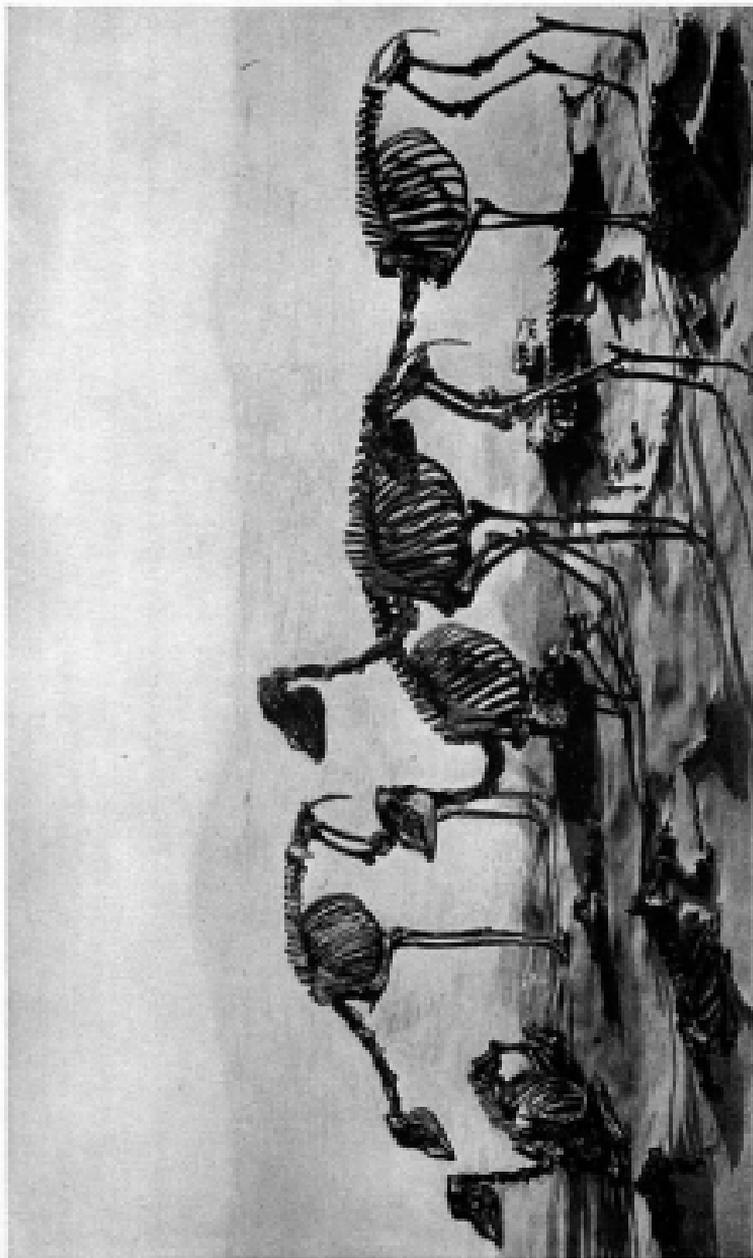
Bronze is a mixture of tin and copper, two metals associated in nature in many regions. We do not know how or when primitive man made the discovery of this valuable blend. At any rate, after a certain period in prehistory—about 1500 *a. c.*—one finds an increasing use of bronze in most of the sites containing

remains of man and relics of his activities.

In Plate XXIV a group of Lake Dwellers are pursuing a giant deer, the so-called Irish elk, through the calm, blue waters of a European lake. Their clumsily made dugout canoe is laboriously propelled by two of the men, while a third, poised in the bow, hurls his bronze-tipped spear at the stag.

In the distance may be seen two houses built on piles, a favorite method of the period. Whole communities lived in carefully constructed huts above the water, more or less safe from the attacks of their enemies.

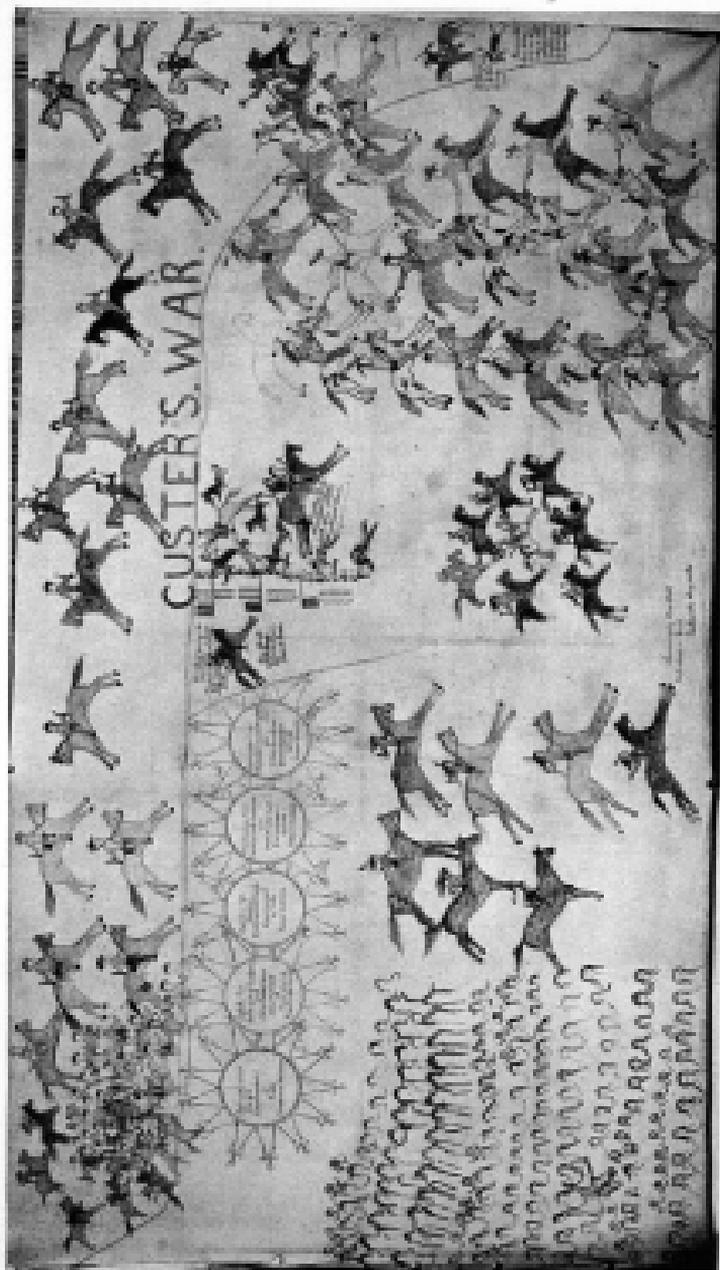
Relics of every kind have been found on lake bottoms in the vicinity of these former habitations. Many are well preserved and denote a fairly high degree of culture among these primitive people, who were just emerging from the restrictions which the use of stone implements had imposed upon their ancestors.



REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Vanished Strombids, Slender-necked Cattle Which Roamed the Western Plains Millions of Years Ago, Left Its Bones Behind

These specimens come from a stratum of volcanic ash exposed along the Missouri River in Blaine County, Montana, a few miles below the famous Agate Springs Ranch. Here dozens of complete, or nearly complete, skeletons have been found, lying close together. This area may have been a bad prairie, where the animals died all over at a time, or a herd of them may have been suddenly overthrown by poisonous fumes or an ash fall. These prehistoric creatures were about as tall as sheep, averaging near 27 inches in height at the shoulder (page 35).



On This Carrion, Our Bull Records, His Exploits During "Custer's War"

U. S. A. R. W. S. H.

The drawing, about 18 by 70 inches, shows the Custer massacre in upper left (Plate IV). The line stretching across the canvas represents the Little Bighorn River. Below it, at left, upper angles are interbed with the names of the tribes taking part in the battle. Plumes at lower left depict Indian women and children firing to a kill. The right half shows Maj. Marcus A. Reno's remaining fight with the Indians. One Bull (Plate XV) figures prominently, there with a plume erect, crouching among Paha's warriors, usually was anthropological. Emerging from the Hunkpapa camp, whose sitting Bull had his tent, is the mounted figure of One Bull, advancing toward Reno's battle line. He next appears on a larger horse in the right of the battle line, where by his look-alike through to rescue a wounded friend, Good Bear. At extreme right center he is seen again, striking a soldier who is falling his revolver into the air. English lettering was done by One Bull's daughter.

June 1933



ALWAYS UNCAINLY, CAMELS ARE UNSIGHTLY WHEN MOLTING

Across the desert they stride, like antique pieces of hardware with the upholstery falling out in patches. Their "restoration" occurs when their new winter crop of hair grows (see text, page 557). On the right-hand camel is a woman with typical Mongol headgear (see Color Plate IV).

Morris found another fragment of shell drilled with a neat round hole. Nelson said it was one of the beads in a necklace.

We were in a fever of excitement, for the trail was getting hot. Nelson, most conservative of conservatives, was skipping about from place to place like a boy of sixteen. At last Dr. C. F. Berkeley found a spot where half a dozen chipped flints were deeply embedded in the sandstone floor.

Before noon we had discovered a dozen such spots and were satisfied that some at least of the artifacts had weathered out of the lowest level and had not washed down from the surface of the dunes.

An unlooked-for complication entered when we began to discover fragments of pottery. It was primitive enough, to be sure, but a people who used such crude stone implements had no business to be making pottery! The problem became more interesting and more complicated every hour.

I have never seen the advantage of correlated work more clearly displayed than in solving this human problem. The geologists, paleontologists, topographers, and botanist all assisted the archeologist. Without such a combination of experts' knowledge available on the spot, it would have been impossible to settle many of the puzzling questions presented by this deposit.

The subject became so interesting that it was difficult to keep all the men from hunting artifacts. Dr. H. A. Loucks, our surgeon, was one of the most enthusiastic workers. In company with Dr. Berkeley, he discovered a vast workshop where flint chips were scattered over the surface in tens of thousands (see illustration, page 667).

They took four of our Mongols to the spot one morning and returned with about 15,000 flakes. Nelson worked for days sorting the pile and selecting specimens.

The second day's work revealed dark spots in the lowest layers of the soft red



FOSSIL "BONE-SITTERS" APPLY A BANNAGE

Strips of bark, soaked in flour paste, are put on to strengthen the humerus and radius of a giant *Mastodontium*. Pieces of wood are made into numerous "splints" for the same purpose.



YEARS OF STUDY, TRAVEL, EXPLORATION—AND THIS WAS FOUND!

The cherished object is a skull of one of the earliest known mammals, which lived in the Age of Reptiles. Scores of these very priceless skulls are accounted the most important single scientific specimens collected by the Expedition (see text, page 716).

June 1933



AN OUTLINE OF A 10,000-YEAR HISTORY

Dr. N. C. Nelson, archeologist, is laying out flints cut by the Dune Dwellers many thousand years ago. The specimens show successive phases of a "mystery people" (see text, page 608).



"THE COSTLIEST EGGS IN THE WORLD"

This nest of dinosaur eggs adhered to the under side of a rock. George Olsen turned the rock with his pick, exposing the prehistoric nest. This set now is in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago (see text, page 610).

How do you know they are dinosaur eggs?
Found on a deposit where there are *Hydrozoa* fossils
microscopically shell exhibits structure unlike any other

Eggs contained unbotated baby dinosaurs -

sandstone. Evidentially these were ancient fire sites. When they were dug through in cross-sections, layers of ash containing charcoal, flints, and burned bones were revealed.

Very soon we found square bits of dinosaur and ostrich eggshells embedded in the sandstone. Then we realized that these people were the original discoverers of the dinosaur eggs.

Apparently they had picked up both the ostrich and dinosaur eggshell at the Flaming Cliffs, two miles away, and brought them to their workshops in the dunes.

A very few bones were found embedded in the flint-bearing strata, but they were so badly preserved that identification was impossible.

ONE JOKE BRINGS ANOTHER

On the second day, after many flints had been found, and Nelson had come to the conclusion that we were dealing with a late Paleolithic or Mesolithic culture, Dr. Chaney played a joke. He found a bit of rusted iron saw blade and planted it neatly in the flint-bearing layer. Dr. Berkeley was the one who discovered it first.

There was consternation in camp. It completely upset all our theories and gave us a bad hour. But while we were sitting disconsolately about the spot racking our brains to account for its presence, Nelson stroked up and produced the other part of the blade which he had found near camp.

We determined to get even with Chaney. He was an enthusiastic collector of birds' eggs and spent every leisure moment blowing and labeling them. Shackelford and I got two well-trimmed hen's eggs and had the cook boil them hard. Then they were beautifully stained in potassium permanganate.

I found a bush near the sand dunes where the ground was splashed with bird droppings, scooped out a hollow depression and "set" the eggs. A pair of demotisable cranes lived near the spot and I told Chaney that probably there was a nest in the vicinity. He never had seen a crane's nest and eggs, so the rest was easy.

When I returned to camp and announced the discovery, he was all excitement. Four of us piled into a car and drove down to the spot. He was so delighted that I almost relented and confessed the joke. Then I

remembered the saw and hardened my heart.

After Chaney had photographed the "nest" from three angles and made a close-up with the portrait lens, we went back to camp. Word had been passed around and eight or ten men gathered to see the dismemberment.

First attempts at blowing were not successful, and after a serious discussion as to the best method of preservation he decided to remove the embryos through a hole in one side.

I never shall forget the expression on his face when he discovered that they were hard boiled! With a roar he hurled one at Mac Young and the other at me, but we already had a good start across the desert.

The artifacts represented a new culture not closely related to any known from other parts of the world. We named these people the "Dune Dwellers," for whenever there were dead sand dunes we could be sure to find their implements. Obviously, they lived in the dunes, which are always formed near desert lakes, because there they could find water, shelter, and wood.

Later we found Dune Dweller implements in many other parts of Mongolia. In the east, where there was always more water, the remains were particularly abundant. Afterward Sven Hedin traced the culture far to the west, in Chinese Turkistan.

THE DUNE DWELLERS A "MYSTERY PEOPLE"

We began to realize that these people had inhabited the Gobi in great numbers. To-day there are less than a million natives in all Mongolia. Twenty thousand years ago there were many millions—more than there ever have been in historical or traditional times. But they are a "mystery people."

Where did they come from and where did they go? Doubtless they were driven out by increasing aridity.

As the Dune Dwellers saw the lakes and streams disappear and the game decrease correspondingly, they had to migrate. They certainly did not all die. What was their relationship to the early tribesmen of Europe and America? At present we do not know.

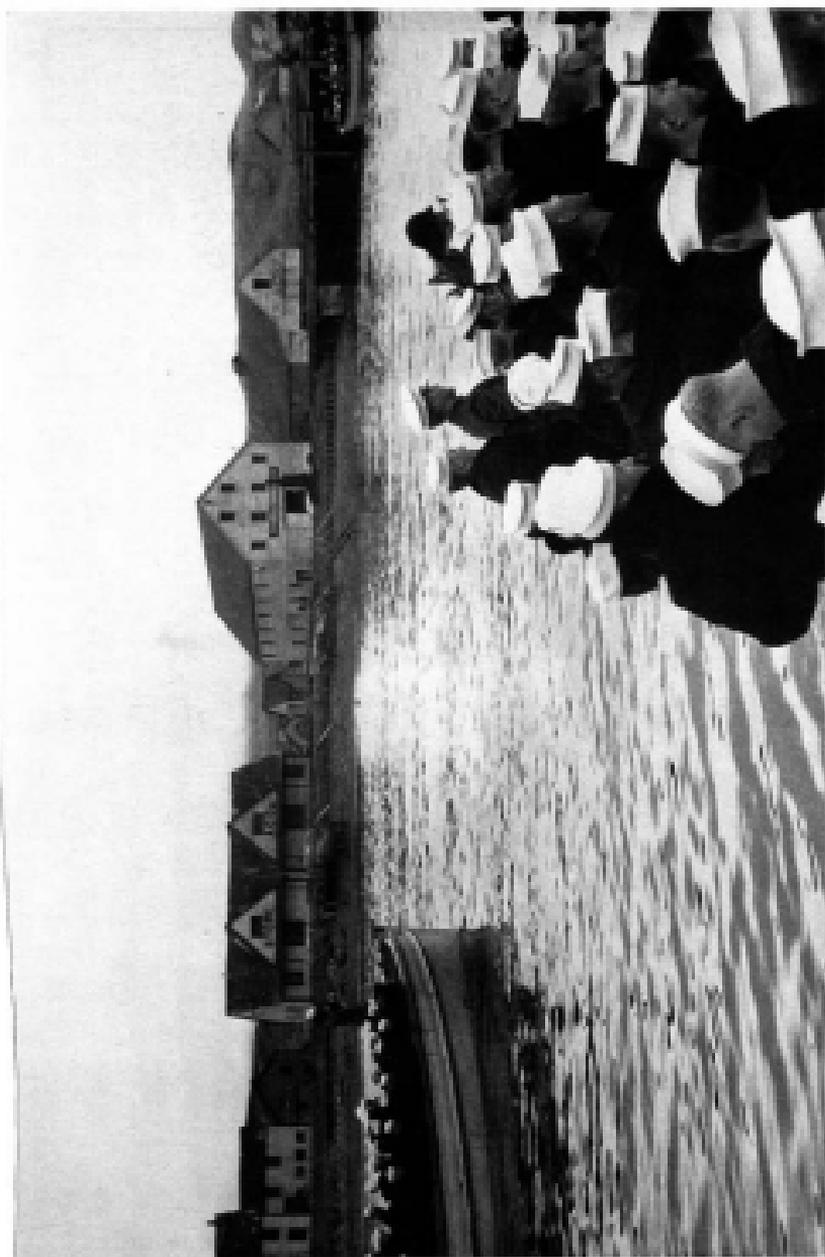


PHOTO COURTESY

With Collars Turned Up against the Cold and White Hats Nearly Rolled and Flashed, Bluejackets Head for Liberty at Dutch Harbor
These salty sailors will not find rough surroundings in the Green, but at least they can stretch their legs and feel land under their feet after months at sea. A complement of 12 people in normal times, Dutch Harbor has expanded rapidly in the past year to a mighty base from which the United States operates in the Aleutians.



A. H. HEDDING

Prehistoric Alutian Life Comes to Light as a Burial Cave Gives Up Its Dead

Village sites on Aniakchak Island were excavated in 1936 by Dr. Axel Heddinck and members of a U. S. National Museum Expedition which he headed. In a volcanic cave on Kagardak Island the expedition discovered several mummies. The Alutians embalmed their dead, wrapping the bodies in grass mats or skins and hid them in caves.

The origin of the Aleuts seems as fog-wrapped as their home. Whatever their origin, they readily adapted themselves to their rain-washed surroundings.

Their waterproof coat, made from the gut of sea mammals, is one of the first waterproofs in the world.

Like the Eskimos, their hunters were expert seamen, going far from shore in their two-seated skin *bidaraks* to hunt fish and sea mammals. They are related to the Eskimos, to whom they are somewhat akin in feature and language. Axel Yachemey told me that even in the small inhabited circle of the Aleutians there were distinct differences in dialect. He could not understand the Eskimo tongue.

The Aleuts mummified their dead and suspended the bodies in carefully hidden island

caves. After removing the intestines and stuffing the body with dry scented grasses, they dressed it in its best clothes, they seated it in a squatting position with knees drawn up to the chin. Then they wrapped it in closely plaited grass mats or skins. Finally it was lashed into a compact bundle and hung in the burial cave. There it was supposed to come to life at night, and to cook and feast.

Mummies at a Tea Party

The Eskimo is inclined to regard the dead as malicious, but the Aleut had no fear of them and regarded them with affection, carefully preserving the bodies of important persons.

I learned more about Aleutian mummies at a tea party at one of a small row of houses



THE MONGOLS BECAME ARDENT RADIO FANS

Often programs were picked up from Vladivostok and Khabarovsk, Siberia, but the desert dwellers much preferred listening in to time signals. The primary use of the radio was to pick up the time signals, from the United States Naval Station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, so that chronometers might be checked to obtain accurate longitude observations.

Allowing 3 feet for the tail, we would have a great hyacinth-like beast more than 14 feet in length. The teeth, although of distinctly flesh-eating type, are blunt and adapted for crushing. There is evidence to show that the animal lived much upon carrion, as do present-day hyenas.

Strangely enough, we have found only this single skull in all of our explorations in Mongolia. This would indicate that *Andromachirus* was by no means a common mammal, even in those far, dim days, sixty million years ago.

In a vast bad-land basin near Urtyn Obo we discovered an animal which belongs to a group called titanotheres. They were gigantic beasts which were supposed to have existed only in America until we found them in Mongolia. Superficially they somewhat resemble rhinoceroses.

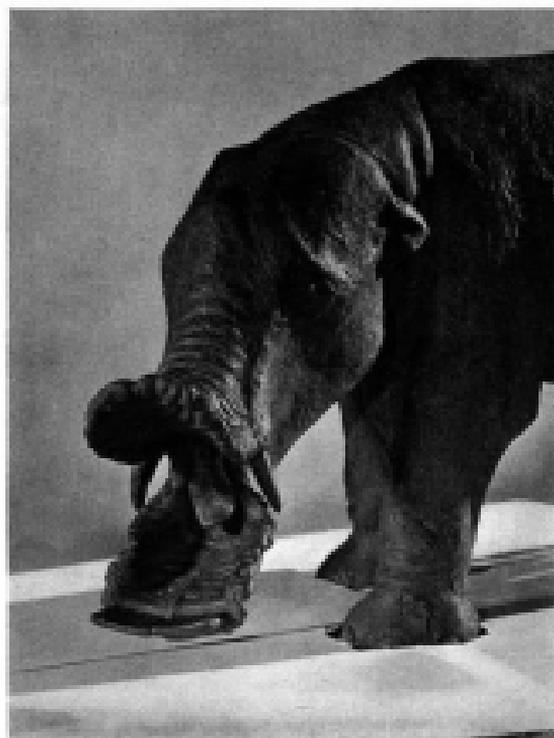
All titanotheres are strange creatures, but the new one, *Embototherium*, is the strangest of all. Professor Osborn named

it the "battering-rum beast" because the front of the skull turns directly upward like a great post two-feet high. This projection, expanded at the summit, is not a horn; it is composed of the nasal bones of the skull.

We shall never know what his face really looked like. It was all flesh and as, anatomically, the beast is unlike any other mammal, living or fossil, we have no guide for a restoration.

Through the entire length of the vertical postlike projection run the nasal tubes. Did they make a hairpin turn at the summit and curve down again in the fleshy part to open near the mouth? Professor Osborn thinks so. He argues quite properly that every animal likes to smell the food it eats. Still, it does seem to be much wasted effort on Nature's part to create such an arrangement.

Three distinguished paleontologists independently have made the same sugges-



ITS JAW WAS SHAPED LIKE A COAL SHOVEL

The model shows the head of the shovel-nosed mastodon found by the Expedition. The animal ranged the Central Asia plains about two million years ago.

tion, which I give because it is at least amusing.

Perhaps, they say, the nostrils opened at the very summit of the projection. The beast fed on vegetation which grew just under the surface of lakes or rivers. It could browse on the aquatic plants while its nostrils were still out of water. They visualize a sort of periscope.

I think an animal with a periscope nose is a wonderful idea, and I shall cling to it tenaciously until some better explanation of the *Sababothervium's* remarkable proboeis is forthcoming.

At the end of the fourth expedition, in 1928, we made one of our most interesting discoveries. We were camped on the

edge of what had been an enormous lake in Pliocene times, two or three million years ago. The shore line is beautifully delineated by a layer of fresh-water clamshells, in which most of the fossils occur.

MASTODON USED HIS LOWER JAW AS DREDGE

Shortly after our arrival Captain Hill, the topographer, brought in an extraordinary flat plate. It was about 10 inches long, 8 inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. It was enamel-covered and obviously a tooth. But what sort of a beast could have used a tooth of that type we did not know.

Other plates were found, but not until the day before we left for Peiping was the mystery solved. Granger then found that the flat plates were the two tusks in the lower jaw of an extraordinary mastodon.

The spoon-shaped front of the jaw can only be described as resembling a great coal shovel. The teeth lie side by side and are 16 inches across. The jaw itself was more than 5 feet long.

The fact that we found many mastodon remains on the very shores of the inland lake makes us believe that the animal fed upon the succulent aquatic vegetation. His expanded lower jaw was used as a dredge. It certainly is one of the most remarkable adaptations in the animal kingdom.

On our fifth expedition, in 1930, our paleontologists recovered a dozen or fifteen jaws of baby mastodons in this same region, representing almost every age in size and development. The growing spec-

Scotch saying.

Plight of Mr. Baumgartner

Juan + Tell of Honolulu. Feb. P. 24

Honolulu
How I found things

shop - straw matting
Paul

Trip to Swatow

Little did I think

evening say.

Robbery.

Swatow Bay - } noise
 } rather

Things beyond my expectations

{ fresh - fire - }
 } houses
 } clothes sample

food

clothing + hair

Horn

Language. & tones
sample.

Earthquake.

Mango
Papaya
N. P.
Lichee
peaches
plums
guava

orange
bananas

Scottish saying -
Prepared for the worst - as it was
bound to Scotland because.

I expected { nothing but bare brown
flat earth.
poor food
.. housing.

But I found things very diff-
from my expectations.

However the flight of Dr. Baumgarten
of Vienna - as entering No. 10
was so different - that I must
tell you something of his impression
in the No. - so diff- from mine.

Arriving north in Feb. ^{cold windy} as he sailed of the
river to Tientsin - forced himself to keep
awake to get fit for his

graceful pagoda
beautiful temples
rich ^{wealthy} ^{of} ^{the} ^{city}
intriguing castles
Ladies in embroidered
- but flat plain ^{green}

he looked for
Lovely hills

Can't tell of trip.

but a few facts or impressions
not found in books.

Land directly in H. K.
Bevy white walls
pith hats
wicker furniture.

To peak.
Cog railway
sedan chair

At evening
we steamed out of the
harbor to begin life in real
China

Little did I think that before
had passed I should be coming into harbor
admission hall.

Sailed to sailing for U.S.A.
without leaving my husband then
and before 14 years were passed
we should be starting on a junk
from which we did not return
to China.

On deck at stern of boat
we gathered { M.I. man.
travelling man on top
young woman M.I.
" " "
& water.

To the accompaniment of guitar
he sang all the eve & watched
the lovely moonlight across the bay.

When he retired
Women in one state room
men & Buck in the other
E. S.H. said to Buck.
" - yes -"
Guard over things

Early in Am.
L.R.H.

Yellow water ^{green and well.}
noise ^{of} ^{the} ^{rope} ^{ladders.}
Mucksters rope ladders.
Friends coming to meet us.
Hat
Boat

Beauty of scenery
Abundance of green
Food
Homes
Language.
Clothing
Customs

Spiders of very
many adventures -
each week -
{ snakes
white ants
mosquitoes
hairs of person

VERMONT



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Organized December 14, 1886

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Should like to tell
of typhoons
floods & daps
was
had to remove
from home
Training of army
also men taking
rice from Chiang Kai-shek
to Siam & Kde
But if you remember
even one of two experiences
from this - you
will do well.

open spaces
every thing brown & land
with over crowding
rice land -
Found Katschick
came from South
green - verdant
mountain peaks in
valleys - in hills -
Fright
mount
Vt.

Robbery - Bull-dog -
Raid to the Peak.
Raid to Saurin for
Baylin Ash.

Monetary Flower Street
Circles prison - furniture
Blowin service - fruits
Washed in Pei Sing's pool -
great.

Robbery -
Washed in Pei Sing's pool -
great.
3 early friends
Shanghai, many other
First Washington -
Fiji
Cradling.

Robbery -
Washed in Pei Sing's pool -
great.
3 early friends
Shanghai, many other
First Washington -
Fiji
Cradling.

What fragments?
found.

My subject do include on the other
part of trying to cover it, Swell try to be
of my experience in China - impressions which
for the most part cannot be found in books.
George in notes.

si silk. a hymn. to bestow
sî ^{to} refuse time. a spoon
sî bath
sî 4. four
sî is
sî an oath
sîh mis Trîke's surname
sîh to consume

to many. a knife
to^h to runaway
toⁱ short. to tumble down
toⁱ to fall down.
to^r to be in
to⁻ a bag.
to^h a table. mis Cluff's
surnam
toⁱ to select.

a short knife in the
pocket place

the Kingdom of God. We are proposing a group to be known as "ZION'S HERALD Associates," each of whom will make a pledge of an annual amount for a period of three years. Bishop G. Bromley Coxson has made such a pledge and has already paid his first instalment. A dozen other bishops have likewise made three-year pledges. Among other church leaders who have made pledges are Dr. John R. Mott, Dean Charles R. Brown, Dean Lynn Harold Sough, and Professor Rollin W. Walker.

You have been acquainted with the Herald for years. I feel sure that you believe in the paper and in its mission and that your verdict in the present situation will be the same as that recently given in a single sentence by one of the most distinguished leaders of American Methodism--"ZION'S HERALD must continue."

Will you not help us in the present crisis?

I suggest two ways:

FIRST: Become a ZION'S HERALD Associate by pledging at least \$5.00 a year - more, if possible - for the three-year period.

SECOND: If you feel that you cannot become an Associate, instruct us to send the Herald at your expense for the three-year period at the special price of \$2.00 a year as a gift to some relative or friend.

Enclosed are an Associates pledge and a return envelope. May we not hear from you soon?

Sincerely yours,



Editor

15 years since we
left China.

Some memories
indelible

Before I made up my mind to go to China
I wondered if the results were worth
investigated - read - wrote - the sacrifice.

Witness results far beyond my faith
Decided

Back in 1919 - spoke in my own ^{best} ~~best~~

said - Bread will come back on its own
results - that they did teach us meaning of
christian

far beyond my vision: -

Pres of China whose wife Christian
not ~~of~~ of this Christian

but during imprisonment he read Bible
daily - He seeks quiet prayer

Cabinet members.

wife of Gen Jeng - more outstanding
daughter of 55 officials

Loyalty & bravery - (altho some failures)

and Stanley's ~~own~~ safety

Sacrifice Bible work.

at 10/20/19
10/20/19

THE UNITED CHURCHES
of H. Moore, Pastor
SOUTH ROYALTON, VT.

FEB 19
10-AM
1942
V.T.



Rev. E. Stoy Hildreth
Brooklyn
Conn

*I shall fore-
sight*



Faith -
Expanding of soul
& passing of streams -

*Share dark land
in my shorts
life - I am the
of weak
nature
see it
hand of
!*

of only being a stream became a
more I was old be larger
real Christians.