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FOR THE HANGCHOW PRESBYTERIAN
COLLEGE, HANGCHOW, CHINA

For Private Circulation.

1845

1905

A Cycle
of
Christian
Education
in
China . .

The Hangchow Presbyterian College.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

Rev. J. H. JUDSON.

Rev. E. L. MATTOX.

Mrs. J. H. JUDSON.

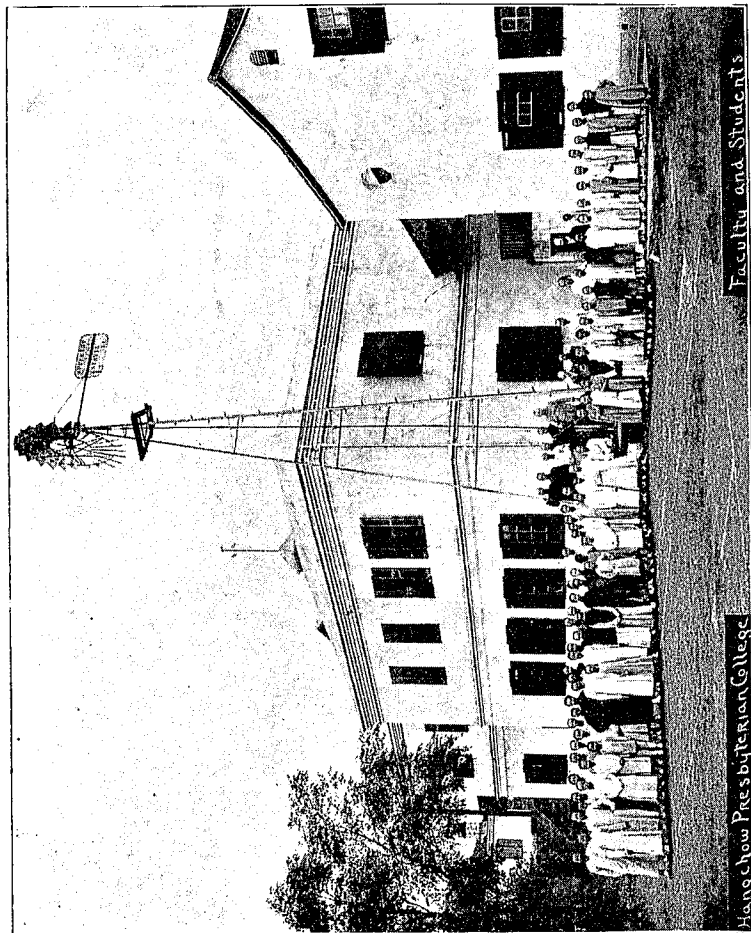
Mrs. E. L. MATTOX.

Mrs. M. E. LYON.

Mr. A. W. MARCH, (under appointment).

Six Chinese Teachers.

The Hangchow Presbyterian College is now the only educational institution in China of college grade wholly under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.



Hangchow Presbyterian College Faculty and Students

RETROSPECT

R. C. B. McCARTEE, the pioneer of the Central China Mission, reached Ningpo in June of 1844. One year later, when the station had increased to five members and definite plans were being formulated, the first advance step was the organization of a boys' boarding-school, to be directed by Mr. Way and Dr. McCartee conjointly. The first report presented in October, 1846, showed a successful beginning and included large plans for advance work. For over twenty years this school continued its work at Ningpo, suffering as so many schools in China from frequent changes in the teaching staff. In 1867, through the influence of Dr. Nevius and Mr. Greene, the school was removed to Hangchow, where during thirteen years frequent changes in management followed. In 1880 Mr. Judson came to take charge, giving for the first time continuity to the work and direction of the school, and has since then devoted his whole time to the school. A little later the growth and increasing importance of the educational work led to plans for centralization, and in 1888 the school was made the high school for the entire Central China Mission. This was followed quite naturally by further action in 1897, by which the Hangchow school was definitely recognized as the Mission College, and to it was committed the higher educational work for the Mission, now comprising six stations.

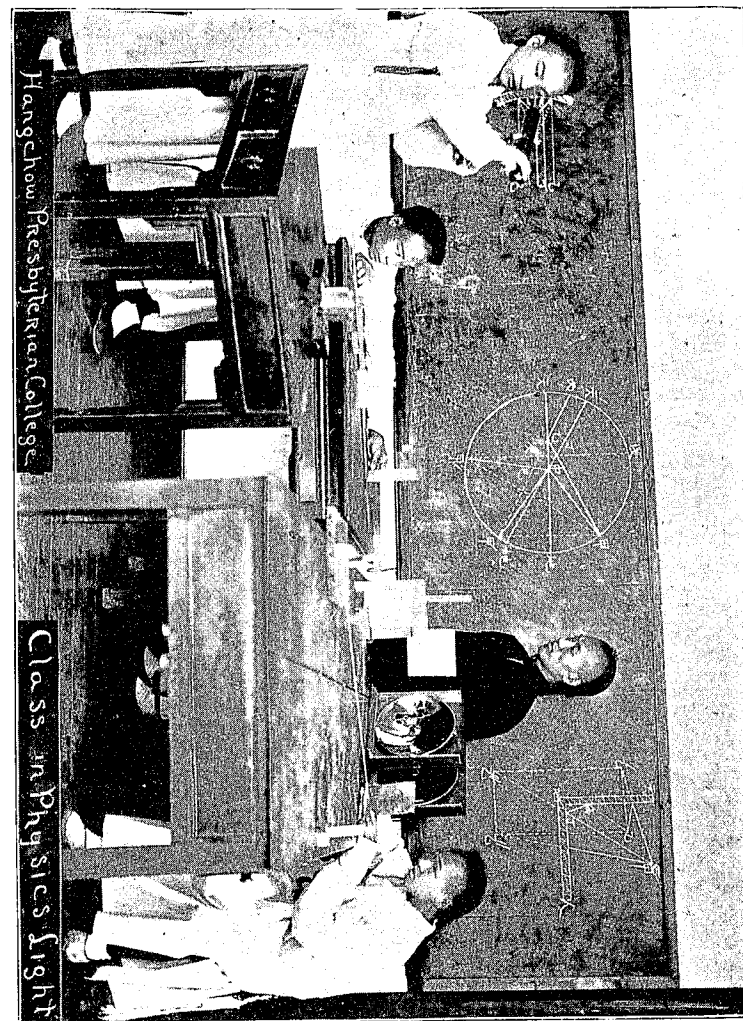
In other lines the school has sometimes kept pace, sometimes lagged behind, in this evolution from a boarding-school to a college. The curriculum has been gradually

developed to meet changing needs. Since the College must give preparatory training to boys in Hangchow and vicinity the course includes five years in preparatory and five of advanced study. A glance at the curriculum will show that it gives a good general training, including courses in Bible study, mathematics, sciences, Chinese language and literature, and as a recent addition, English. This last step was taken only after careful consideration, and it is worthy of note that the same decision has been reached by nearly all mission schools in Central China.

Results.

The question naturally arises as to the results of these years of work. Most important of all, though not to be recorded in statistical tables, is the fact that the College has done its part in developing the new intellectual and moral life of China, of which there are now so many evidences.

FINANCIAL.—In the early days such was the opposition to Christian schools that to secure students it was necessary to offer free tuition, boarding, and at times even clothing. By gradual steps the College has advanced from this condition to the place where every student pays some tuition; the average being about \$30 (Mexican) each per year, and by this means about half the running expenses of the school, exclusive of the salaries of the foreign missionaries, are now provided. What this means in desire for education may be seen in the fact that this sum (\$30) is about one-third the annual income of an able-bodied workman or farmer. Recently some of the boys have provided part of this amount by doing manual labor, and it is hoped to develop this plan.



ALUMNI.—Among results which can be tabulated we note Graduates. Eighty-two boys have graduated from the full course. This at present means the completion of ten years of study. In respect to vocation these 82 men are divided as follows: ministers, 29; teachers, 24; business and professional men, 29. Not a few of them have been strong men in their respective lines. From the little group of ministers have come the pioneer workers in this section for our own and other missions. Most of the schools of our Central China Mission and many of other denominations have looked to our graduates for teachers. Several are successful physicians, one of whom is now erecting a large hospital in Hangchow. A number occupy important positions in the postal and customs service of the empire. An elder in our Hangchow church, and a former instructor in the College, has recently been in charge of the Hangchow silk exhibit at St. Louis and was the first commissioner from China to the General Assembly.

Among the business and professional men, Mr. Chang, the head of the Shanghai Dispensary, the largest house of its kind in China, may be noted, while another graduate has become widely known as the author of modern textbooks especially adapted to the needs of China. Almost without exception these men have carried into their work an earnest aggressive Christian spirit.

STUDENTS NOT GRADUATES.—These number about 500 to 600. As a boy becomes a part of the producing force in China at a very early age, it is often difficult or impossible for boys to finish the course. Many of these boys have finished the preparatory course; others have studied but a year or two. Many of them now occupy responsible positions.

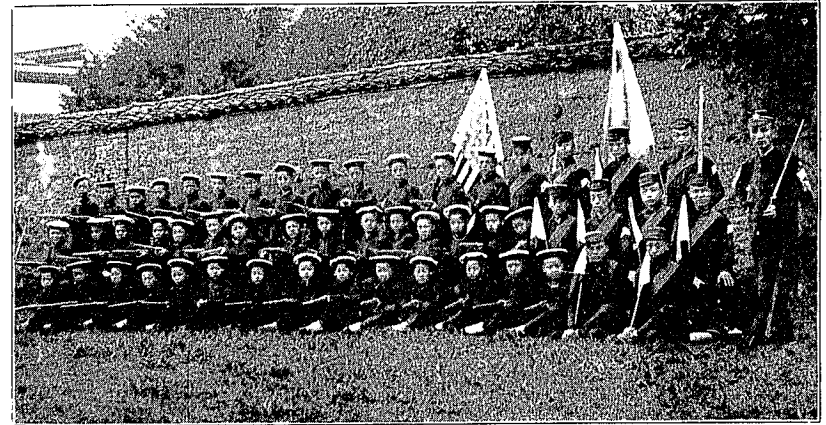
Present Status.

With such a history the College now stands at the close of its first cycle of sixty years. Slow as the progress may seem it has won its place as the foremost educational institution in this section of China. There is a campus of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, on which stands the one building erected in 1897, and serving as recitation hall, chapel, dormitory and dining-room. The furniture is meagre and of poor quality. The physical apparatus is fairly adequate; much of it having been made by native carpenters from designs by the teachers; the rest, including an air-pump, some electrical apparatus and a spectroscope, have been procured from the U. S. A three-inch telescope gives facility for some work in astronomy. The capacity of the school is 100, but there are now 125 boys in attendance; the younger boys being crowded into a building in one of the private compounds.

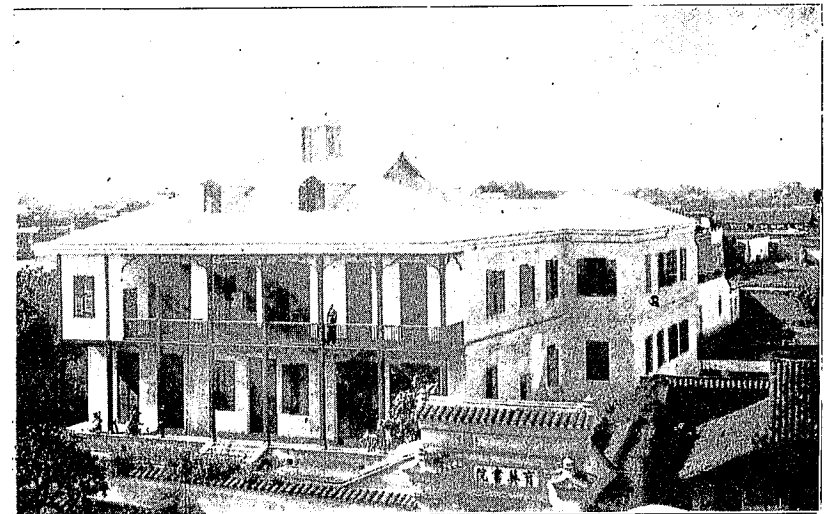


The Crisis.

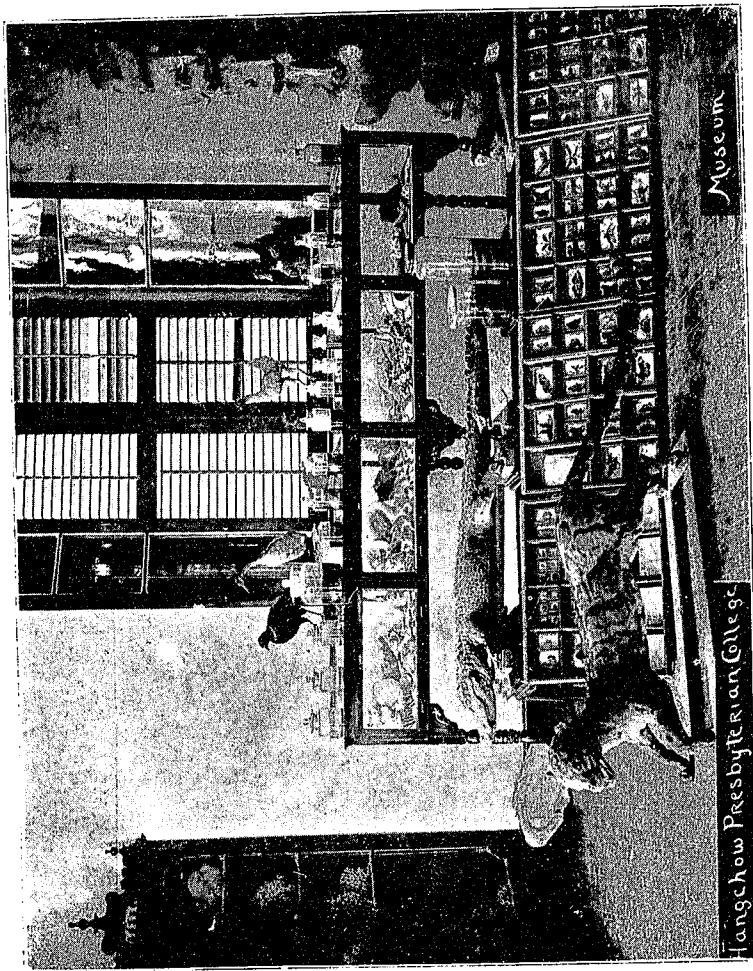
And now the College faces a crisis. In common with other schools and other agencies Hangchow College has labored for the moral and intellectual awakening of China. Now the intellectual, and, in what we hope will be in a constantly growing degree, the moral awaking has come. A native press, imbued with Western ideas, has arisen; the demand for translations of Western literature taxes the capacity even of the great publication societies and presses. Even the government has been moved. In 1898 appeared the Reform Edicts of the Emperor, and it is generally held that in consequence he was deposed and the Edicts



COLLEGE CADETS.



MAIN BUILDING, FACING SOUTH.



cancelled. But this year an educational Edict, almost identical in terms, has been issued by the Empress-Dowager. Temples are being confiscated, and already on paper there is a well developed secondary and college educational system. New schools are springing up on all sides. The old system of civil service examinations has been summarily abolished, and hereafter all officials are to be chosen from young men educated in Western arts and sciences in the schools.

Most of the government schools have so far been unsuccessful because the prime need—well-trained men to organize them—has not been supplied. Slowly but steadily the officials are turning to the mission colleges as the best source of supply. It is reported that the viceroy of the Yangtse provinces, in a recent address, urged the students in a mission college to prepare carefully, saying China would need them and that their profession of Christianity would not be a bar to advance in government service. Here lies one of the great opportunities of our age. If the mission colleges can furnish teachers for the schools the force of Christianity can be brought to bear on the very heart of the awakening China. Some events of the last few months have shown how real and present is the opportunity and also that it contains a possible danger to Christian schools. Two teachers resigned at the close of the school year to accept positions in government schools at an increase in salary of from 200 to 300 per cent. One of the recent graduating class, probably the weakest of the little group, is now teaching at a salary larger than any Chinese teacher in the College. Another of the teachers declined an offer which would have quadrupled his salary.

But a more important factor enters into the crisis. That this awakening China needs to be led by trained and

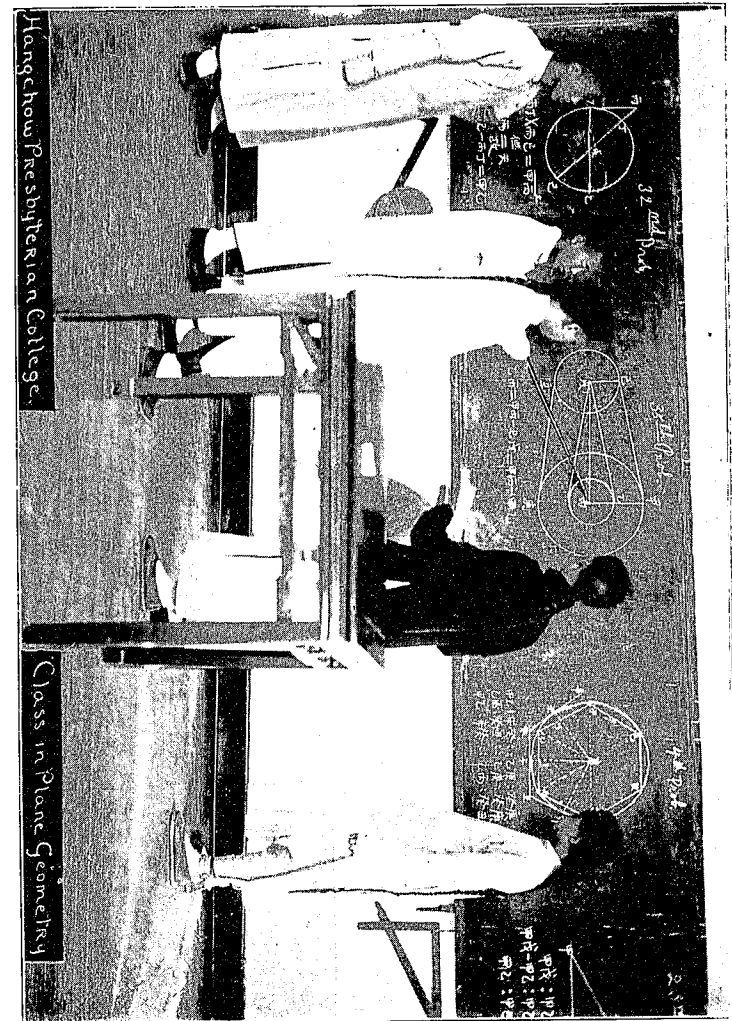
educated men as Christian ministers and workers is so self-evident that we may miss the meaning of the fact. It would be neither wise, nor if wise, possible to have all graduates of the College become ministers or preachers. And yet if every graduate of the College, for years to come, were to do so it would not supply the need for men to do the evangelistic work of our own Central China Mission, to say nothing of other missions which look to us. A new union seminary is just being established at Nanking, and again the chief burden of fitting men for the work of the seminary falls on Hangchow College.

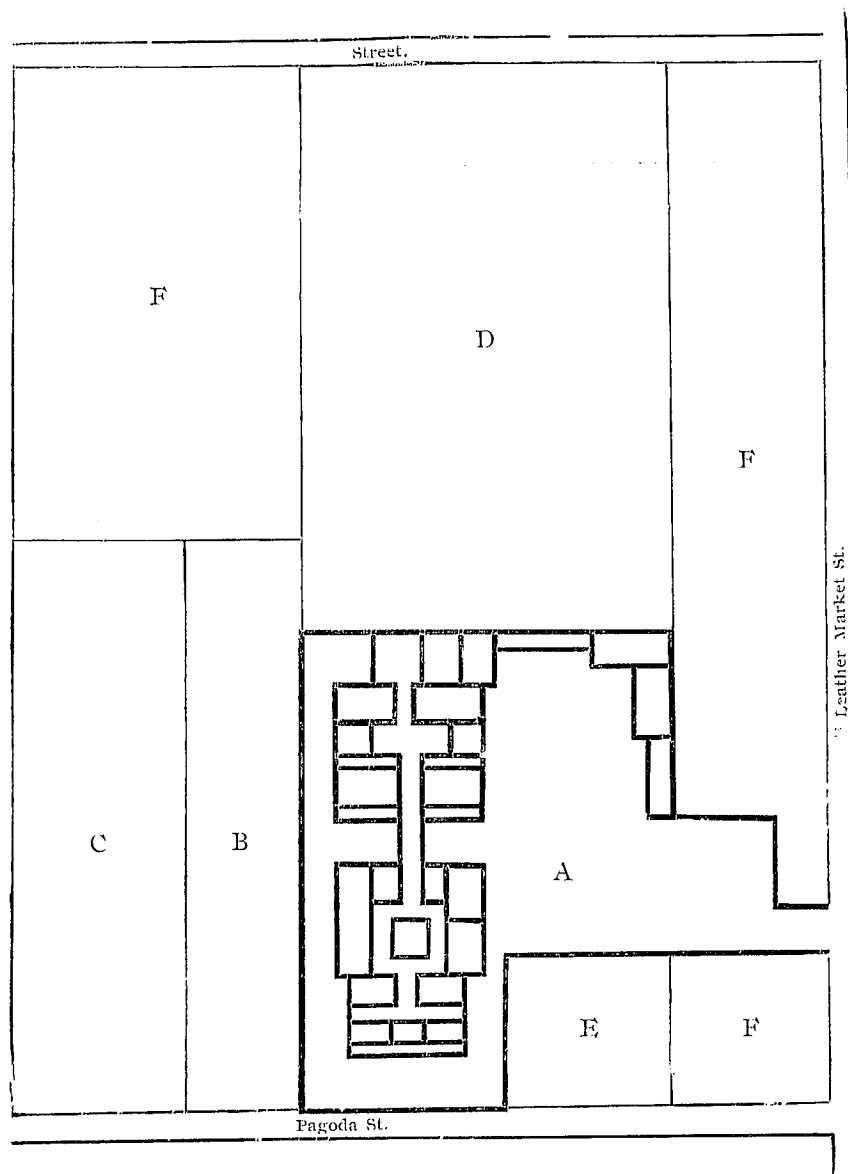


Our Field.

Hangchow has as many people as Boston and Buffalo combined. Chekiang province, of which it is the capital has, at the lowest estimate, 12,000,000 of people, while many place the figures at 16,000,000. At any rate it is almost as many people as New York and Pennsylvania combined, and for this population Hangchow College is the only Christian institution doing work of a strictly college grade. That means, by comparison, one home mission college of all dominations for the great west, the mountains, and the west coast.

Sixty years ago our Presbyterian Church planted its banner here and assumed the responsibility for the higher education of this section. Now the church must meet the situation, or pull down the flag and ask some other church to come in and do our work. It is for the church at home to decide which. The Foreign Board has done all it can at present from the regular funds. "The General Assembly's Commission appointed last year to raise funds for colleges

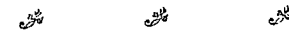




PLAN OF HANGCHOW COLLEGE CAMPUS AND ADJOINING LOTS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Campus and Building. | D. Vegetable Garden. |
| B. Vacant Lot. | E. Soldiers' Camp. |
| C. Dilapidated Estate. | F. Native Houses. |

has consented to include eight institutions on the foreign field, and of these Hangchow College is one. This means that it will commend the institution to liberal people through the church as worthy of their generous contributions."



Needs.

1. LAND.—The outline map on the opposite page shows the first and greatest need—land for enlargement. The small plot marked A is the present campus of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres. That it is completely inadequate is evident at a glance. So small is the space that games for recreation and exercise for the 125 boys are practically impossible. The three plots B, C and D are pieces of land adjoining, which there is reason to think could now be bought for a reasonable sum. There are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the three plots. The urgency for securing the land at once is three-fold. (1) The present need. (2) Probable higher cost if bought later. (3) The chance that C, which is a private residence and grounds, though now in ruins, may be secured by some family and restored, in which case purchase by the college would probably be out of the question. It is estimated that \$5,000 will purchase these three pieces of land.

2. A PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—For years to come the college must prepare boys from the city and vicinity while at the same time an increasing number of boys will come from other academies of our own or other missions for purely college work. A building for the Preparatory Department seems in every respect to be the best way of enlarging the capacity of the college. Such a building can be built and equipped for \$5,000.

3. SCIENCE HALL.*—The college must, in the coming years, compete in its scientific instruction with the universities

* Since writing above \$2,000.00 has been generously given to this object from the estate of Dr. Paxton. This, with the help of friends in China and by the use of materials on hand, will enable us to proceed with the erection of the building in the near future.

and colleges of Japan if it is to train men for leadership in China. The need for a science building is so evident to those acquainted with the work, that it has been approved by the Mission and the Foreign Board and now awaits only the funds.

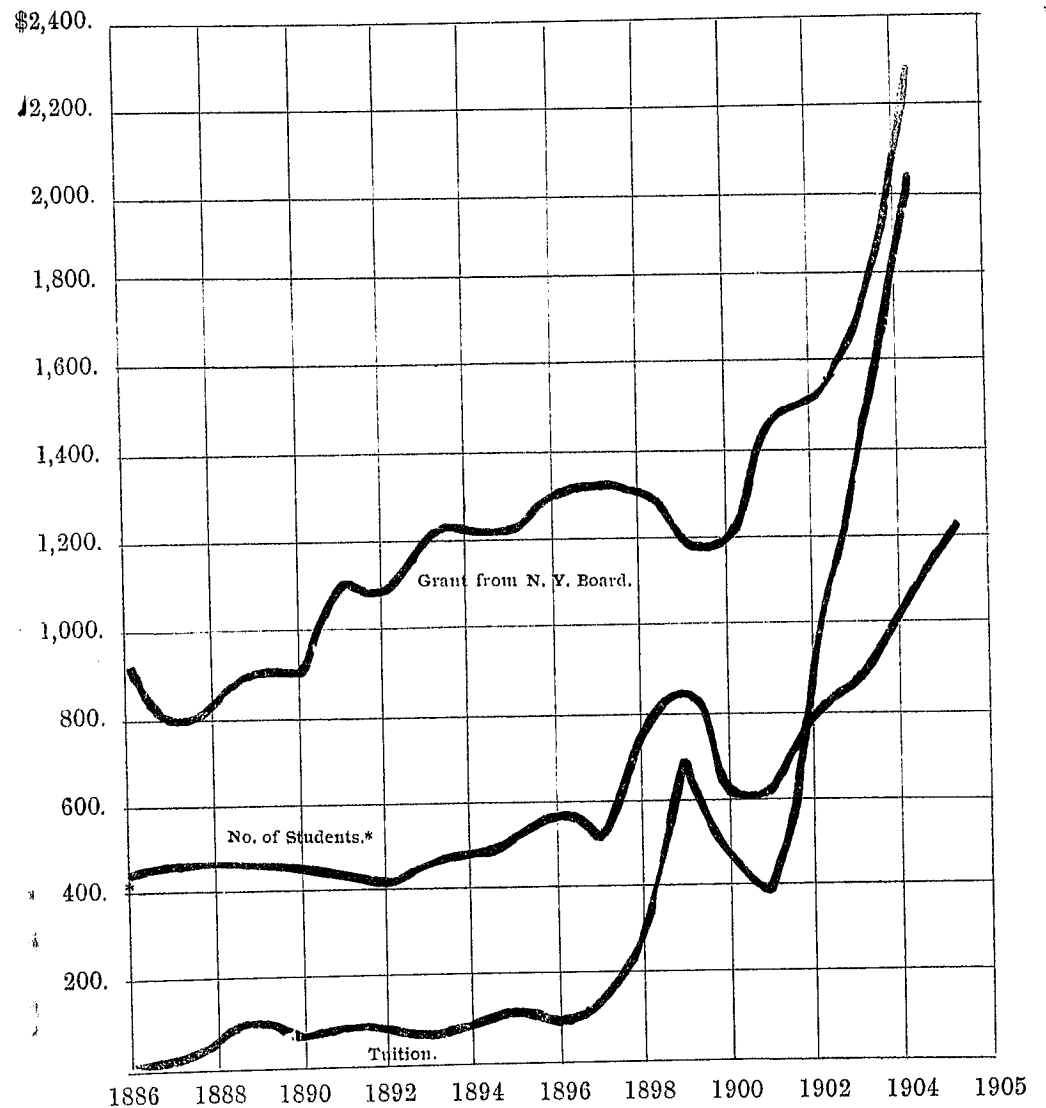
4. LIBRARY.—Mention has been made of the large number of Western books which are being translated into Chinese. While the high educational value of these books has been clearly recognized, lack of funds has confined the library and reading rooms to very small limits. These books are offered to us at especially low rates by the Publication Societies. \$500 would mean a substantial growing library for several years to come.

5. LABORATORY EQUIPMENT.—In physics and chemistry a start has been made. For biology, botany, and kindred sciences there is at present no equipment. Yet \$500 would make a marked increase in the effectiveness of the science department.

6. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—One large organ for the chapel and two smaller ones for practice by students are much needed. Also a number of good lamps. \$300 will provide all.



Twenty Years' Growth of the Hangchow Presbyterian College.



* In reading the number of students, drop the last cipher, i.e., for 400 read 40.

[8a]

1910



Hangchow, China.

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HANGCHOW, CHINA

The
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Hangchow, China

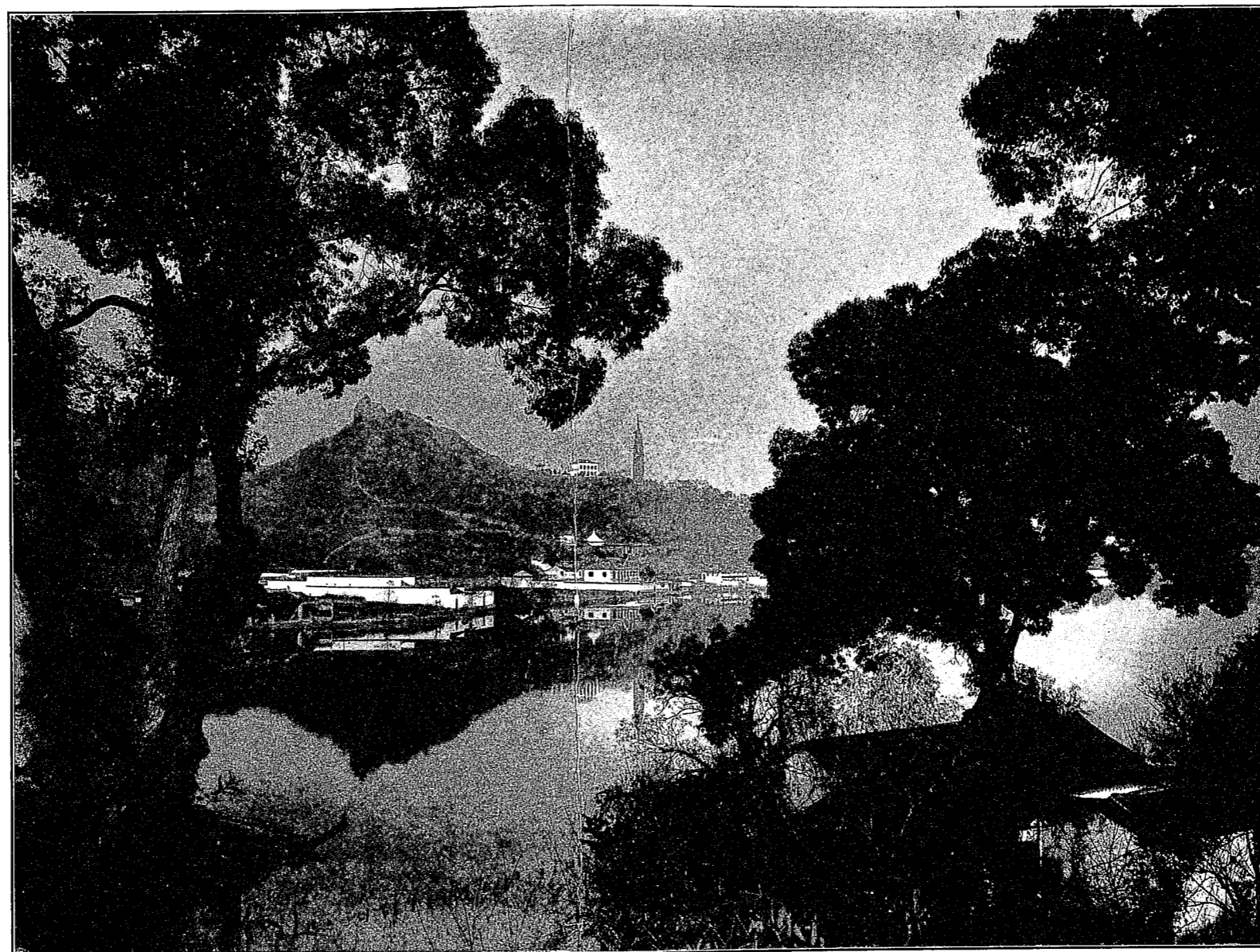
INTROSPECT

RETROSPECT

PROSPECT

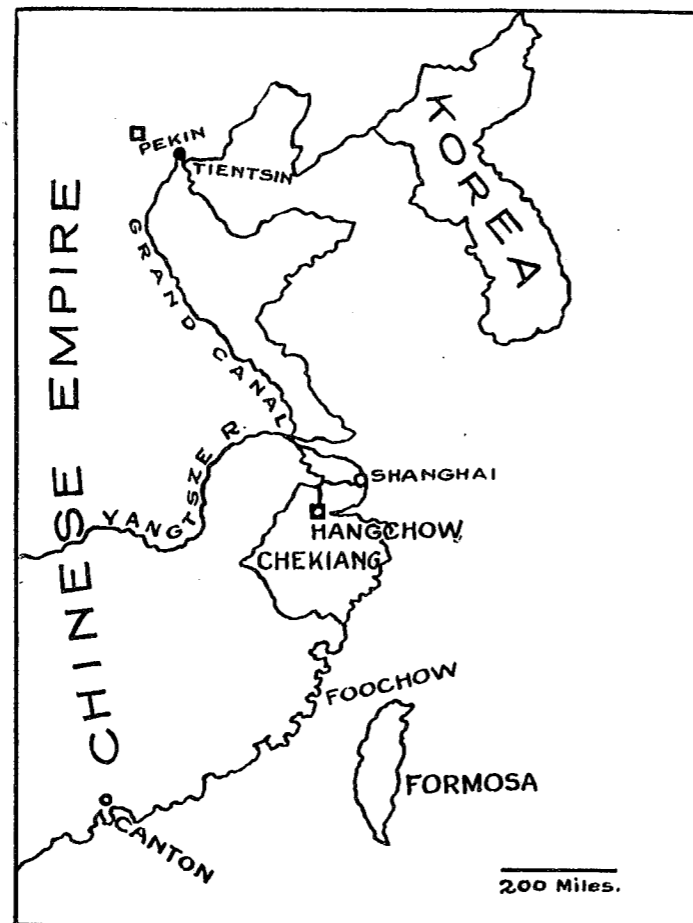


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VIEW OF HANGCHOW WEST LAKE AND ANCIENT PAGODA.

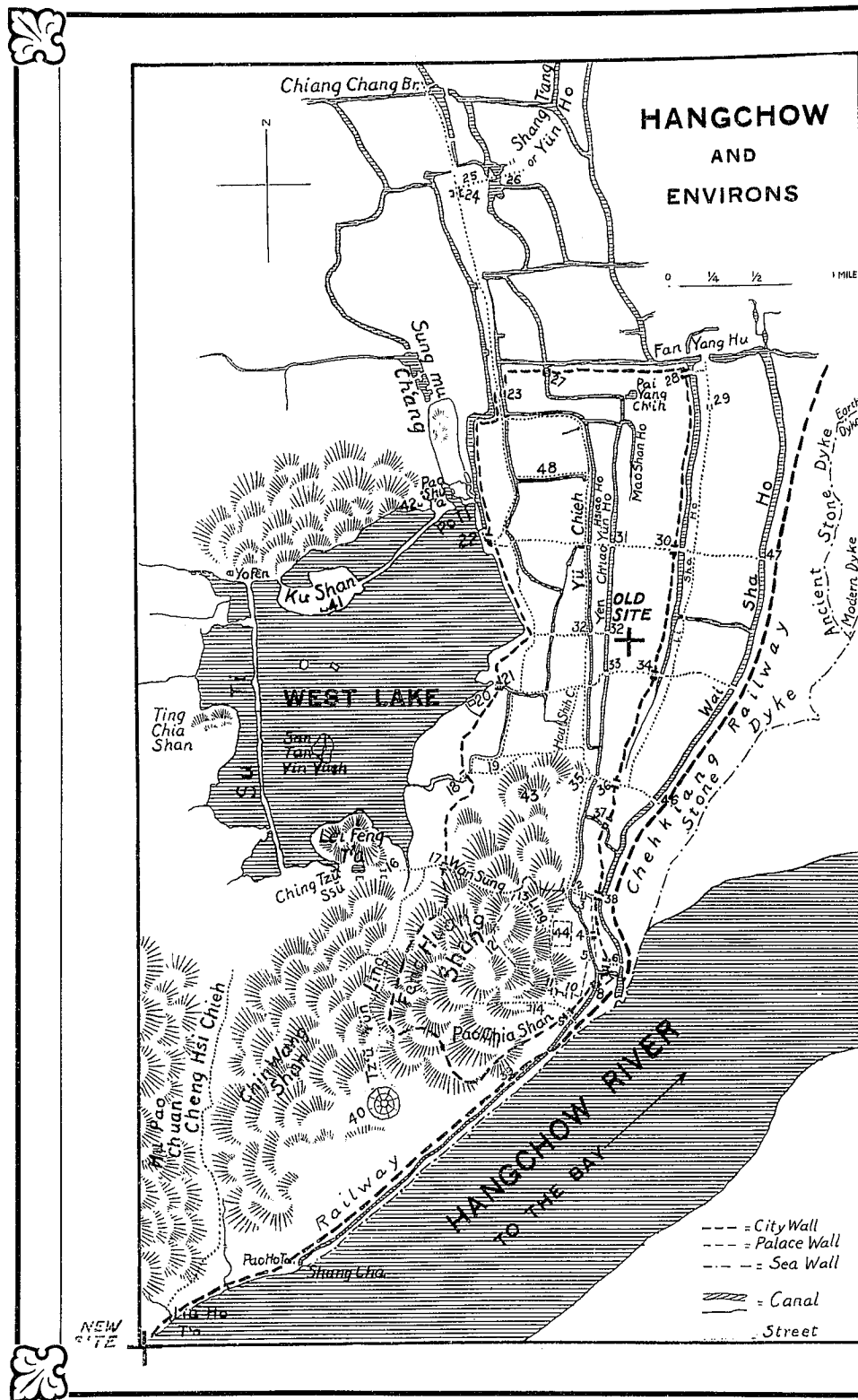
I. INTROSPECT



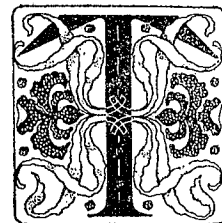
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

HANGCHOW is at the terminal of two highways of commerce, the one over six centuries old and the other a year old. The former is the Grand Canal built in the days of Marco Polo and during the reign of Kublai Khan. The latter is a railway connecting Hangchow with Shanghai, requiring five hours for a trip which originally required a week or less by sail boat, the time varying according to wind and weather.

It is of importance that our friends who come to see us should distinguish between Hangchow and Hankow on the Yiang-tsze, Hangchow of the Province of Kwangsi, and Hengchowfu of the Province of Hunan. The port of entry is Shanghai, and from there are three express trains running to Hangchow daily.



IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT



THE CITY of Hangchow saw its palmiest days in the past, when Marco Polo visited it, when its Great Street was three miles long, forty paces wide, sufficient for nine cars to roll abreast, thronged with curtained and cushioned vehicles capable of holding six persons each, with its companies of gay revellers coming from the lake,—with its famous tidal wave and dyke, and its Imperial Island on the Lake,—the seat of Buddhist monasteries and later of the Imperial family.

Originally the site of the city was either a sea bed or the bed of one of the estuaries of the Yang Tsze. During the Christian Era, on the hill beyond the present lake, was a fishing village. The fishermen of this village in time developed into a feudal power, and later their center became the metropolis of an empire. The first man who was really successful in resisting the tremendous force of the tidal wave was a Prince Ching, who built the first permanent embankment, a monumental piece of engineering. A direct descendant of his, Mr. Chien, is the head master of Chinese classics in our College. He comes from what is still one of the finest families of Hangchow.

Today within the city are sights and sounds more or less common to most cities in China. Yet there are certain distinctive features, such as the native pharmacy where over a hundred deer are kept for medicinal purposes, a fan factory

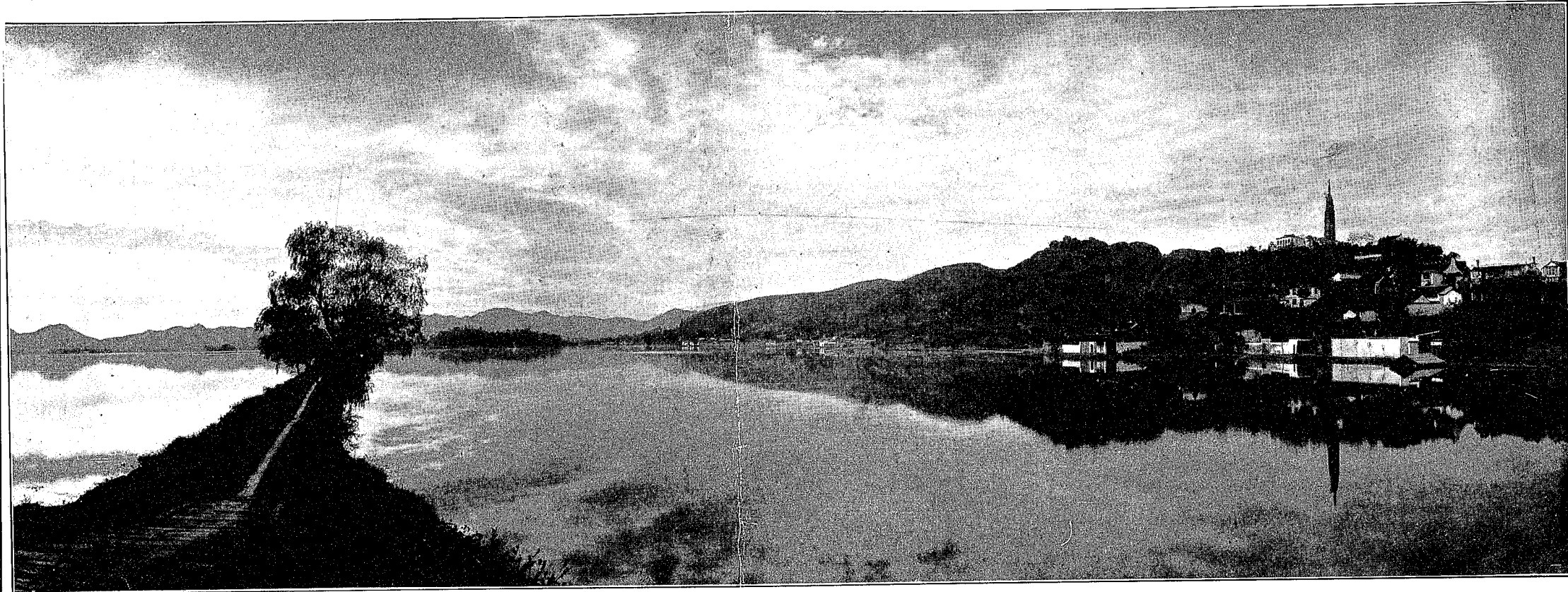
that supplies fans to every province of the empire, a native foundling for homeless children, an ancient Mohammedan mosque dating from the Tang dynasty and one of the few intact remains from the Tai Ping Rebellion, the Treasurer's yamen, where huge turtles guard the Provincial treasury, temples of the Oracular Pen, resembling the oracles of Delphi, and various Buddhist temples.

But there is one charm that will always remain—the lake outside the city, with its circle of beautiful hills which embrace it. There are the pagodas, the monasteries, the ruins of the past, the islands and the Imperial causeway, the ever-changing atmosphere which tells a story new to each day, with sunlight, moonlight, haze and clouds hourly varying in form and color.

The original site of the College was in the heart of the city. At present about eighty-five acres of land have been purchased on the Hangchow River, about a mile and a half from the city, in perhaps the choicest location available. There is a plateau one hundred feet above the level of the river's mean tide, which will form the campus, and from this the hills rise upwards to a height of four hundred feet. On the east is a stream of spring water sufficient to supply all our needs, and the river front has a beach of sand and pebbles suited to swimming and bathing, while in front, to the south-

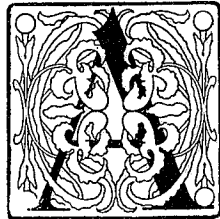
east, is the Hangchow Bay, and to the southwest are chains upon chains of beautiful hills. The river directly to the front has an "S" formation,—a formation which will characterize the Chinese geographical name to the site. The railway now being built from Hangchow to Ningpo will pass our grounds, probably along the river edge. It is hoped that a signal station will be erected at the foot of our grounds so that students and guests will be able to visit us with the greatest facility. Several friends, who have traveled much in China as well as in the States and in Europe, have testified that they have never seen a more beautiful college site than that which has been purchased for our new location, and on which some of the new buildings have already been erected.

Near us is the Six Harmony Pagoda, a massive structure seventy-five feet in diameter, with seven stories in height, built 1165 A. D., evidence to the fact that sky-scrapers are not modern things.



VIEW OF HANGCHOW WEST LAKE AND IMPERIAL CAUSEWAY

PRESENT EQUIPMENT AND DEPARTMENTS OF WORK



UNION in our educational work has just recently been completed for boys, a union consummated between the Southern and Northern branches of the Presbyterian Church. In the Province of which Hangchow is the capital the Southern friends occupy the Northern section and the Northern friends the Southern section. This arrangement is also true of the city itself. In the Chinese Synod, and in our two schools, the one for girls and the other for boys, we are one in location and in management.

The following constitutes our present staff of workers:

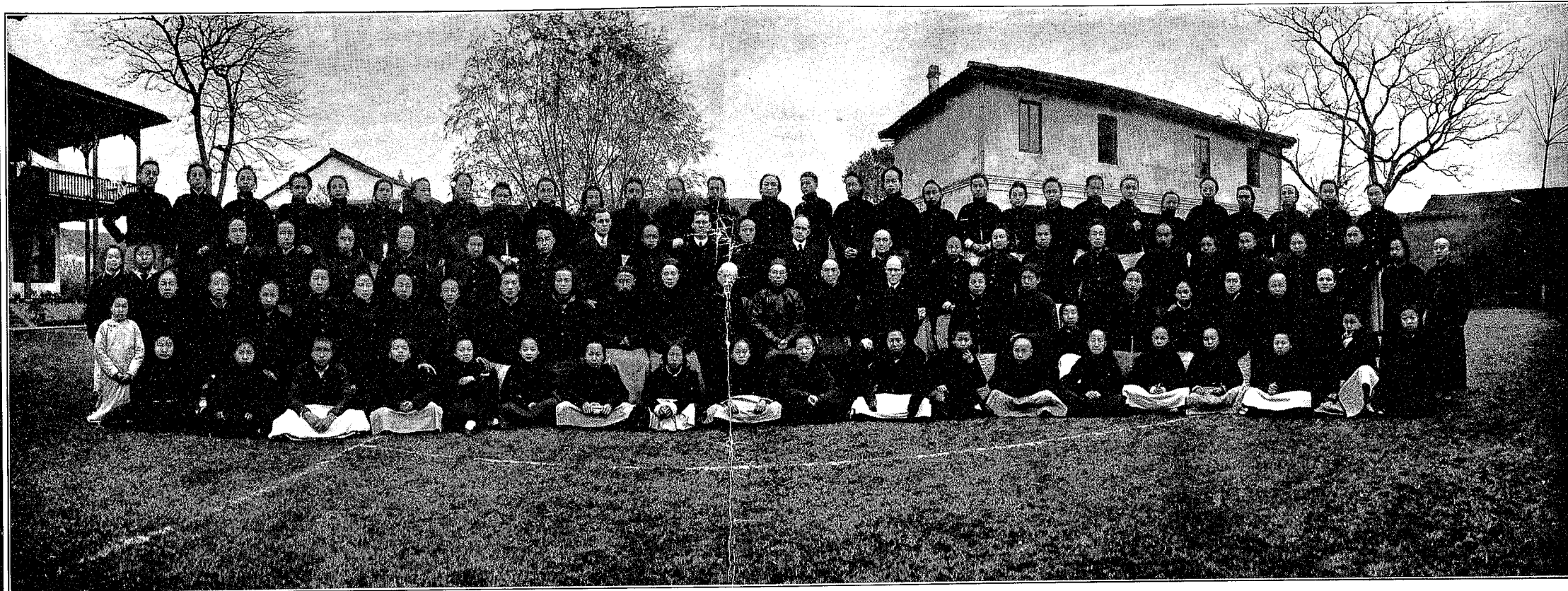
Board of Directors—Rev. W. H. Hudson, Chairman; Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, Rev. J. Mercer Blain, Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, Rev. J. M. Espey, Rev. F. W. Bible.

Foreign Members of Teaching Staff—Rev. E. L. Mattox, President; Rev. Robert F. Fitch, Mr. A. W. March, Rev. Warren H. Stuart, Mr. R. P. Montgomery, Mrs. J. H. Judson, Mrs. E. L. Mattox, Mrs. Robert F. Fitch.

In addition to the above there are eight members of the Chinese teaching staff. Of these, Mr. M. K. Chow is our Chinese head master. Mr. Chow is one of our most efficient men, having not only graduated from our College, but having also been abroad in the States and in Europe.

There are in general five departments of study—the Department of Religious Instruction, the Department of Languages and Literature, in which Chinese is given the first place and English the second place, the Department of Natural Sciences, the Department of the Mathematical Sciences, and the Department of Philosophy and History.

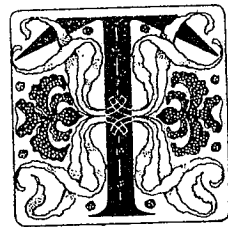




LAST PHOTO OF COLLEGE GROUP TAKEN IN 1910

II. RETROSPECT

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE

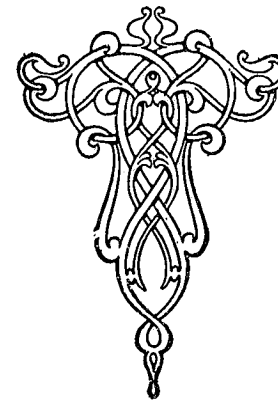


THE SCHOOL had its beginning in Ningpo, in the year 1846, under the direction of Dr. McCartee. In the year 1867, through the influence of Dr. Nevius and Mr. Green, it was moved to Hangchow, where for thirteen years frequent changes in management followed. In 1880 Mr. Judson took charge, and since then the school has had a gradual but steady growth, which growth has continued during the more recent Presidency of Mr. Mattox.

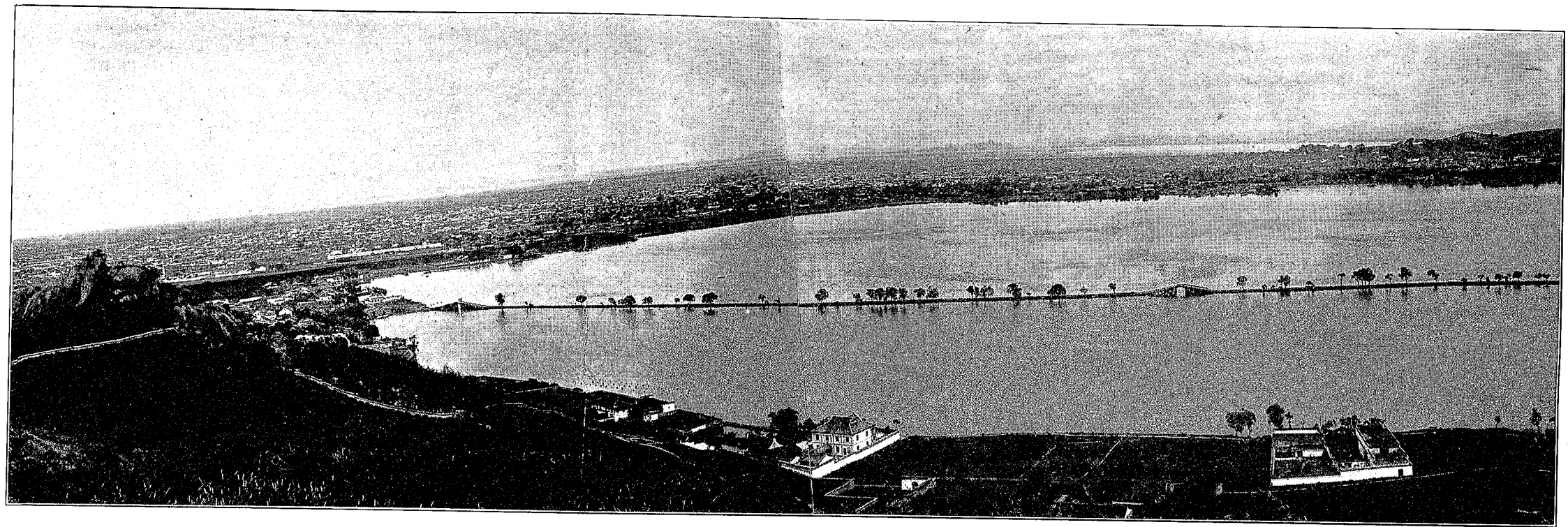
The College has stood in a city with a population of eight hundred thousand, the capital of a Province of sixteen millions. It is the only institution of strictly college grade in China that is wholly under the control of the Presbyterian Churches of the home land.

There are already over one hundred graduates, about one-third of which have entered the ministry, another third having entered the business profession, and the remaining third the teaching profession. We do not recall having graduated more than a single man who was not a professing Christian, though many boys

who enter our institution are from influential non-Christian families in the city. In the last graduating class, in January, 1910, there were nine men. The total number enrolled at present is about one hundred and fifteen.

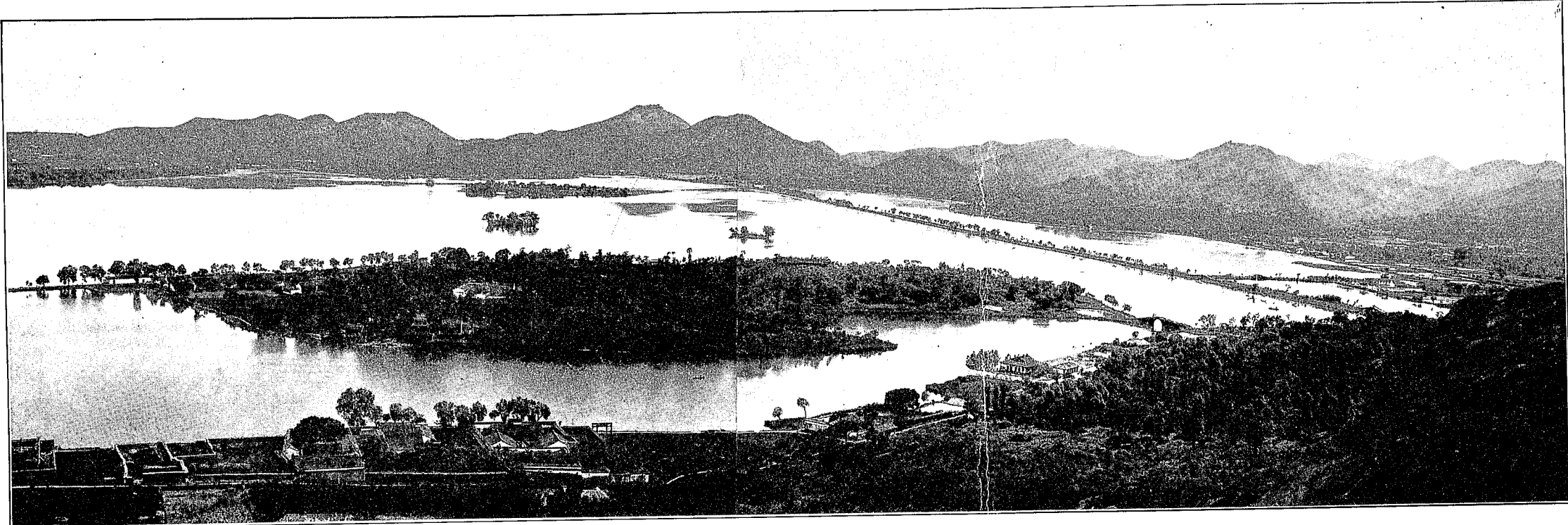


PANORAMA OF HANGCHOW CITY,





WEST LAKE AND ITS ENVIRONS



NOTE—College Site is through
Valley to right of Pagoda,
on river front.

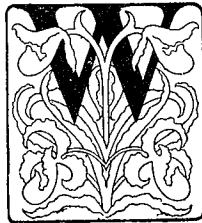




SOME OF THE ALUMNI OF HANGCHOW COLLEGE

III. PROSPECT

IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS AND PLANS



WITHIN the current year it is expected that the following buildings will be completed: Two dormitories, each three stories high and each to accommodate a hundred boarders, four residences for the foreign teaching staff, and one residence for a Chinese teacher. One dormitory will be named for Mr. and Mrs.

D. B. Gamble, of Pasadena, Cal., and the other dormitory for Messrs. W. E. Wheeler and E. G. Dusenbury, of Portville, N. Y., and the Hon. N. P. Wheeler, of Endeavor, Pa. One foreign residence will be called the Rochester residence, because it is mainly the gift of churches in Rochester, N. Y.; the second foreign residence is erected by the Young Peoples' Societies of the North Pacific Woman's Board, to be named the North Pacific residence, and the third residence will be named the Converse residence, having been given by the late John H. Converse, of Philadelphia.

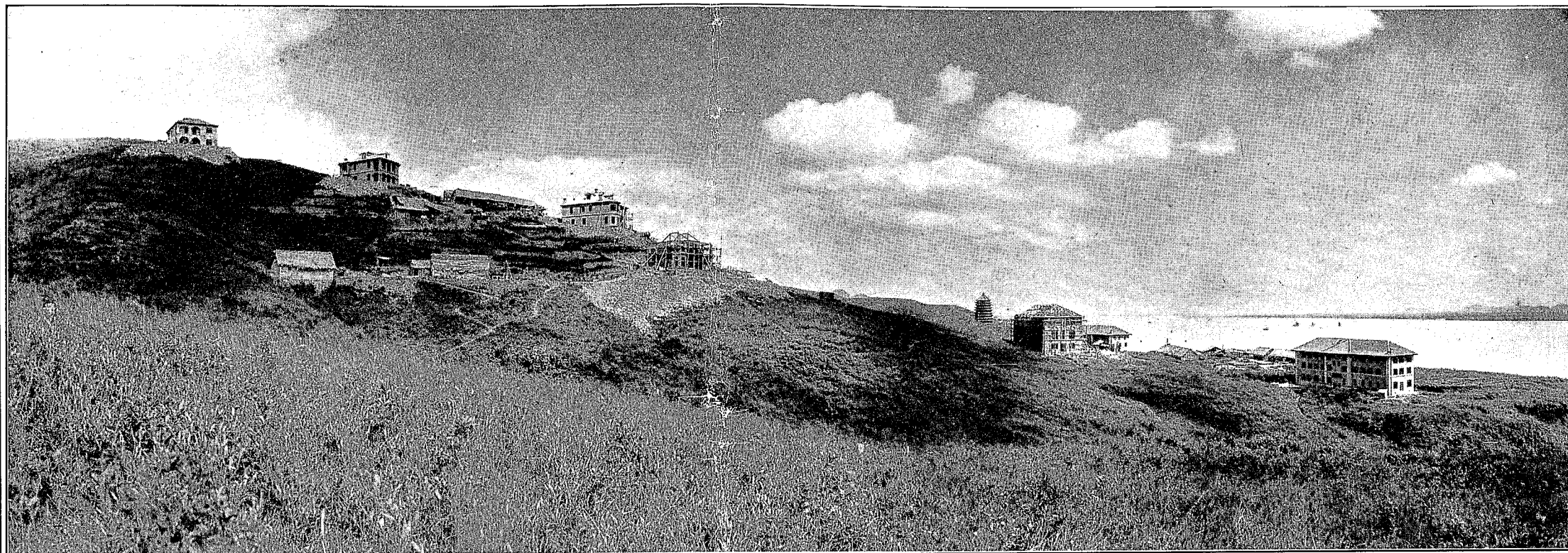
The administration building and class hall will be finished about April, 1911, and is to be named the Severance Hall, having been given by Mr. L. H. Severance, of Cleveland, Ohio. This building will have offices for the President and Registrar, a reception hall for guests, and twenty-two class rooms. It is also hoped that an observatory may be finished in the early part of next year, the funds for which have been furnished by Mrs.

C. P. Turner, of Philadelphia. She has asked that the name "Philadelphia Observatory" be applied to this building. For this observatory has been purchased most valuable astronomical equipment, used by the late Mr. Scott, of Shanghai, himself a member of the Royal Astronomical Society.

Owing to the interest of Mr. Nathaniel Tooker, of East Orange, N. J., in our plans, we have been enabled to purchase four thousand fruit trees, all of which are in thriving condition under the care of an expert Chinese gardener. It is hoped that these fruit trees may become the basis of a certain amount of self help in the college for boys who have the purpose to study but not the ordinary means of support.

These grounds were famous before the Tai Ping Rebellion for their fruit and on them are already growing oranges, plums, pomegranates, grapes, loquats, pears, peaches and cherries, as well as the honey date. These trees occupy one side of a valley a half mile long and when they begin to bloom will fill the whole landscape with beauty and with fragrance. There is a good market for all these fruits in Hangchow city.

Special mention should also be made of the gift of Mr. Robert Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship Company, of three thousand dollars' worth of Oregon pine. In addition to this gift of lumber he also let us have a large quantity of lumber at the lowest wholesale rates, which rates have materially helped us in our general building plans.



GROUP OF PICTURES OF PRESENT BUILDINGS

Southern Presbyterian Residence

Rochester Residence

North Pacific Residence

Residence for Chinese Teachers

Six Harmony Pagoda

Gamble Hall

Wheeler and Dusenberry Hall

Two Temporary Sheds

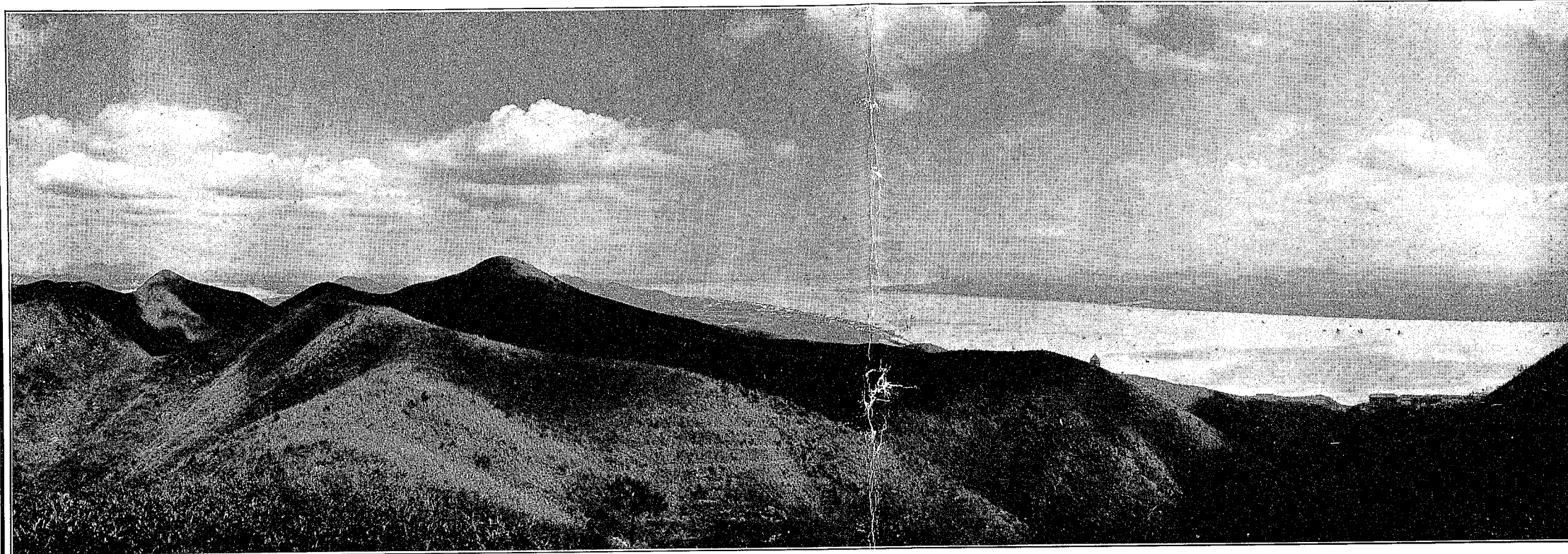
Severance Hall

Our entire building program is somewhat as follows, part of which program, as above indicated, is already realized:

Three dormitories, each to cost \$11,000..	\$33,000	Power house for dynamos and machine shop	1,000	Chapel	5,000
One class hall and administration building	13,000	Lighting plant.....	3,500	Miscellaneous buildings for servants, gardener, etc.....	1,500
Five foreign residences, \$3,500 each.....	17,500	Two science halls.....	30,000	Library	5,000
Observatory	1,000	Apparatus for same.....	5,000	Furnishings for dormitories, class hall, etc	4,000
Five Chinese residences.....	5,000	Gymnasium	5,000	Y. M. C. A. Hall.....	3,000
Laying out of grounds.....	2,000	Fees for architect, electrical engineer, etc	4,000	Heating for class hall and science halls..	6,000
Waterworks	2,000				

As the residences for Chinese and foreigners are built considerably higher on the hills than the college group proper, they

will cost somewhat more than residences of a similar nature in the native city.



VIEW OF HANGCHOW CITY AND WEST LAKE ON THE LEFT AND
HANGCHOW RIVER AND GAMBLE HALL ON NEW
SITE TO THE RIGHT.

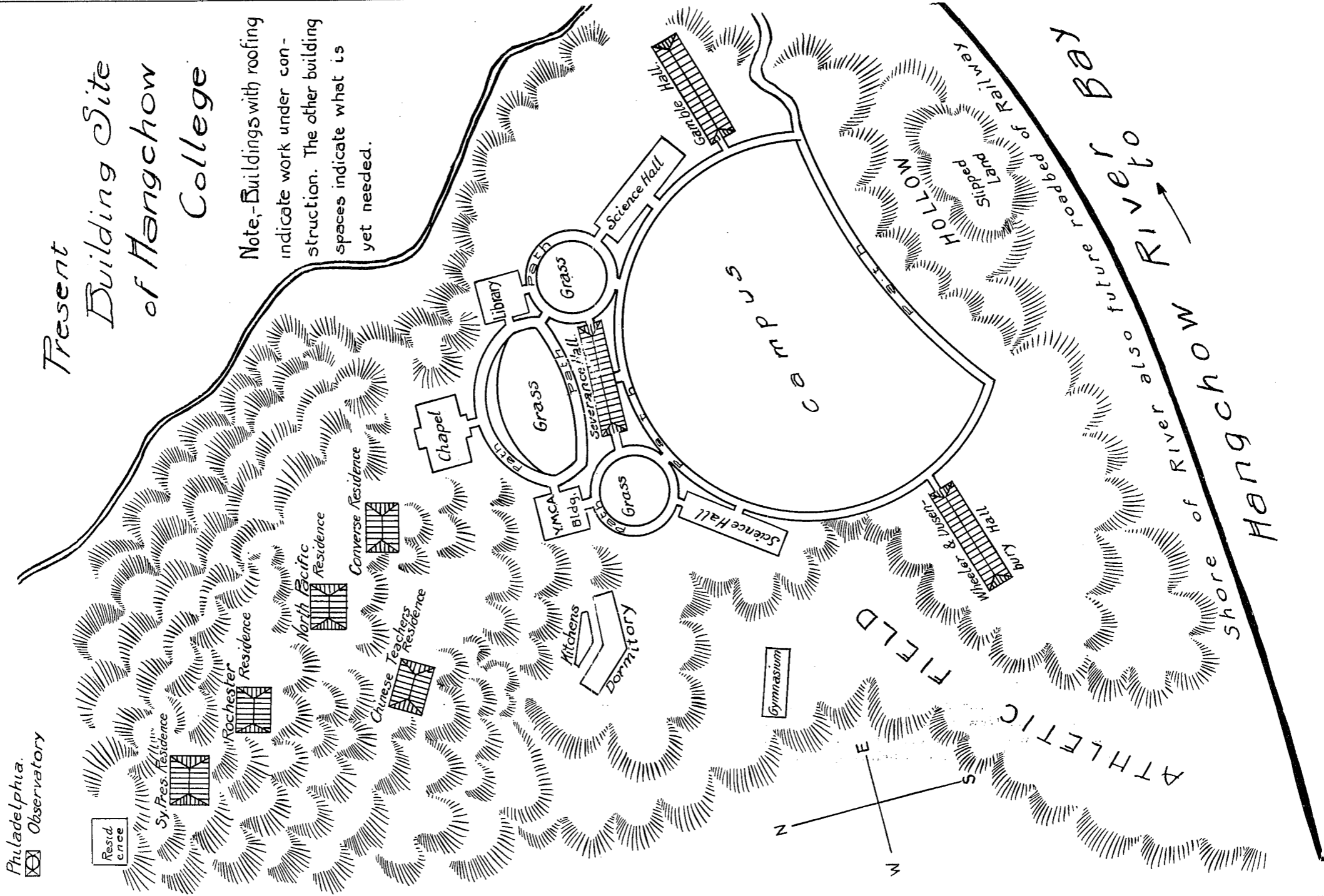
The buildings of the college group will be substantial and harmonious, and in the bed rooms of the dormitories the boys will have only simple and necessary furnishings, so as not to disqualify them from working among their own people. Their beds will be of iron, with boards in place of wire mattresses, and each room will have two chairs and a table, together with a double locker for private effects.

The building plans for the dormitories were given by the firm of Cady & Gregory of New York, which gift is highly appreciated. Through their work for the college they will elevate the architecture of the entire Province of Chehliang. This firm also

furnished the plans for the Severance Hall. The local supervision as well as the plans for the residences have been done by Sidney J. Halse, of the firm of Moorhead and Halse of Shanghai. The original sketch plan for the grouping of the buildings on the college site was drawn for us and made a gift to the institution by Charles N. Lowrie, landscape architect of New York. At present, in the city of Hangchow, are being erected the spacious buildings of the Provincial Assembly. In appearance and in stability they will not compare favorably with our college group, though costing considerably more.

Present Building Site of Hangchow College

Note.- Buildings with roofing indicate work under construction. The other building spaces indicate what is yet needed.



Philadelphia. Observatory

Residence

Sy. Res. Residence

Rochester Residence

North Pacific Residence

Converse Residence

Chinese Teachers Residence

Chapel

Library

Grass

Grass

Grass

Science Hall

Y.M.C.A. Bldg.

Severance Hall

Grass

Science Hall

Wheeler & User

City Hall

Gentle Hill

HOLLOW

Slipped Land

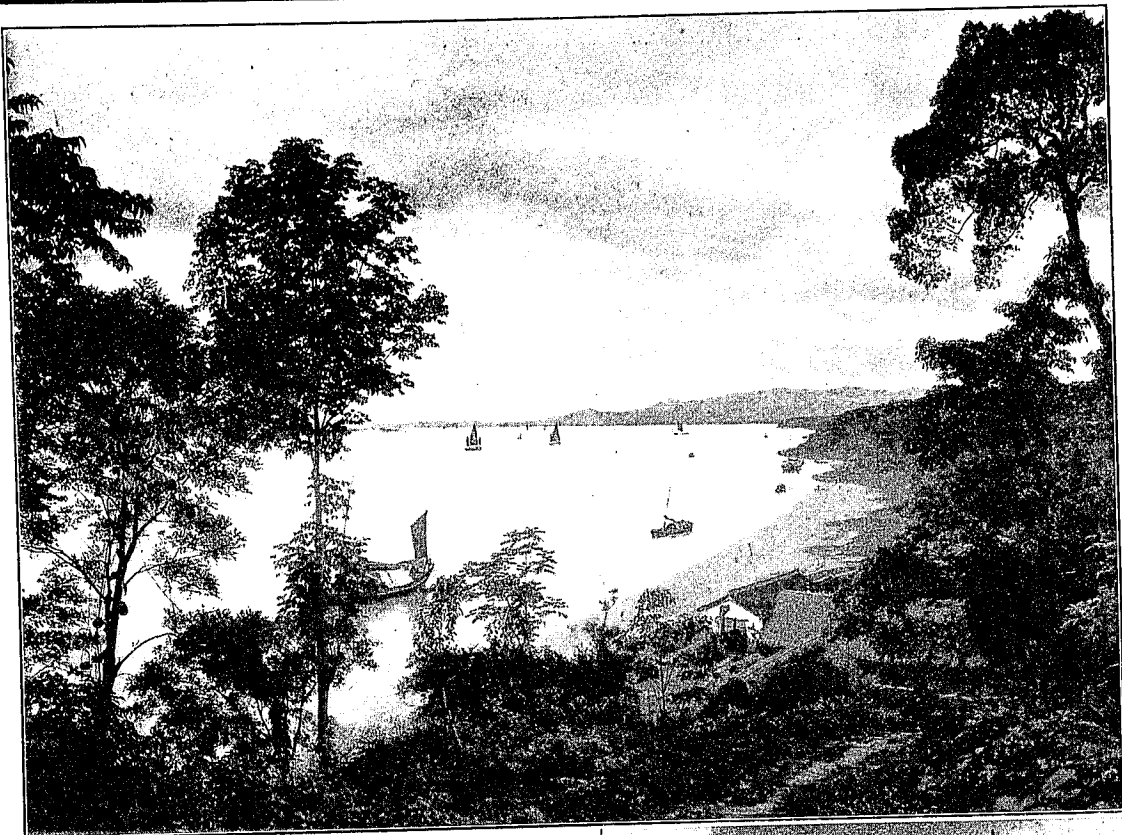
roadbed of Fall

ATHLETIC FIELD

SHORE OF RIVER

RIVER

HANGCHOW

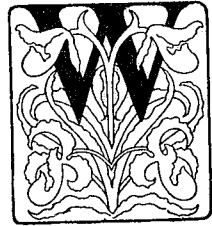


VIEW EASTWARD FROM
NEW SITE

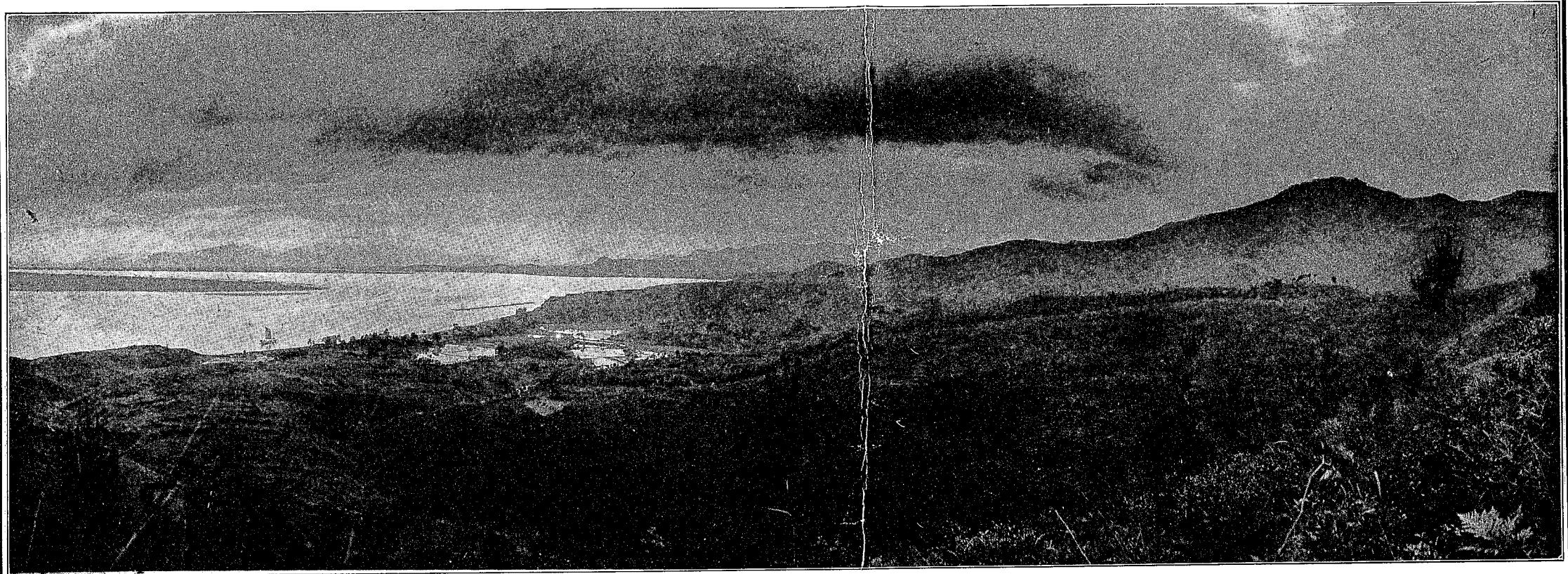


VIEW OF RIVER FRONTAGE
OF NEW SITE

APPEAL



WE ARE working for the day when China will become a Christian nation, when she will have a Christian church; indigenous, self-governing and self-propagating. In this church may be absorbed the various tenets of western Christendom, but this church will hold more closely than any western sect of today, to what is fundamental to the invisible, universal Church of Christ in all ages. This Church will be a product of the true and best eclecticism, and hence more truly Catholic. To form this Church, to keep it free from error, and to put it upon the broadest as well as truest foundations, will require a heart and intellect such as can only be found in an Oriental who knows the west, rather than in a westerner who knows the Orient. Such a heart and intellect ought best to be developed in our Christian colleges in China. The future of China and in a large sense the future of the world lies with the men who shall be the product of such schools. No future career in the west can equal the career that is possible to the educated Chinaman of today. Hence to produce such a man and such a career is the highest privilege that the world offers today. *It is the greatest investment of the twentieth century.* For this reason Hangchow College, yes, and all colleges in China of a similar purpose, bespeak the continued interest and support of those who have a care as to what their means may produce.



PART OF NEW SITE OF HANGCHOW COLLEGE, AND VIEW WESTWARD

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE HANGCHOW BUILDING FUND

Paxton Estate, for Paxton Hall..	\$2,000.00
C. F. Kilborn.....	100.00
Arthur Sheaffer.....	100.00
Estate S. P. Harbison.....	500.00
Avondale Church, Cincinnati...	10.00
James H. Post.....	1,000.00
Anonymous.....	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble.....	7,500.00
J. H. Converse.....	2,500.00
Mr. N. Tooker.....	1,886.88
"A Friend".....	500.00
Auburn First Church.....	166.85
Mrs. Chas. P. Turner.....	2,000.00
Joseph H. Shafer.....	1,500.00
Robert Dollar (in wood).....	3,000.00
Mr. C. H. Gamble.....	25.00
Redlands, Riverside.....	388.00
E. G. Dusenbury.....	5,000.00
Los Angeles Im.....	100.25
Forest, Utica.....	5.00
Troy Second Church.....	191.52
Miss Laura P. Waller.....	50.00
James A. Beaver.....	100.00
Mrs. M. H. Wilson.....	100.00
Miss C. Pearson.....	100.00
Mr. H. A. Rogers.....	1,000.00
Germantown Second Church....	15.00

Miss Otto.....	500.00
W. H. Lambert.....	50.00
John McLeod.....	25.00
C. S. Hood.....	200.00
F. L. Hine.....	250.00
Woman's Board, Northern New York.....	2,600.00
Woman's Board, Philadelphia...	309.00
Woman's Board, North Pacific..	3,000.00
Mrs. O'Neil.....	1,000.00
Mr. L. H. Severance.....	13,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Wheeler....	2,500.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheeler....	3,000.00
Los Angeles property, from Mrs. Robertson.....	3,500.00
W. B. Jennings.....	10.00
H. B. McCormick.....	100.00
Sarah J. Grey.....	25.00
D. D. Mallory.....	50.00
Los Angeles Central Church....	100.00
Germantown First Church.....	25.00
Oak Lane Church (Philadelphia)	66.00
Margaret Irwin.....	50.00
Sarah Irwin.....	25.00
Mary Irwin.....	5.00
Total.....	\$60,229.50

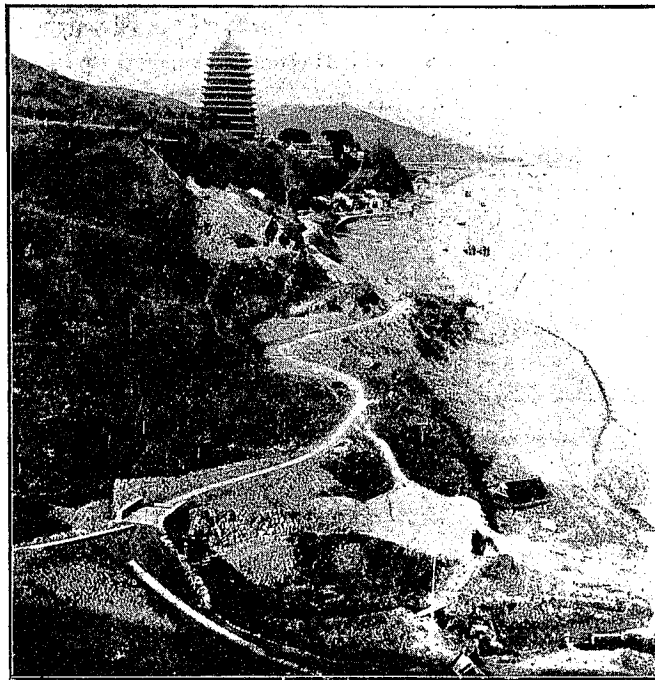
ROCHESTER FUND.

Rochester First Church, Mission Band.....	\$ 25.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor....	50.00
Mrs. C. H. Fitch.....	100.00
G. W. Ingmere.....	100.00
Joseph T. Alling.....	500.00
Brighton Church.....	155.00
F. O. Waunton.....	20.00
Mrs. Emily Brewster.....	25.00
P. V. Crittendon.....	100.00
Caledonia Men's Bible Class....	25.00
Albion Church.....	250.00
Rochester Brick Church.....	75.00
East Avon Church and Sunday School.....	10.00
Through F. W. Bible.....	25.00
"A Friend".....	10.00
George Motley.....	25.00
Wheatland Sunday School....	17.75
Brockport.....	150.00
Bible School, First Church....	100.00
Brick Church, C. E.....	50.00
H. A. Tompkins.....	10.00

Total Rochester Fund.....\$ 1,822.75

Grand total of subscriptions
to date, October 20, 1910..\$62,052.25

Hangchow Christian
College



VIEW EASTWARD FROM HANGCHOW COLLEGE

Easter 1917

PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG'S mandate on education,
January 22nd, 1917:

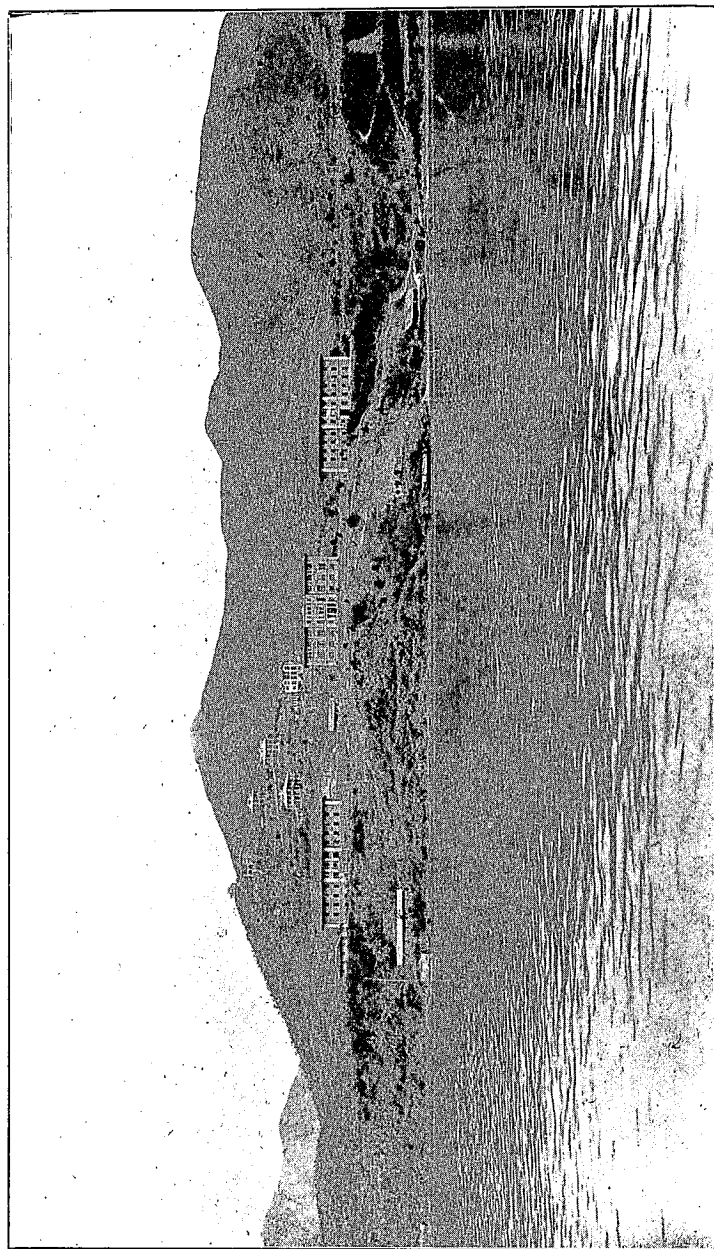
"Ever since ancient days the efficiency of the administration and the protection of the nation have depended on education. Instructions have been repeatedly issued since the establishment of the Republic with regard to the importance and the encouragement of education . . . I, the President, have been meditating upon this subject day and night and have come to the conclusion that there are no means other than education by which the Republic can be strengthened, especially in view of the fact that the moral standard of our people needs to be raised and their mind opened up."

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, *December, 1916*:

"Foreign missions are influences toward better world relationships. You are pioneers in pushing Christian civilization into the Orient and it has been one of the great pleasures of my life that I have had to do with these leaders of yours. . . . Statistics of conversion do not at all represent the enormous good missionaries are doing in pushing Christian standards and advancing high civilization in far distant lands. . . . Missions can do much to pave the way for the coming of an international league to enforce peace."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

"I was immensely impressed with the improvement in the character of the natives who had been under missionary control. I wish it were in my power to convey my experience to those people—often well-meaning people—who speak about the inefficacy of foreign missions. I think if they really could realize but a tenth part of the work that is being done and the work that has been done, they would realize that no more practical work, no work more productive of fruit for civilization could exist than that work being carried on by men and women who give their lives to preach the Gospel of Christ to mankind—the men and women who not only have preached but have done; have made action follow pledge, performance square with promise."



COLLEGE SITE FROM THE RIVER

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN

COLLEGE

EASTER 1917

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS
1917

Foreword.

This Bulletin of Hangchow Christian College is the first of a series which will be published at intervals in the future. The aim of such a publication is to inform those who are interested in the college of its progress and its needs and to give as concrete and vivid a picture as possible of the life and work of the institution.

Hangchow Christian College.

Easter Bulletin—1917.

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College Faculty.

American Staff.

Rev. WARREN HORTON STUART, Acting President,
B.A. and M.A. University of Virginia 1900; B.D. Union
Seminary in Virginia 1905.

Rev. ELMER LINCOLN MATTOX, Treasurer,
B.A. Parsons College 1890; M.A. Parsons College 1893;
D.D. Parsons 1914.

ARTHUR WILLIAM MARCH, Secretary of the Faculty,
B.Ph. Wooster College 1905; M.A. Columbia University
1913.

JAMES MORRISON WILSON, Superintendent of Self-help
Department.
C.E. Kentucky State University 1911.

Rev. WILLIAM REGINALD WHEELER,
B.A. Yale University 1911; B.D. Auburn Theological
Seminary 1914; M.A. Harvard University 1915.

Rev. FRANK DICKEY SCOTT,
B.A. Waynesburg College 1910; B.A. Yale University
1914; B.D. Auburn Theological Seminary 1915;
M.A. Columbia University 1916.

FRANK EDWARD BIBLE, Esq. (On temporary appointment.)

ROLAND GRANT BRISTOL,
B.A. Reed College 1916. (On one year appointment.)

PAUL HARMON KIRKPATRICK,
B.S. Occidental College 1916. (On one year appointment.)

Chinese Staff.

- TIN K'AI-FONG, Dean and Registrar.
Graduate Hangchow Christian College 1897.
- LEE SEN-DANG,
Graduate Shantung Christian University 1904.
- DZEN HO-SAN,
Linsheng.
- TSÖ K'EH-GYIN,
Linsheng.
- TSE KYIN-S,
Linsheng.
- KYIN HYI-NONG,
Linsheng.
- TIN ZÖ-EN,
Graduate Chekiang Government Law College.
- P'UAN ZAO-YIH,
Siutsai.
- DZÜ DIN-LAN,
Graduate Hangchow Christian College 1912.
- CHOW YIH-SEN,
Graduate Hangchow Christian College 1913.
- CHOW YONG-LIEN,
Graduate Hangchow Christian College 1916.
- WANG KYIN-LIN, Proctor.
Graduate Hangchow Christian College 1898.
- HO PIN-YAO, Proctor.
- SWEN TSU-HYI, Overseer Self-help Students.
Siutsai.

(Note. Linsheng and Siutsai are scholastic degrees of the Manchu Government.)

Organization at Home.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Secretaries, Robert E. Speer, D.D., Rev. Arthur J. Brown, LL.D., D.D.

Rev. A. W. Halsey, D.D., Rev. Stanley White, D.D.

Treasurer, Dwight H. Day.

Address, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S.

Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D.D., Executive Secretary.

Rev. H. F. Williams, D.D., Field Secretary.

Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D., Corresponding Secretary.

Rev. John I. Armstrong, D.D., Educational Secretary.

Treasurer, Edwin F. Willis.

Address, 154 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Board of Directors in China.

Rev. F. W. Bible, Chairman, Rev. J. M. Espey, Rev. H. K. Wright, of Central China Mission.

Rev. J. L. Stuart, D.D., Rev. R. J. McMullen, Rev. L. L. Little, of Mid-China Mission.

Rev. Dzen Dah-sen, of Hangchow Presbytery.

Rev. Yu Koh-tsen, of Soochow Presbytery.

Rev. Zia Ts-hyi, of Ningpo Presbytery.

Mr. Sen Lan-dien, of the Alumni.

The Ideal before the College.

We are working for the day when China will become a Christian nation, when she will have a Christian church; indigenous, self-governing, and self-propagating. In this church may be absorbed the various tenets of western Christendom, but this church will hold more closely than any western sect of to-day, to what is fundamental to the invisible, universal church of Christ in all ages. This church will be a product of the true and best eclecticism, and hence more truly catholic. To form this church, to keep it free from error, and to put it upon the broadest as well as truest foundations, will require a heart and intellect such as can only be found in an Oriental who knows the West, rather than in a Westerner who knows the Orient. Such a heart and intellect ought best to be developed in our Christian colleges in China. The future of China and in a large sense the future of the world lies with the men who shall be the product of such schools. Few future careers in the west can equal the career that is possible to the educated Chinese of to-day. Hence to produce such a man and such a career is one of the highest privileges that the world offers to-day. *It is one of the greatest investments of the twentieth century.* For this reason Hangchow College, yes, and all colleges in China of a similar purpose, bespeak the continued interest and support of those who have a care as to what their means may produce.

ROBERT F. FITCH, D.D.,

Secretary Union Evangelistic Committee of Hangchow.

The Opportunity.

The College has an absolutely clear field in a province with a population of approximately seventeen millions. There is not only no other school doing work of college grade, but there is no likelihood that any other will be established during the period of missionary occupation. Moreover, there is no Government or private institution established by the Chinese doing college work and there is little likelihood that such institution will be established within the next five or ten years. It seems clear then, that for some time to come, the entire population of the province may be regarded as the constituency of the college.

Within the province there are 265 Lower Elementary schools, 40 Upper Elementary schools, and 14 High schools carried on by the various missions with a total of nearly six thousand male pupils. In addition there are according to government reports, 6,400 schools of various grades carried on by the government and by private enterprise. Chekiang Province is third in the entire Republic in its number of students, the total being put at 300,000. It is of course impossible to make any satisfactory estimate as to the percentage of students in lower schools who will enter college, but even though the percentage is extremely small there is an opportunity for one college with such a large number of feeders which cannot be stated in terms which would be an exaggeration.

Now let us look for a moment at the opportunity as indicated in the terms of the need for well-trained men. Taking only the Upper Primary and High Schools as calling for college men, there are in the schools now carried on by the missions, two hundred and thirty places which should be filled at once by fully-trained men. The exact figures are not at hand, but in all probability not more than twenty or

twenty-five per cent of the men holding these positions are college graduates and the greater efficiency of the lower schools which is one of the urgent needs of the present, waits upon an adequate supply of fully-trained men.

There remains another angle from which to indicate the opportunity in mathematical terms. The most universal note struck in all missionary conferences dealing with any of the vital problems of the work is that of the need of trained Chinese leadership in the native church in all its activities. There is a need for both lay and professional leadership. Take first the need for trained preachers. There are in the province 824 regularly organized places of worship, many of which are not churches in the technical form of organization, but all of which call for regular church and evangelistic work. Many of these places can be cared for by men of less training than the full college graduate, but on the other hand there are many places as yet unoccupied which call for men of the highest training, so that I think this is a fair figure to give as indicating the present need for fully-trained men if the effective presentation of the gospel to the people of this province is to be accomplished speedily. When one turns from this professional religious leadership to the call for Christian leadership as laymen in the church, as Christian teachers in government and private schools, as Christian business and professional men in the new life which is awaking in China, it becomes a simple sober statement of fact to say that the opportunity before Hangchow College for training leaders is such that an exaggerated statement is impossible.

I think the next five or ten years will see the college complete the work already well begun and establish itself in a place of unquestioned leadership in the province, in respect to the quality of the work done and the adaptation of the college training to the actual conditions of life and work in the new China. Such leadership if attained means an influence which

will extend far beyond the lines of the Christian constituency and while reacting in a most favorable way upon the growth of the church, may in addition modify and affect the whole modern movement throughout the province.

FRANK W. BIBLE,
Chairman, College Board of Directors.

First Impressions of China.

Surprise, disappointment, and vision are the three words that most nearly express my first impressions of China. One can imagine the feeling of strangeness that might come over a newcomer in China not only to be riding in a modern railroad train past the ancient graves and primitive rice fields between Shanghai and Hangchow, but to have that train pass through an ancient city wall to reach the city station. It seemed even more strange to step off from the railroad station into a modern motor boat which has recently been given to the college for student evangelistic work. It was dark when the launch reached the college hill; but that only served to hold back a greater surprise until the morning's light, for I have never seen more beautiful scenery than the country immediately surrounding the college. Before us spreads the winding Z-shaped river; and around us are the hills, the foot hills of the Himalaya mountains. The play of colors on the water and on the hills is sometimes wonderful.

It was a surprise to find such substantial college buildings here in China. They really compare favorably with similar institutions at home, although the cost of erection is considerably cheaper here. The new Philadelphia observatory which crowns the college hill helps to give the appearance of a typical American college. Indeed, at first one could almost imagine that one were not in China at all, except for the picturesque Chinese sail boats passing up and down the

river. But a closer view soon brought out some of the strange sights and customs of the Orient. The college buildings all had a familiar appearance except for the Chinese characters written on the doors of the various class rooms. But to see the students dressed in their long Chinese robes left a far different impression. And then to hear the chapel services conducted in a foreign tongue and a familiar hymn sung with foreign words brought home the realization that at last we were settled in a far distant land.

The first visit to the city was disappointing. It is indeed a beautiful sight to climb to the top of the college hill and see the waters of West Lake and the white walls and tile roofs of the city in the distance. But to get a closer view of the narrow, dirty streets of the old city was at first disappointing. The lack of sanitation, the narrow, crowded streets, the poorly kept houses, the dirty floors, the open shops, the odors from numerous tea shops and eating places, the smoke pouring into the street because of the frequent lack of chimneys, all these things help to constitute that combination of sights and sounds and smells which it is beyond the power of words to describe, and yet which goes to make up a typical Chinese city. Hangchow, however, is one of the finest and most famous of the cities of China, and it is only fair to say that many parts of the modern city are well planned and attractive. But the living conditions as a whole reminded me in many ways of the descriptions given of Mediæval London. All these things were at first very disappointing.

But then came the vision. Granting the poverty and the low standard of living as compared with our Western world, there are unmistakable signs of progress. And the very need of the people constitutes the greatest vision. The awakening of China is a reality. To hear the older missionaries describe the great changes which they have seen take place in the space of a few years is sufficient testimony in

itself. The Chinese people are a strong race of people. No nation or no race of people could have outlived the other nations of the earth and triumphed over so many adverse conditions without having great physical, intellectual, and moral strength.

The opportunities of such a college as that here at Hangchow are truly unlimited. Not only does it have a location noted for natural beauty, which as Cardinal Newman says is one of the very first questions that should come into consideration in determining the true site of a school of learning, but it also has a strategic position with reference to population and educational opportunities on the foreign field. It is the only institution of college rank in a whole province, and that province one of the richest in China. If China is to be won for Christ the leaders must be raised up from among her own people. Already there is a student volunteer movement among the Chinese students of those who are willing to do mission work in the difficult parts of this vast country. From such mission colleges as Hangchow are coming the majority of the ministers, teachers, Y. M. C. A. workers, and efficient laymen for the Christian church in China. And the Chinese people are open to the Christian message as never before. The harvest indeed is plenteous, the laborers and the human resources alone are limited.

FRANK D. SCOTT.

Impressions of the College Students.

Be sure that I, a veteran of six months' Chinese experience, do not offer observations on the Chinese student character because of any conceived complete grasp of that imposing topic. A child of six months might be embarrassed in attempting an essay on Life, and there is now much the same feeling. This difference exists, however, that the follow-

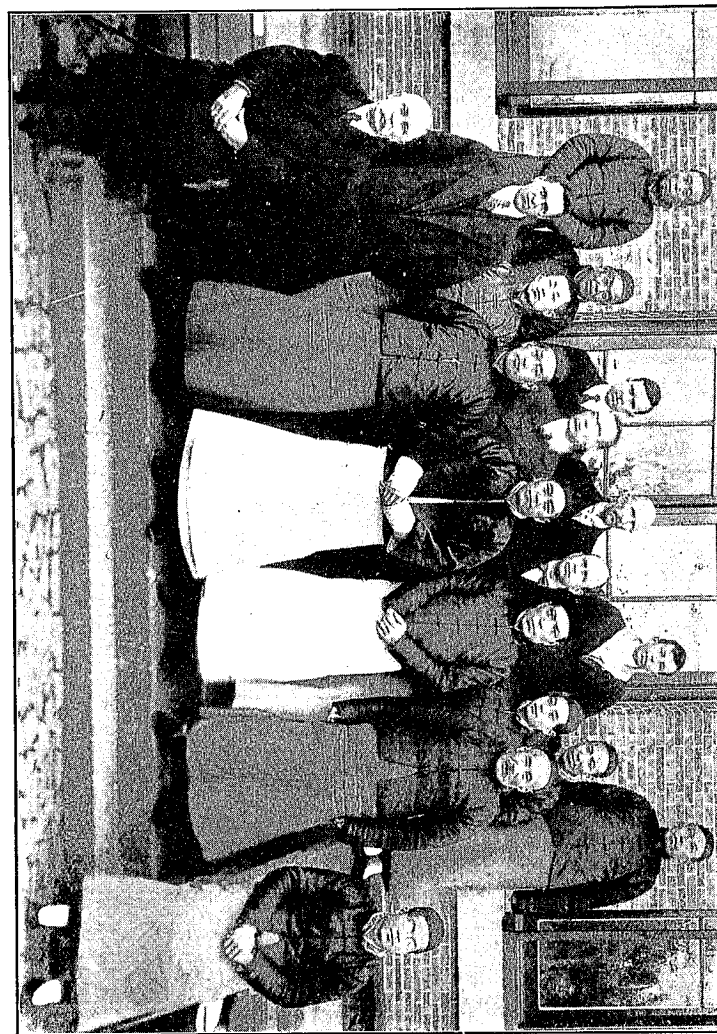
ing conclusions are projected on the background of a previous parallel existence which kind of presentation is, to the best of our knowledge, impossible to half-year-olds in general. My defense then is not an insight as to oriental things but freshness from the occidental. Having not forgotten the home concepts I am in some position to correct them.

The students of Hangchow, as far as they are from the centers of Western education, may picture American student life and manners only in the sketchiest way; and what ideas they may have of the men who have gone out from their number to enjoy the vague privileges of foreign study would no doubt prove entertaining if one could see them from the inside.

But the misconceptions are mutual as my own experience persuades me. The Chinese student as I was formerly able to imagine him was rather an indefinite proposition. I saw him a conventional unit of the four hundred million. Long as to memory and finger nails but short as to personality. I could read no emotions in his noncommittal face so it was easy to conclude that there were none to be read. A photograph of some class of Chinese graduates had its influence no doubt. I can see them yet. There they sit, diplomas in hands. Pep is a word they can never understand. Stolid as the Great Wall. Alike as eggs.

But even an egg on deeper investigation may exhibit some individuality, and the students of Hangchow allowed no doubt of theirs after my first few weeks' observation. And yet paralleling this discovery was another—that beneath the differences of personal characteristics and the superficialities of expression, Hangchow men are in most points similar to English-speaking student-bodies. In fact, according to one of my expectations, one of the most striking things about Chinese college men is their lack of striking qualities.

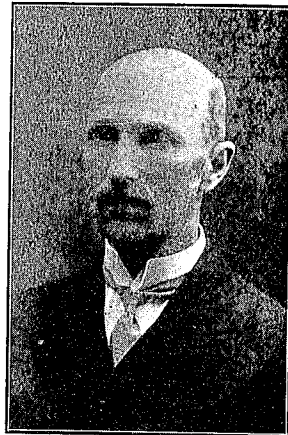
Scratching a Greek, it is said, will discover a Barbarian, and similarly scratching through any racial complexion may



COLLEGE FACULTY.



REV. W. H. STUART,
B.A., M.A., Virginia,
B.D., Union Sem. of Va.
Acting President



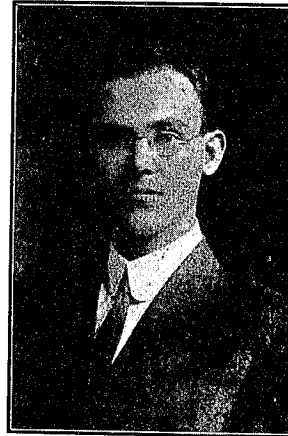
REV. E. L. MATTOX,
B.A., M.A., D.D., Parsons
Treasurer



J. M. WILSON, C.E.
Kentucky State
Supt. Self-help Dept.



REV. W. R. WHEELER,
B.A., Yale, B.D., Auburn,
M.A., Harvard



A. W. MARCH,
B.P.H., Wooster, M.A.,
Columbia
Secretary of Faculty



REV. F. D. SCOTT,
B.A., Yale, B.D. Auburn,
M.A., Columbia



P. H. KIRKPATRICK, B.A.
Occidental
On one-year appointment



TIN K'AI-FONG
Hangchow College
Dean and Registrar



LEE SEN-DANG
Shantung University



R. G. BRISTOL, B.A., Reed
On one-year appointment

reveal a man. In my present picture of the Chinese scholar as retouched by himself, many of the brightest strokes are held in common with students of other lands. Here I see him in various activities of his fast-developing student life. I see the field meet and crowded stands; the team on the football field and the cheering bleachers. I see him, too, in various class rooms; here at language study—English, German, or French, perhaps,—there attacking any of the classic problems of occidental or better universal science. Once more I see him, a full chorus of him, and hear the strong balanced voices pour out Handel's "Hallelujah." Every-where he shows himself to me potentially equal to any situation that Western men meet and giving hints meanwhile of powers still uncalled for. And then I study the face again and conclude that the obscurity was reserve and the illegible emotions only too nice for my reading. The new understanding which must appear in my face lights appreciation in his and the eyes that meet mine through the bewilderment of oriental conditionings are those of a friend.

PAUL H. KIRKPATRICK.

The Alumni.

A factory is known by its output; an educational institution by its alumni. All told there have been 136 graduates from Hangchow College. Of these 47 have entered upon definite Christian work either as preachers or as Y. M. C. A. secretaries; 52 have followed the profession of teaching, most of them in Christian schools; while 37 have gone into various lines of business.

Many of the pioneer pastors and evangelists in this part of China are our alumni. Three generations of the Bao family have labored as ministers in our Niungpo-Yuyao field;

the grandson having lately been called to the pastorate of the church left vacant by the death of his father. They were respectively of the classes of 1857, 1882, and 1913. Pastor Tsang Nyin-kw'e (1858) is still living in Hangchow. When he began his work here as an evangelist he was the only Chinese Christian in the whole city and surrounding country, where now there are scores of churches, Christian schools, and believers by the thousand. Two of the professors in Nanking Union Theological Seminary are our graduates. Our alumni are found in the pulpits of the Presbyterian and other churches in the cities and country districts of this and the adjoining province. Three are now in the United States studying theology.

The largest proportion of our graduates have become teachers and are still more scattered than the preachers. Five of them are now in their alma mater. One is principal of the leading government high school in the city of Hangchow. There is scarcely a mission school in all this part of China without one or more of our graduates on its staff. In this way the influence of the College is being multiplied many fold.

In the way of business the greater number are connected with the large Chinese publishing house in Shanghai, the Commerical Press, the railway, and the post office. One is a physician in Shanghai and was decorated by the Chinese Government for his skill in compounding medicines.

When the City Y. M. C. A. was organized in Hangchow it was found that nearly all of the directors were our alumni. In the past ten years of the 53 graduates 43 are either preaching, teaching, or doing Y. M. C. A. work.

An Alumni Association has been organized and holds its annual meeting at the College in April. By a recent action of the co-operating missions this Association is entitled to elect a representative on the College Board of Directors. It is a great help to an institution to have a growing body of old students deeply interested in the welfare of their alma mater and doing what they can to support it.

ELMER L. MATTOX, D.D.

Commencement.

The year 1916 died hard and on its departure left behind it one of the coldest spells China has known for years. In the midst of this came our Commencement but conspicuously devoid of the flowers and white frocks so much in evidence at our American commencements. The annual sermon was preached Sunday morning, December 31st, by Rev. Lacy L. Little, a member of the Board of Directors. It was a fine discourse, setting forth the ideal of true service.

The next exercises took place on Tuesday, the 2nd of January. We had planned to lay the cornerstone of our new chapel at this time, but the bad weather prevented the contractor from getting the foundation ready, so the program for the forenoon could not be carried out. The graduating exercises were held in the afternoon. First there were a few introductory remarks by the Acting President, Rev. W. H. Stuart, in which he spoke of the history of the college and what the institution had accomplished. Then followed speeches from two members of the graduating class, Mr. Dzü Sin-dang, who took first honor, and Mr. Nyien Tsong-yun, the second man in the class. Mr. Dzü spoke in Chinese on "The Student's Fight," taking up the things against which and for which the student must strive. Mr. Nyien spoke in English on "The Effects of the War on China." He had an important subject and his discussion of it showed thought and a deep interest in this absorbing question.

Then came some very apt remarks from Mr. Chin, the president of the Government Normal School in Hangchow and also president of the Chekiang Provincial Educational Association. This was his first visit to the college and he seemed very favorably impressed with its work; and we hope that we may be able to have closer relations between the two schools from now on.

Following him was Pastor Tsang of the Presbyterian Mission Press Church in Shanghai. He came as the representative of the alumni now living in Shanghai and brought greetings from them. He made a short but very effective talk.

The farewell from the students was given by Mr. Paul Lu of the Junior Class.

Then followed the presentation of diplomas by Mr. Little as representative of the Board of Directors. He made a few very helpful remarks to the graduates as they received their diplomas.

After the exercises, tea was served in the College Guest Room by the ladies of the "Hill" to the Graduating Class and their guests.

This account will not be complete unless something is said about the future work of the six young men who graduated. Mr. Dzü remains at the college for a while as Mr. Wilson's assistant in building. Mr. Nyien Tsong-yun and Mr. Wang Seh-chin go to Kashing to teach in the Kashing High School. Mr. Wang is a graduate of this school and won the scholarship to Hangchow. Mr. Nyien Tsong-hen is to teach in the Vincent Miller Academy in Soochow. Mr. Dzen Chin-teh will do some post-graduate work at the college preparatory to study in America next year; he will also help Mr. Stuart in the office. Mr. O. Kenyoh goes to the Mission Book Company temporarily, his purpose being to enter Christian work later on. We believe that this is one of the best classes we have ever graduated and we are expecting these men to make their marks in China.

STACY C. FARRIOR.

Athletics.

As to mere variety of physical training Hangchow would be well ranked among colleges of her class in China or America. Nearing the campus on the Zakhkou road the visitor would be led below some bamboo-enclosed faculty tennis courts and brought upon the upper athletic field. This field is properly a football ground although other activities make occasional use of it. A few yards west, between a dormitory and the river bluff one would find a group of constantly used courts,—basket ball, tennis, and volley ball. West again and down a sharp slope would be found a reclaimed rice field where track and field training, calisthenic or military drill might be seen according to season. Turning to the river front a few steps would reach the boat house where four- and eight-oared crew shells are housed. Until the present year the use of this various but embryonic equipment has been but voluntary, but at this time every student is listed in some branch, and regular attendance required.

Soccer football, as the leading activity of the inter-collegiate calendar, demanded more time and interest than other physical work during the past fall semester. A schedule of half a dozen games was filled, teams being brought from Shanghai and other points. Notwithstanding the loss of the big game to Soochow University, a very satisfactory season was completed.

The present handicap to football work is the lack of a field of proper size but this difficulty, it is expected, will be removed by the purchase of a larger rice field now adjoining the campus.

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Improved Means of Communication with the City.

The past few years have witnessed decided changes for the better in the means of communication between College Hill and Hangchow. The distance to the center of the city is at least six miles and though the trip through the valley and around West Lake is extremely picturesque and attractive taken either as a "hike" or in a sedan chair, neither of these methods is always desirable, expeditious, or economical for a community of two hundred and fifty people who are constantly going to and fro.

Now, however, the railroad service between the city and Zakhou, the nearest station to the college, is considerably improved. Eight trains daily up and down make the run in fifteen or twenty minutes. The same distance also may now be covered by jinricksha in less than an hour. Arrived at Zakhou the remaining mile and more to the college may be traversed in a variety of ways. Those who are fortunate enough to happen upon the college motor launch at the dock may make the run up the river in ten minutes; the luxuriously inclined may prefer the slower and more expensive sedan chair; while the vast majority still trudge out the rest of the way on foot.

A happy day for the whole community will dawn when the proposed jinricksha road to Zakhou is completed. This will make communication straight through to all parts of the city possible at any time of the day. Beginnings of this road have already been made at either end of the line by the railway company and the college respectively, and funds are now in hand to complete the middle sections. The work will go forward as soon as the railway company, which holds the intervening land, grants the right of way.

Tooker Memorial Chapel.

Work on the new memorial chapel continues slowly but, we hope, surely. The frequently quoted lines in regard to the fate of the man "who tried to hustle the East" are never more apropos than when applied to building operations in China but certainly the results in this case should be worth waiting for. Already the excavation is finished, the concrete foundations are being laid and great quantities of the building stone are being dressed and carried laboriously up the hill from the river.

This building has been given by the children of the late Nathaniel Tooker of East Orange, N. J., in memory of their father. The plans, which were made by Vories & Co., of Japan, are delightfully satisfying. The material for the walls both inside and outside is to be reddish-gray cut stone taken from the quarries of Shaoshing, another large city of this province.

The windows are to be filled with amber cathedral glass which Miss Tooker is sending from America; the floors, pews, and all the interior decorations and furnishings will be of Japanese oak. The main auditorium will seat about three hundred and fifty persons exclusive of the choir and the gallery will accommodate perhaps one hundred and fifty more. The order for a small pipe organ has already been placed and this will be not only an asset in the beautifying of the worship but also a great incentive toward an increased musical appreciation on the part of the whole college community.

The Political Situation in China.

The political situation in China, since the last publication of the college ten months ago, has been one of dramatic interest and from the viewpoint of Republic government much progress has been made. In April, 1916, Chekiang Province,

of which Hangchow is the capital, joined the other provinces which had revolted against Yuan Shih-kai and the establishment of the monarchy. For a time railroad communication with Shanghai was cut off and there were various local disturbances, though the lives of foreigners were never in danger. The death of Yuan Shih-kai on June 6th, changed the whole situation; Li Yuan-hung, the former Vice-President, was accepted as President and the country rallied to his support. On August 1st, Parliament, which had been dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in November 1913, was re-opened and, on September 4th, a re-organized Cabinet was announced. On September 15th, the work of drafting a permanent constitution was begun, with C. T. Wang, the Vice-President of the Senate, as chairman of the Preliminary Examination meetings. Mr. Wang is a graduate of Yale and a native of Chekiang, and was formerly National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China. On January 19th, the first reading of the constitution was completed and a report made. The eleven original chapters and several additional ones had been discussed and voted upon. The chapters concerning the Form of State; that of a Republic; the rights of citizens, including freedom of speech, freedom of worship, etc.; the two-house system of Parliament; the appointment of a Premier and Cabinet, were all passed. The significance of these chapters is apparent to any one acquainted with the autocratic rule of China in the past. The parliament of Peking is now writing the people's "Magna Charta" and "Bill of Rights" and the comments of the press show they realize the paramount importance of this legislation.

The three subjects of local self-government, state religion, and foreign policy have been the chief subjects under consideration since January. President Li has issued a mandate favoring local self-government and its form is now being determined by Parliament. The question of state religion caused much discussion; the older party desiring Confucianism to be



STUDENTS AND FACULTY, 1916-1917.

thus established—the younger progressive party opposing any state religion, though favoring an emphasis upon the Confucian ethics in the primary schools. Finally on February 9th, the question was put to a vote and five amendments favoring Confucianism as a state religion were defeated. The *Peking Gazette*, edited by the Chinese, on February 10th, commented thus upon the meeting:—

“Yesterday’s meeting of the Conference on Constitution was historic for the reason that the question whether the Republic of China shall create a precedent in the history of Republicanism by making one of the many religions—if Confucianism can be called a religion—the state religion of the country, was settled after a long and serious struggle. The Confucianists resorted to every possible means to win, but the odds against them were too strong. The question of freedom of religious belief is by no means settled but the attempt to give the Republic a state religion has been definitely defeated.”

On the next day a momentous decision in foreign policy was made, China having decided to follow the lead of America in protesting against the unrestricted submarine policy of Germany. This decision was hailed on all sides as the first entrance of China into the actual arena of world politics. After a rather sharp difference of opinion between the Premier and the President regarding the proper method of procedure, the decision was supported by Parliament on March 11th, and on March 14th, diplomatic relations with Germany were formally severed.

The present situation is obviously full of opportunity and responsibility for the Christian schools and colleges. An editorial from one of the native newspapers brings this out strikingly, the *Peking Jih Pao* commenting as follows:

“Signs of progress in the country are not lacking. Intellectually the people have taken a leap forward. The idea of democracy and general knowledge of modern learning



SOCCKER FOOTBALL TEAM, 1916.

are gradually being spread among the people. But knowledge without moral backbone is worse than ignorance. The morality of our people, we are sorry to say, has not kept pace with their advance in knowledge. We can say without fearing challenge that the morality of the people is everything in the life of a nation. While we may be busy instituting reform and improving the mind of the people we must not for one minute lose sight of this signal fact—the soul of the nation."

Such is the present responsibility and opportunity for Christian institutions which avowedly emphasize character as well as learning. The significance of their contribution to the life of the nation is expressed in the recent words of two Chinese statesmen. Hon. C. T. Wang, whose high position in the present government has already been mentioned and who is himself a graduate of a mission school, made a statement a year ago which has been singularly prophetic:

"The Christian missions in China are making a real and lasting contribution to the educational work for the nation. In all the political upheavals the people find that those students who through their touch with the mission schools have embraced the real spirit of love and sacrifice of Jesus Christ are the ones that can best be trusted."

In a speech in Chicago last December, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to America, further emphasized the contribution of American missionaries to the Chinese Republic. He said in part:—

"For the introduction of modern education, too, China owes a great deal to American missionaries. It is a general conviction on the part of the Chinese people that through their untiring efforts in establishing schools and colleges in China, through work as translators and teachers and professors, American missionaries, in co-operation with those from other countries, have awakened the interest of the Chinese masses in the value and importance of the new learning. Nothing

which individual Americans have done in China has more strongly impressed Chinese minds with the sincerity, the genuineness, the altruism of American friendship for China than this spirit of service and sacrifice so beautifully demonstrated by American missionaries."

W. REGINALD WHEELER.

Enrollment,

FALL SEMESTER, 1916.

Class.	Total.	Old.	New.	Christians.
Senior	6	6	...	6
Junior	11	11	...	8
Sophomore	15	14	1	10
Freshman	26	18	8	17
Total, College	58	49	9	41
4th Yr. A	25	25	...	13
„ „ B	25	21	3	15
3rd „ A	21	20	1	13
„ „ B	20	18	2	6
2nd „	25	21	3	3
1st „	20	...	20	1
Total, Preparatory	136	105	29	51
Total	194	154	38	92

ATTENDANCE BY PROVINCES.

Chekiang	159
Kiangsu	24
Anhwei	4
Canton	3
Fukien	2
Szechwan	1
Kiangsi	1
Total	194

Comparative Attendance by Classes 1911-1916.

Year Semester	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916	
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Senior Class ...	5	5	7	7	6	6	3	3	5	5	9	6
Junior ,, ...	10	10	5	5	3	3	6	6	7	6	11	11
Sophomore ,, ...	6	6	6	4	13	12	10	14	12	13	17	15
Freshman ,, ...	9	8	14	14	9	8	14	14	28	21	23	26
4th Year ,, ...	20	22	22	12	17	22	30	30	34	31	0	50
3rd ,, ,, ...	25	23	11	17	24	20	49	29	*0	50	50	41
2nd ,, ,, ...	18	12	21	29	40	28	*0	70	66	54	49	25
1st ,, ,, ...	24	18	26	33	*0	58	95	41	63	31	31	20
Total College ...	30	29	32	30	31	29	33	37	52	45	60	58
Total Academy ...	87	75	80	91	81	128	174	170	163	166	130	136
Grand Total ...	117	104	112	121	112	157	207	207	215	211	190	194

* No first year class was received the first semester 1913, and the school year was changed to begin in the fall, i.e., the 2nd semester. This accounts for the zeros in alternate columns.

Occupation of Graduates 1906-1915.

Year	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909*	1907	1906	Total 10 yrs.
No. in Class	5	3	6	7	4	4	9	11	4	53
Preachers ...	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	2	..	13
Y. M. C. A. ...	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	8
Teachers in Mis- sion Schools }	4	3	3	2	..	2	4	3	1	22
In Business ...	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	2	10

* There was no graduating class in 1908.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total
Academy } Graduates }	15	9	8	16	12	15	25	19	119

The College Needs.

Needs! Whoever heard of a college without needs? Needs of every kind, material, intellectual, spiritual, and one of the main supports of our claim to being a college is that our needs are great.

Our opportunity is unique. This is the only institution of college grade in Chekiang Province, the province said to have the largest percentage of old-time scholars of any of the eighteen. The government is devoting all efforts to the development of elementary schools and is leaving us a clear field for the present; we are free to draw students from all the middle schools, mission or government. Behind us we have the two missions of the Northern and the Southern Presbyterian Churches with their constituencies in China and America. Before us the churches of all missions stand with outstretched hands calling to us for workers.

What have we to work with? Generous donors have contributed \$75,000 which enabled us to move from our cramped quarters in the city to our present site about five miles away on the banks of the Ch'ian T'ang River. We have two dormitories and a class hall in which we can accommodate two hundred students, five residences for foreigners and three for Chinese teachers, and a small observatory equipped with a five-inch telescope.

And what have we done with our modest equipment which is now much greater than it was when we were in the city? In our history of about sixty years we have contributed men to most of the walks of life: ministers, doctors, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, railroad men, and men in the post-office, customs, government, and business. A number have gone abroad for study. All are Christians. Many are leaders in the Church.

At present we have all the students we can accept in these quarters. There are about sixty in the College Department. The courses are planned to meet the needs of our constituency as far as these can be foreseen. The development of Christian character is the great aim of all the work. Though our attainments are far below our ideals we believe this spells progress. In our Self-help department we give poor students an opportunity to do all they can to pay for a part of their education and in addition scholarships are open to those who stand well in their classes. To some of these a loan is also granted which is to be repaid after graduation. This makes it possible for the able student to secure an education even though his family is poor and unable to support him.

And now for a glance at our outlook. What are our needs for future development?

To put the most important first, our spiritual needs are great. And by "spiritual" we mean the interest, sympathy, and prayers of our constituency both in China and in America, both Chinese and foreign. The ultimate value of our work is expressed in spiritual terms; how efficient are our graduates in the work of the Kingdom? This is a need all can help to meet.

Our next need is for men, Christian men, educators, leaders in the work of the Kingdom. In the Department of Chinese there is still the persistent call for trained scholars with the modern viewpoint. Such men are not easily found and will probably have to be trained. In the departments of Western subjects there is also a growing call for well-trained Chinese to work with the foreigners. We also need foreigners, one for the English Department, one for Science, and one for Education.

Finally come our material needs. For the present the large proportion of our needs will have to be met by the two Boards and the friends of the College in the United States.

Definite figures cannot be given in this number of the Bulletin but we can mention a few of the outstanding necessities:

1. Books for the Library.
2. Improvement of water supply through enlargement of the present reservoir and addition of shower-baths for daily use of the boys engaged in athletics.
3. Equipment for our three science laboratories, physics, chemistry, and biology.
4. A Science Hall in which to develop our departments.
5. A third dormitory.
6. Three more residences for our growing faculty.

Next to the Great War, no cause needs the prayers of the Christian world more than that of Christian education in China, with its world-wide significance. It would be hard indeed to find a place where a young man could invest his life with greater returns for the Kingdom of God in the world than in an educational institution in China, thronged with young men looking to the West for what it has to offer toward the solution of the problem of making their beloved nation a real power in the world. We appeal with confidence to our friends in America for their continued help and support in this work.

A. W. MARCH.

Contributions during the Past Year.

Two friends of Hangchow, for roads, grading and athletics	\$2,500.00
Mr. E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, N. Y.	750.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Grandin, Washington, D.C.	250.00
Mrs. Thomas McDougall, Pasadena, Cal.	100.00
Miss Lilla C. Wheeler, Portville, N.Y., for library.	150.00
Second Presbyterian Church, Oil City, Penn.	45.00
Mrs. John Dusenbury, Portville, N. Y.	50.00
Miss Mary McDougall, Pasadena, Cal.	25.00
Mrs. W. E. Wheeler, Portville, N. Y.	20.00
Mrs. C. B. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio.	15.00
Mr. Robert Dollar, San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Mrs. Walter Nordhoff, Coronada, California	10.00
Dr. A. M. Dulles, Auburn, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Julia Meeker, Pasadena, Cal.	10.00
Miss Mary E. Ailinger } For Harvard classics	25.00
Miss Jeanette Preston } for library	25.00
Anonymous	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,000.00

In addition money has been received for a motor boat from Mrs. R. B. Glenn, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

College Representatton in America.

Rev. O. C. Crawford, formerly of the Board of Directors, will be in America this summer, returning to China in the fall. His address is 156 Fifth Ave., New York City. Dr. E. L. Mattox sails this spring for a year in America. His address in the west will be 1433 10th St., Santa Monica, Cal.; in the east, 156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

VICEROY TUAN FANG of China, *Special Commissioner to the United States:*

"We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the part taken by American missionaries in promoting the progress of the Chinese people. They have borne the light of Western civilization into every nook and corner of the Empire. The awakening of China, which now seems to be at hand, may be traced in no small measure to the hands of the missionaries. For this service you will find China not ungrateful."

COL. CHAS. DENBY, *formerly United States Minister to China:*

"I made a study of mission work in China. On a man-of-war I visited almost every open port in China. At each place I inspected every mission station. I saw the missionaries in their homes. I, unqualifiedly and in the strongest language that tongue can utter, give to these men and women, who are living and dying in China and in the Far East, my full and unadulterated commendation."

AMOS P. WILDER, *formerly American Consul-General, Shanghai:*

"I am convinced that the missionary compounds dotting the Empire of China are the most potent force for 'the awakening of China,' of which so much is said and written. Chinese education traces to missionary influence exclusively."

CHARLES W. ELIOT, *Ex-President of Harvard University:*

"The Protestant missions perfectly illustrate in practical ways the Christian doctrine of universal brotherhood. . . . It is the missionaries who have kept before the Chinese the good works of Christianity. Against all influences adverse to Christianity on the Chinese mind the missionaries have had to contend; and it is a miracle that they have won so large a measure of success."

ca 1912

HANGCHOW COLLEGE

"God helps those
who help themselves."

Self-Help Department

FOREIGN MISSIONS BOARD

1101 Fifth Avenue, New York

IN February of 1911, our first circular was sent out making announcement of our Students' Self-Help Department. The college year is now drawing to a close and with it the first trial year of this new departure. The first year of the experiment has proven its need and adaptability and warrants further efforts for the future. True, there have been difficulties, and many obstacles have come up in our way. But no difficulty has been insurmountable, and no obstacle so great it could not be rolled away. In the folder sent out in February, twenty-seven students were reported as having enrolled for the year. After the summer vacation two more were added. The greatest drawback during the year was sickness among the students during this last term. An epidemic of malignant malaria came in among the students, and the work boys were not exempt. This malaria could hardly have been due to our location, but doubtless was brought from elsewhere and spread among the students by mosquitoes. For a large part of the term, seven or eight were laid aside unable to work. Nevertheless, all special jobs went along the same as usual, without calling in extra help. This of course took away boys from our General Force, so none were left for work in the fields, fruit orchards and on the College grounds. During the last few weeks all are back to their normal state, and a General Force of six or seven is now available for general work.

The picture shows five of them marking, sawing, and putting into bundles, laths for buildings. Thus at the same time they are

helping themselves to obtain an education, preparing material for College buildings, and learning how to use the saw, which may prove of no little value to them.

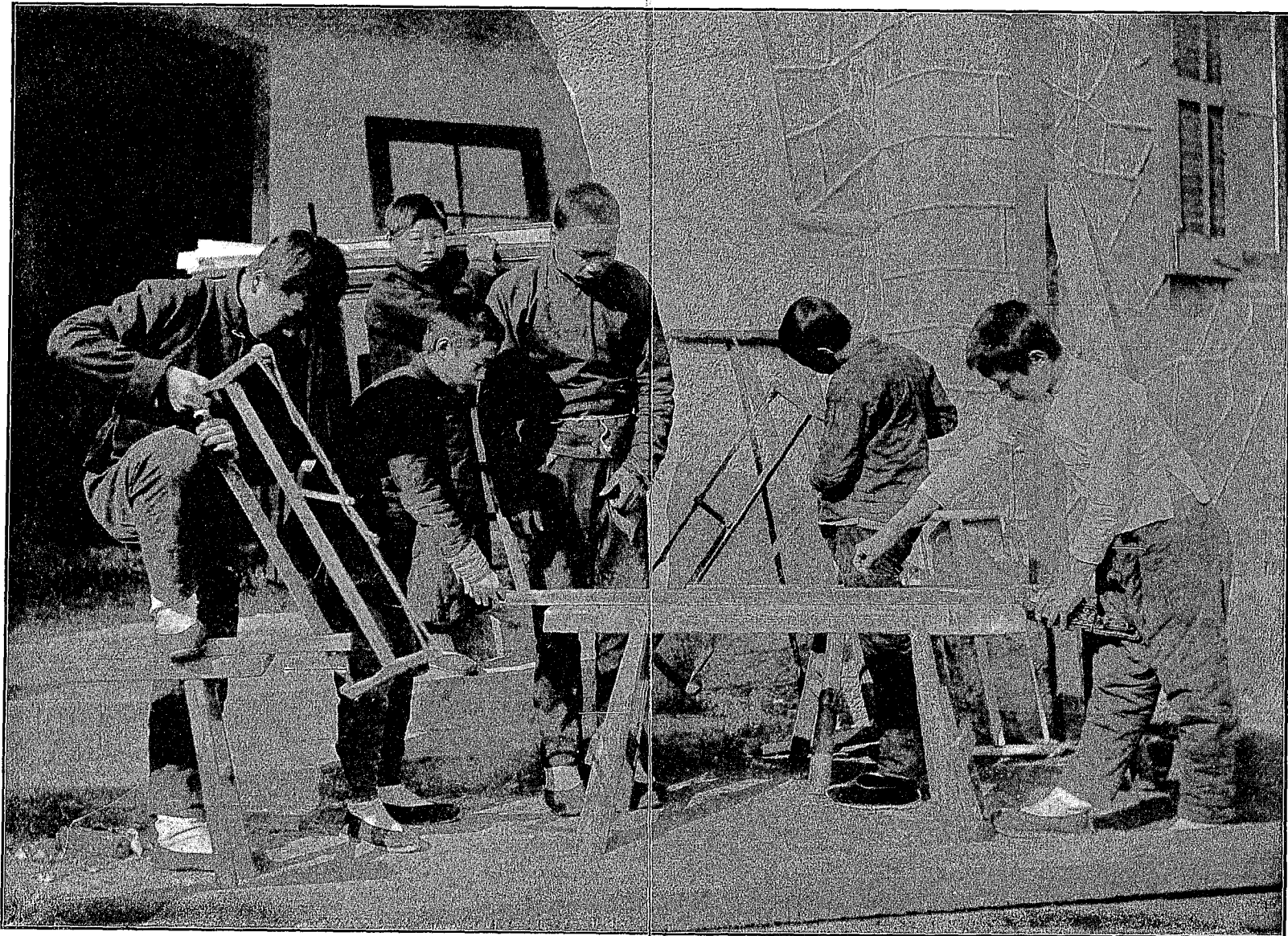
Application blanks are being called for to enter the Department next year. Over forty have already been given out. These are all for old students, some of whom have been working during the year and others have not.

As soon as our new Chinese folders are sent out making announcement for the coming College year, new ones will be applying. At present, the privilege is given only to Christian students or those who come from Christian families.

A fine lot of agricultural tools, such as spades, shovels, garden hoes, grub hoes, mattoxes, rakes, pick axes, plows, etc., have been received as a gift from Mr. J. E. Wheeler of Portland, Oregon. These tools are all greatly admired by the work-students. The plows, however, are not much use without a horse to pull them. We hope our plow-horse, or rather plow-ox, will come to us in time for Spring plowing.

Next College year will find a good force of work-students out in the vegetable gardens and fruit orchards. We trust that a large part, if not all, of the vegetables for the College kitchen, can be raised on our grounds, and also considerable fruit picked and put on the market, the bulk of the work being done by students.

At present we are using a portion of one of the dormitories for tool-room, store-room, and office, while the carpenter-shop is in the basement of our own dwelling, and the head carpenter and gardeners are sleeping in board shanties, covered with straw. As the number of students



WORK STUDENTS SAWING LATH.

in the institution increases, and as this Department develops, a separate building will doubtless be required, which should have on the first floor offices, tool-rooms, store-rooms, etc., and on the second floor bed-rooms and living rooms for bosses.

This plan of Students' Self-Help we believe to be of God. With His favor resting upon it, we are sure it will prove a great blessing to many of China's worthy young men.

We shall be very glad to give fuller information to any who may wish to make further inquiries.

Address HANGCHOW COLLEGE,
SELF-HELP DEPARTMENT,
HANGCHOW, CHINA.



Ca 1911

HANGCHOW COLLEGE

SELF-HELP

DEPARTMENT



FIRST-FORCE
READY FOR STUDY

IT has long been our ardent desire to have a Student's Self-Help plan in connection with the Hangchow College. Every year of our work in the college has strengthened our conviction of the need and necessity of such a plan.

This college should meet the present pressing needs of our Presbyterian Church. That pressing need is the education of her own sons. Her sons come, for the most part, from poor families who cannot meet the usual expenses of a college training. Some plan must be devised whereby they can take a college course and fit themselves for more efficient work in the church and in the State. The only practicable plan that will meet the exigency is a self-help plan, where a young man, willing to work, may procure an education, which he would otherwise be denied.

Something has already been done along these lines while the college plant was situated in the city. But our small quarters there prohibited the plans being carried out on a systematic scale and hence allowed of no expansion. We are now moved out to our large commodious grounds of eighty or more English acres. There is great abundance of work of all kinds which must be done and can be done by students.

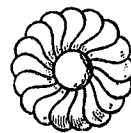
A self-help plan for students was brought before the College Board of Directors at their last meeting in January. It met with their sympathy and hearty approbation. The first term on the new grounds and in the new buildings has just opened, and with it has been inaugurated a self-help department. Many applications were made to enter this department by

students who are willing to work and thus enable themselves to take a college course. But our appropriation for the year limits the number to twenty-seven at the very most, consequently a large number has to be refused.

Our first move has been to discharge all servants, with the exception of a head cook and gardener. Some of these boys are janitors; some are working in the kitchen and dining-room; some are in the offices; some take care of the lamps; some are on a general force to do any kind of work; some are making roads, gardening and caring for fruit trees, of which there are some three or four thousand. Part are giving two hours a day, part are giving three hours, and one is giving one hour. All, thus far, are doing their work willingly and with seeming enthusiasm, though

it means sore hands and lame backs for most of them.

This is but the beginning, but we are looking for greater things to come. Our success in this department, as well as in any department of the college, depends wholly upon the blessing of the Lord on the work of the students and on the voluntary gifts of God's people.



HANGCHOW COLLEGE

SELF-HELP

DEPARTMENT



FIRST-FORCE

READY FOR WORK.