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THE BY-LAWS OF THE NANKING BRANCH OF THE COLONIZATION  
ASSOCIATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

- Art. 1. NAME. The name of the Association shall be the Nanking Branch Association of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China.
- Art. 2. OBJECT. The object of the Association shall be to assist the Shanghai Head Association in hiring and selecting the poor to cultivate the uncultivated land within the Kiang Ling Hsien, and to instruct them in improved methods of agriculture and forestry, in the hope that these enterprises may be developed.
- Art. 3. The Association shall make the Social Club in The Nanking Public Guild its office, provisionally.
- Art. 4. COMPOSITION. The Association shall be composed of those (Chinese or Foreigners) living in Nanking who have enthusiasm for the welfare of the poor, and who have the development of agriculture and forestry at heart.
- Art. 5. MEMBERSHIP. Those fulfilling the above said requirements shall be, by the recommendation of three members of the Association, eligible for membership.
- Art. 6. OFFICERS. The officers of the Association shall be: the President, the Vice-President, the chief instructor, the Director of the Agricultural Station, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and an Executive Committee of ten.
- Art. 7. MEETINGS. There shall be two kinds of meetings - the Committee meetings, and the General meetings. The Committee meeting shall be convened every two weeks. The General meeting shall be convened twice a year, - in Spring and in Autumn, the date of convention being previously determined.
- Art. 8. Meetings continued. All matters relating to the Association shall be discussed at committee meeting before execution, and, after being discussed and decided, shall be executed by the Director of the Agricultural Station.
- Art. 9. FUNDS. The funds of the Association shall be collected by its members, or supplied by the officials or by the Shanghai Head Association.
- Art. 10. REPORTS. There shall be a semi-annual report on what has been done by the association. The Director of the Agricultural Station shall make a report on the things done by the Association, the general conditions, and the expenditures, which report shall be presented to the General meeting.

## APPENDIX.

- Art. 11. AMENDMENT. The above stated By-laws of the Association are from time to time subject to amendment, through the consent of the General meeting.

Members and guests attending the First Convention of the Nanking Branch Association of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China, which was held at the Social Club in the Nanking Public Guild, March 27th, 1914, at 2:00 P.M.

Mr. Han Tsze-se,  
Mr. Wei Mei-hsun,

Mr. Tsu Hsu-tsze,  
Mr. Cheo Kwan-chia (representative of the  
Police office),

Mr. Chiu Lai-che

Mr. Joseph Bailie  
Mr. Ching She-seng  
Mr. Ku Kwai-yei,  
Mr. Chang Han-tsze,  
Mr. Kweh Wei-tsze,  
Mr. Hsia Yei-ru,  
Mr. Tsong Long-tsu,  
Mr. Wong Tsze-hsiang,  
Mr. Kwang Tien-ping.

Dr. Macklin  
Mr. Luh Lain-haan,  
Mr. Tsong Sheo-tsung,  
Mr. Tao Shi-shan,  
Mr. Chang Tseng-pei,  
Mr. Shu Yao-tsung,  
Mr. Peh Tsong-han,  
Mr. Chen Yin-pu,

Mr. Magee,  
Mr. Lo Sheo-tien  
Mr. Tang Yuen-chia  
Mr. Wang Tseng-tsze,  
Mr. Chang Han-ru,  
Mr. Kan Tsong-ching,  
Mr. Wu Shien-tsai,  
Mr. Ting Kwoh,

#### Program of the Meeting.

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. The Announcement of the aim of the Convention - by Mr. Chiu Lai-chi.

This is the day when the Nanking Branch Association of the Chinese I Nung Huel is first organized and convened. The Association was given a start last year, at a time after the Revolution when the sympathy for the miserable condition of the poor was general. It was a product growing out of this sympathy. The Association was organized for the double purpose of providing a means of living for the poor by giving them employment and of making a foundation for the future development of agriculture and forestry. Mr. Bailie, a philanthropist in the truest sense of the term, hired and selected the poor to cultivate the land, without having in the slightest degree any intention to encroach upon the Chinese soil and destroy the graves of the dead. It would be a great pity, while Mr. Bailie devotes his time and energy to the study of methods of cultivation and application of them to Chinese soil, if we are not able to raise funds to assist him in the undertaking. You, being full of public spirit, have done so much in helping to organize the Association and to work out a system of proceeding. Now we make known to all the Constitution previously promulgated and the By-laws now appended. Besides this, we shall ask Mr. Bailie to report on the actual condition of affairs.

3. Report on actual condition of affairs . by Mr. J. Bailie.

(a) It would be well for me to dispel the illusion that I am going to encroach upon Chinese territory. With that illusion prevalent, I encountered many difficulties in buying land for the site of the Experiment Station. Afterwards, through the kindness of Mr. Chang Che-tseh and Mr. Chiu Lai-chi, I got permission from the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to buy land around Purple Mountain for the site of the Experiment Station. But in reality, Purple Mountain is not fertile and is fit only for the planting of trees.

(b) The trees planted are: Black Locust, Walnut, Yellow Pine, White Pine, Gingko, Candleberry Tree, Maple, Osage Orange, Apple, Pear, Peach, Persimmon, Apricot, Plum, Prune, Cherry and Fig. There are several thousands or several hundreds of each kind. The wood of Walnut and Black Locust is of the best quality. That from Black Walnut may be used for railway sleepers or mining timbers. Many foreign trees which may be used for making railway sleepers, or for tanning leather or for feeding cattle, can be planted

#3.

according to several kinds of soil. The profit arising from planting American cotton is several kinds greater than that from planting Chinese varieties. The same applies to wheat in so far as we have experimented. These are worth investigation and research.

(c) Reported on the fact that, owing to the spread of fire over Purple Mountain trees recently planted were burned - the total number of young trees burned being 200,000. It is therefore, highly important that every possible caution should be taken against such spread of fire. Last year, the drought killed a great many trees, But this year, for so far we have had great difficulty in growing tree seeds, by using humus from the bottom of Lotus Lake, we hope to provide proper beds for nursery beds.

(d) Reported that owing to the siege of Nanking last summer, many houses were destroyed.

4. The signing of names of the members as follows:

Chiu Chi Heng,	Tang Ching Shan,	Wei Kia Hwa,	Tsong Hong Seng
Peh Chi	Wu Kia Shin	Ku Chi	Shu Shih Dai
Hwang Chien	Magee,	Macklin	Han Kwoh Chuin
Tsu Sheo Chi	Baillie	Tao Bao Ching	Hwang Kwei
Ting Kwoh	Wan Kia Shen	Kan Hung	Luh Wei Li
Hsia Ren Sui	Lo Yiung Ching	Wang Kwan Wei	
Chang Lu Ching	Ching Ting	Chen Tsu Shin	
Chang Kwang Chi			

5. The Constitution and By-laws of the Association were adopted.

6. The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Association:

President, Mr. Chiu Lai-chi,  
Vice-President, Mr. Wei Mei-hsun.

7. The election of other officers of the Association:

Chief Instructor,	Mr. Baillie,
Director of Agricultural Station,	Mr. Hwang Tsung Yei.
Secretary,	Mr. Chang Tseng-peí.
Treasurer,	Mr. Wong Taze-hsiang.

The President of the Association appointed Messrs. Wei Kia-hwei and Gill the auditors of accounts, Mr. Magee to act in Mr. Gill's absence.

8. The election of Executive Committee:

Dr. Macklin	Mr. Ku Hwa Yei	Mr. Tang Yuing Chai
Mr. Magee	Mr. Su Yoh Tsong	Mr. Wang Chen Chi
Mr. Ching Shi Seng	Mr. Luh Lien Suen	Mr. Chang Hou Chi
Mr. Tao Shih San	Mr. Wu Shien Tsi	Mr. Lo Shao Tien

9. The speeches made by the guests and members:

Extract from the speech made by Mr. Han, the civil governor:

China has long been an agricultural nation. Nanking and its neighborhood were left barren and deserted by the recent wars. Such wrongs fill men's hearts with shame. It is very fortunate that Mr. Baillie has taken every possible means to encourage Agriculture and forestry. The prophecy is made that after a period of eight or ten years, agriculture and forestry will develop. But Purple Mountain is but a limited area, and unless this work be ex-

1914

#4.

tended to other villages and magistracies, the plan lacks perfection. I have personally visited Mr. Baillie's Experiment Station, and my heart was filled with veneration for his works. I hope that the people of Kiangsu will follow his example. I, being confined to my official duties, hope that, in the future, when released from my part, I may learn the method of agriculture and forestry under Mr. Baillie.

Extracts of the speech made by Mr. Tsu, the commissioner of Industry:

Many lands in China were left uncultivated. The old method of cultivation consists merely in assisting the soil to increase its fertility. Having seen the organization of the I Nung Hwei, I was impressed with the fundamental principles which the Association emphasized. Should the people of our country follow the example set forth by Mr. Baillie there would be a great hope for the industry of China.

Dr. Macklin pointed out that it is highly necessary to devise ways and means to cultivate the barren land and that the Republican system of Mencius should be advocated.

10. The taking of the photo.

11. The adjournment of the Convention.

*Dear Bowen*

University of Nanking, Nanking, 4th January, 1914.

My Dear Bowen:

Praise the Lord. This New Year has opened upon my work with every sign of approval from Him in whose name the work is being done. Your good letter was the beginning of a series of messages each one of which promised support and help. Your letter told of sending me \$250 G. so that I could get my bank account straightened out, and also assured me that I need not worry any further my own salary's being paid to carry on the work. Thank the Lord. We shall get to be able to do a great deal for the poor. Your letter reached me on Christmas eve. Then on Xmas day Mrs. Holland told me that Cooper asked her to tell me that the whole of the Colonization acct. was accepted and the money I had spent above what they had paid me (viz., \$1,519), would be made good. That means nearly \$1,000 to be put to my account to clear off my back over draft and provide for a sheaf of bills that have been burying me for the past year. So your \$250 gold will go to running the show in the future and not to filling up a hole of a debt.

Then Williams came and told me of the Bulletin that had been issued and of the amount of space that colonization work took up in that. I was indisposed, so Williams jumped upon his horse and brought me down a copy. Well, that's enough to make any man's heart glad. You have got the support of the worker in colonization among the urgent needs of the university, and by the wording of your Bulletin the Colonization work is to be developed into the agricultural department. Well, I had faith all along that that would be finally done, but I never expected to see it actually adopted by the trustees at home so soon. Their action in pushing the agricultural department (for I take it for granted that the Bulletin had their sanction before it was issued) makes me feel as if I must hustle.

The next item of good news is that tonight at a meeting of our Relief Committee they voted \$5,000 to be set aside for the work, which means that I can now carry the road as far as I want to go, which means that the people who have been so badly struck in the last two upheavals will have a sort of return made to them, and the whole people living out in that direction generally benefited.

Next item of good news is that it is word says he has nearly \$100 to help in the making of bricks.

Not written, the last I have yet, is that one foreign and two Chinese members of our faculty have expressed their desire to join this department just as soon as the way opens. The foreign member states that when he goes home on furlough he will try to arrange so that his salary will be paid for his work specially, or his return to the field. This is another proof that we are following the leading of the Lord, for when these earnest young men come of their own free will and volunteer in this way, I am convinced that this thing cannot be stopped. All we need now is funds, for the vacancies left by these men in the university could be easily filled if the funds were available to pay their salaries. That my colleagues in this way express their confidence in this work makes me feel that I'm not single-headed, though I do feel sometimes that I would like if someone was actually on the job along with me.

Another encouraging item is that we have struck a deposit of Fuller's earth on our own premises, and only three days ago I had struck a deposit of Illinois red earth, of which dynamite is made. Mr. King is a crack-a-jack. He knows everything in chemistry that's worth knowing. He was the one to identify the infusorial earth. This deposit was discovered in one of our estates, but it doesn't say that there isn't any of our place.

Thanking you for the encouragement and support you are giving me in the work, and wishing you and Mrs. Bowen the richest of blessings,

Very sincerely yours,  
Joseph Bailie.

P. S. If I have a co-worker before the school opens next fall, I think it would be possible to actually open the agricultural department by beginning with a small group. If I have my say, they'll all everyone of them work with their own hands at least

half of the day, and we shall be more intent in seeing that each one can prep are a piece of land and sow it in a crop and make it produce a good harvest all by his own work, than that he be up in all the mysteries of Chemistry, necessary as that science is in the science of agriculture. If we took on a class of 20 and didn't admit any more for two or three years we would be preparing workers. I know I can easily get a class of 20, for a number of students have asked me when we would take on students in agriculture. Again, if they knew that we wouldn't take in any more for two years, the number of applicants would be such that we could select the best. In that way the agricultural students would not be looked down upon, when only the best applicants were received. It isn't necessary to wait till we have a big plant to commence. Commence at once and develop the plant as we need it, and we will all appreciate it the more.

J. P.

Dear Mr. Bailie:  
 Congratulations. I'm mighty glad to see things looking up so. I sympathize with your idea of making the agricultural students work with their hands. Sincerely,  
 R. P. M.

I'd like mighty well to see a copy of that Bulletin. Perhaps it will be printed in the University Magazine, which I take, however.

The University of Nanking.

Nanking, 10th January, 1914.

H. F. Chang Chien,

Minister of Agriculture & Forestry,

Peking.

Dear Sir:-

I congratulate you on your acceptance of the office of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

The fact that you consider the present government strong enough to take office under it gives all who have had the honor of knowing you confidence that the time of confusion and disorder is past and that a time of real construction and advancement has been inaugurated.

I have read with interest your scheme for development of waste lands and wish you all success on account of the benefit that it will bring to the multitudes of poor that are in such need.

I thank you for your liberality in assisting the people of Nanking among whom I live. The Relief Committee appointed me to see after supplying work to men who could work, and voted me \$10,000 for that work and later \$3,000. This money I have been able to apply to the construction of a road from Tai Ping Gate to Purple Mountain, through the kindness of Civil Governor Han in issuing a Proclamation authorizing me to do this work. The road will be finished as for a Chiang Wang Miao in about three weeks. We have also constructed a road up the hill through the Estate of the Colonization Association. In this way carriages and carts can now ply between Tai Ping Men and Purple Mountain, though I'm sorry to say there is still inside the gate a piece of road that is so bad that it is almost impassible for wheeled vehicles. This road, the late Tutuh, who has just left Nanking, prohibited by making. Still the road that has been constructed is of great advantage to the people and to the Colonization Association's lands in particular. We are now carting the rich mud from the bottom of Lotus Lake and enriching the ground in which we are planting trees. Especially will our nursery ground be improved.

We have paid the poor for cutting the grass off the estate and in the Chinese 1st Moon will commence burning brick. We shall be able to make two hundred thousand brick. These brick we shall use to put up little houses for the poor who have been working on the Estate. As the mud houses they had previous to the Revolution have been mostly destroyed by the soldiers.

Our working animals also were taken by the soldiers and we had to purchase others. But the worst piece of luck we have had was a grass fire that destroyed over 200,000 seedling trees that we had planted for a wood lot. Owing to the war we were unable to have the grass cut. While we were busy cutting it an old woman came to worship at the grave of her ancestors and by burning paper money set fire to the grass. As the grass was dry and a strong wind was blowing it was only a matter of a few minutes till the mountain was swept by fire to the top. We had all we could do to save our farm. Indeed part of that too went.

Our difficulty now is lack of funds to run the Purple Mountain estate. I now write asking will you allow us to rent the estate for a term of say thirty-five years to the University of Nanking. If we keep it ourselves with no funds to run it, all that we have done may go to loss. If we rent it to the University of Nanking, they will vote a certain amount yearly to be devoted to its development as an Experimental Station in Forestry.

The University has appointed me to go on with the work of colonization permanently and is going to develop a Department of Agriculture. As Your Excellency knows, this Department is for the advancement of knowledge in Agriculture and Forestry among the young people of China. If the University had the use of this land they could start at once.

I see from the National Review that your Board publishes a Journal in which the latest results of Agricultural experiment and Scientific Forestry are recorded and explained. Kindly let me know where I can obtain copies of this Journal as I desire our students to read this very material. If it is in order I request that you send us a copy of each issue to put in our Reading Room.

Wishing you a very Happy New Year and every success in the management of your Department in bringing prosperity to the poor of the land, which will do more for keeping the country in loyalty to the Powers that be, than all the armies and navies that it is possible to raise.

I am,

Your Excellency,

Most sincerely yours,

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Wishing you a very Happy New Year and every success in the management of your Department in bringing prosperity to the poor of the land, which will do more for keeping the country in loyalty to the Powers that be, than all the armies and navies that it is possible to raise.

I am,

Your Excellency,

Most sincerely yours,

(On train returning from Shanghai.)

University of Nanking,

20th Jan. 1914.

My dear Bowen,

On my return from road building on last Thursday Chiu Tai Chih's card was waiting me. That was the second call the old gentleman had made both of which times I was out. So when I had arranged matters for the different squads for Friday and had my meal I was getting off when I was interrupted by a pretty manchu woman bringing a letter from Miss Kelly telling me that the father of this young woman had been in jail for four days on account of getting brick to build my roads. So I had to accompany the lady to the Central Police Station. Although I paid seven dollars and signed a security the poor girl had to go along with the Officer in charge into side rooms twice before the father was released. Oh, Bowen, I actually used a couplet out of Rouse's version of the salms which I got off by heart when I was a boy.

"O God destroy them, let them be  
by their own counsel quelled."

Finally I got as far as Chin Tai Chih's. He was glad to see me. He had a job ready for me. His nephew Chin Yu Yang a boy who spent a term or so in our middle school, he wanted me to get into the Post Office in Shanghai. This he wanted urgently. As the boy doesn't know English and is only about sixteen years of age I couldn't give Mr. Chin much hope that I could succeed. Though he said the matter wasn't important still he made the getting of Wu Tai Shan as a rented park for the Hospital hinge on the boy's getting into the Customs. I knew there was some urgent reason.

Mr. Chin's family is all in Shanghai so I paid my men on

Friday night and made all arrangements for work for over a week and got off to Shanghai on Saturday morning. I at once called on his nephew at his address and I found as I expected that he knew no English. Still I arranged for him to come to the Missionary Home early on Monday morning and I would do my best. What was my chagrin when I went to the General Post Office and found that my old friend Donovan on whose good Irish heart I was counting to put the job through had gone home and Mr. Rousse was Postal Commissioner. However as I had gone so far I went right ahead and found that Mr. Rousse knew me and after <sup>shortly</sup> the matter over with him and showing <sup>ed him</sup> who Mr. Chin was, though it was entirely an unusual thing Mr. Rousse promised to admit the boy. So I ~~went~~ went and brought him and introduced him and Mr. Rousse called in ~~the~~ Deputy Commissioner Mr. Manners and introduced him.

In doing the whole thing I did what I may almost say is against my principles. I asked it from Mr. Rousse as a personal favor and guaranteed the boy.

Mr. Manners had to put the boy through a formal Examination but as Mr. Rousse promised me that that wouldn't interfere with his admission I felt relieved.

I'm almost sure that the reason why Chin wants the boy to be in the P.O. is that it gives him a good reason for keeping his family in Shanghai and give himself a good excuse for going down there whenever he sees cloudy weather politically. He didn't tell me this in <sup>so</sup> a few words but I know what he had in his head. I don't know when anything bothered me so much as to think how to get that boy in past the Rules and Regulations. Old Chen must think I can do anything or he wouldn't have asked it. Or perhaps he doesn't realize the ~~difficult~~ difficulties.

Well, from the letters I enclose you'll see that I haven't been

confining myself to Mr. Chin's job.

There had been a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. about missionaries devoting more of their energies to ~~this to this~~ <sup>things</sup> practical or social work, and I found that there was a general atmosphere in all the places I went in favor and I may say enthusiastically in favor of this work I am in. Mr. Geldort of the Y.M.C.A. came up and enquired how I was doing. I was astonished to find that he was in favor of my getting a hold of the Nanking Y.M.C.A. to work in with me on this job and he told me that I was only burying myself by doing all the rough work myself. I suppose I'm now at the stage when I must change my tactics as I have got the rough work to a stage when I have proven that what I'm trying to do can be done.

Geldort's recommendation coming so soon after my first address to the Y.M.C.A. in Nanking made me feel that the Y.M.C.A. was becoming very friendly.

After I had arranged with the Postal Commissioner to admit Chin Yu Yang I took the boy around to the Y.M.C.A. and introduced him to all the foreigners and all not only promised to help the boy ~~on and up~~ <sup>all they could</sup> but were very thankful for introducing so important a finally into the Y.M.C.A. He's going to join as member and study English in the evenings and take all the advantages of the place.

Just as I was coming away Mr. Clark came running after me to see couldn't I help him out in his problem among the "bad" boys of Shanghai. He couldn't have approached me on a subject that I was more desirous to talk on and we would have had a long <sup>or</sup> conversation only I had promised to be for lunch with Sheldon Ridge editor of the National Review. I refer you to a copy of my letter to Mr. Clark to see the proposal I made.

While talking with Mr. Geldort on Sunday I found out our former Civil Governor Ying Teh Hung's phone number. I phoned him and he was

delighted to hear that it was "Pei I Li" and wanted me to call at once which I did with the result stated in my letter to Mr. K.P.Chen enclosed. Mr. Ying gave me Chen Tah ~~Chong~~ our former Tutuh's address and I called on him as described also in my letter to Chen.

I ran off to Shanghai eight tenths to get away from the job. Sunday's my worst day in Hanking now. As soon as I get outside the gate the poor are on my track and only killing them would stop them. Well the change I had in Shanghai though I've had the busiest two days of my life has rested me and put me on my feet again.

Your action of putting my work as a real part of the University has given me tonicity of mind and I'm now working no longer as by stealth. I have the momentum of the University behind me. As I say say in my enclosed letter to Chen I'm in a position to guarantee the carrying out in principals (if not in detail) all the promises I make when asking for funds.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children,

Very truly yours,

*Joseph Bowen*

University of Nanking,

Nanking 20th Jan. 1914.

Dear Mr. Chen,

Up to the present I had not been certain that the University would continue me in the work in which I have been engaged during the past two years, and for this reason have not pushed the scheme upon private individuals, fearing lest I might have to leave the work and thus be unable to carry out any promises I might have made them when they contributed. But now that the University has formally endorsed this work and will support me in it I now make no hesitation in guaranteeing the support of the University in applying the funds contributed to the object intended by the contributors.

It is for this reason that I approached H.E. Ying Teh Hiong late Civil Governor and since I saw you H.E. Chen Tah Chien late Tutuh of Kiangsu with a view to enlisting their co-operation.

Both these gentlemen are in perfect sympathy with the work that I am doing and will consult you before they render any financial assistance. I shall therefore state as clearly as I can the proposition that I put before each of them.

As I have told you a member of our Faculty, a Chinese gentleman who graduated from one of the American Colleges and lately had a Post Graduate course in Columbia has come to me and offered his service in the Agricultural Department and was willing to resign his present salary and run the risk of getting what I might be able to give him because as he said he knew the work that I was doing was benefiting the Chinese directly and that results could be had at once in the great field of Agriculture from which so many of our students come and that

we would be training them into their present vocations instead of training them away from it while no special object was in view in most of the courses.

Were it not that he is married and has a child I would have allowed him to carry out his proposition, but as it is I dissuaded him from bringing hard times on his wife and child. It is for the support of the young family for three years that I approached Mr. Ying. I asked him to guarantee \$150. a month for three years making a total of \$5,400. whereupon we would commence making arrangements to have another man take the place in the Scientific Department now occupied by this patriotic and zealous young professor and allow him to devote all of his time to work in connection with Colonizing and the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Ying promised that he could easily devise means for raising these funds through your assistance.

The proposition I put to H.S. Chen Teh Chuan, former Tutuh, is to guarantee the support of a unit of five elementary Agricultural schools in the region around Purple Mountain. Prior to the second revolution we had established three but the destruction caused by that upheaval has so crippled us that we cannot open these now. Two other points ~~had~~ have long ago made application for schools and if these five were financed I can guarantee that our University will see to it that the plans are carried out as here stated. These plans are that the children be taught common school subjects half of the day and the other half actual work with their hands either outside of doors in planting crops or trees and in preparing the ground for these and afterwards trained in the care especially of forest trees and in the raising of the silk worm. During those seasons when there is no work out of doors or when it is raining we shall arrange for having the half day spent on useful industries that can be done under cover. Brickmaking, carpentry etc.

for the boys and useful needlework for the girls.

Though we have houses provided for all these day schools. 1st our own school building which we have erected on the ground fo the ~~Salonjse~~ Colony <sup>ign</sup> Association and four temples at the other four points we have found that nothing satisfactory along the line of agricultural teaching can be done without a patch of land over which we ourselves have contral. For th~~is~~ reason we desire to secure say ten mu of land either around each different school or so close to it that it can be always under the eye of the teachers and each student may be in easy reach of his own particular patch. Here the children or even the grown up people outside will be induced to compete with each other who can raise the best crop of corn, beans etc. while experiments can be conducted in an ~~in-~~ expensive way on foreign grains, vegetables and trees. One or more prizes will be given annually for the best student-worker and those who prove worthy will have scholarships awarded wherby they can enter the higher school in Agriculture, wher~~e~~ scientific instruction will be given of a more advanced nature.

The teachers for these school we shall train as we go along. About \$25. a month will be needed for these. i.e. \$300. a year of for the whole five about \$1500. a year or \$4500 for the three years. The land will cost about \$10. a mu or \$100. for each school but the one on our own premises which can use the land we now have, that is to say \$400. for land which brings the total for these schools for three years up to \$5000. This is the proposition that I put up to H.E. Chen Tah Chua and he said he would consult H.E. Ying Tah Hung and yourself about it.

H.E. Cheng during our conversation expressed his grief at how he had not been able to save the people of Nanking from the ravages of war and almost with tears in his eyes said "Tui pu chu Nanking ren"

The people realize the difficult position H.E. was put in and really love him as I have heard many of them express themselves. These people among whom I am trying to establish these schools are the ones that were most severely struck by the fighting and later had their houses burned. So that if his Excellency will help them along the line they will ever bear gratitude to him. I am building a road out through this place now and one has to meet the people to realize how thankful they are for this and how much they are benefited by it. It would do me good to be able to tell these simple minded country folk that their former Tutuh whom they loved so dearly hasn't forgotten them but now comes to their assistance in giving them this benefit for their children. What a pity to see at each of these points thirty or forty children and no <sup>attempt</sup> ~~trade~~ to help to raise them! They learn to be lazy and idle and gamble as their minds are not occupied by better and more attractive ideas.

Mr. Bullock has a number of the literati who have studied with him since the troubles, whom he is very desirous to have engaged in work after the fashion of what I am trying to do. He says they have made wonderful progress during the time they have been with him and are really brilliant men. If H.E. Chen Bah Chuan sees his way clear to help in the matter of the five schools I shall engage five of these men at once or immediately after the New Year. In the case of these men it is not necessary to guarantee for more than a year, but in the case of the Professor for our Agricultural Department of which I spoke to Mr. Ying I wouldn't like to ask the University to take action till three year's salary was guaranteed.

Thanking you for your support and sympathy all along,

Sincerely yours,

University of Nanking, Nanking, 8th Feb., 1914.

My dear Bowen:

It is some time since I wrote you last, and I have now quite a few items of interest for you.

First, I have already written of my visit to Ying Teh Hung, former civil governor of Kiangsu, and how he undertook to foot a bill up to \$5,400 guaranteeing the salary of a Chinese teacher in the agricultural department at \$150 a month.

After my return here Reiga among other things told me he would never stand by the scheme of opening the agricultural department unless we got it on a solid foundation by securing land, and the land to secure is that 400 now west of the Japanese consulate and adjoining our present property. His opinion was shared in by Williams and us all.

I think I mentioned to you how I had shown this property to the civil governor when he was walking over our present nursery, and he promised that he would try to secure it for a nursery to be financed by Kiangsu province and worked by us. Later he told me that it couldn't be purchased for less than \$10,000, and that he wasn't willing to put so much into it. When His Excellency was up on Purple Mt. on Chinese New Year day inspecting the road and the Colony Estate I surmised on him the scheme of going half and half with the University in securing that land. He referred me to Chiu Lai Chih. By this I understood that he himself was willing, but that as the matter was an official affair he wanted to have the endorsement of the gentry. However, as I had already two smaller items pending on the docket of Chiu Lai Chih, I decided that I wouldn't broach the matter to him lest he might come to the conclusion that I was crowding him. The two items I refer to are the getting of Wu Tai Shan as a park, and the transfer of Purple Mt.

to the University by the Colonization Association.

So instead of going to Chiu re the getting of the Ying land west of the Jap. consulate my mind ran back to Ying Ten Hung in Shanghai. Williams was going down to attend a meeting with the partyists re their coming into the University on full footing, and he agreed to accompany me to visit Ying Ten Hung and in that way gave my visit all the authority the University had in the transaction, and to ask him to switch the money that he had promised for the support of the Chinese professor as to the purchasing of the land, the University paying half and he paying half. Williams told me going in that as I had been negotiating the affair previously it would be better if I explained the situation to him. So I did, and I hadn't quite finished when he in his jolly way explained: "tai k'ou i", which as you know means he could do the whole. He then explained how he thought \$20,000 would hardly be enough to buy all that I had proposed to him, but turning to Williams he said that he and I were "lao p'ang yu" or "shih chi sien". I must confess that when I mentioned the affair to him I knew that he would answer as he did, we were such good friends.

I may say that I did a little service for him one that meant nothing to me, but which evidently he considered something. We were travelling to Peking together, and I took all his baggage through the gate at Peking (the Chinese men) as my own. I was a "sinner", but who wouldn't protect a friend from the then octroi harpies? I don't say this is why he is acting liberally now, as he is a warm-hearted fellow and for pure friendship's sake would do a lot. However, our friendships are nurtured by mutual acts such as the above.

But, and a big "but", the one thing that may block our getting that land is the opposition of Chiu Lai Chih and the gentry,

and Ying told us squarely that we were working in the most difficult place in all the nation because of a coterie of conservative gentry with Chiu at the head.

Ying has promised that if the gentry are willing to go halves, to pay our share and have us given a free hand, and if they are not willing, to try to purchase the thing outright and donate it to the University, if it is possible politically. It is not entirely in Ying's hands, and I believe he'll manage it.

On my return to Hanking, of course, I was itching to go to call on Chiu. Luckily he had gone to Shanghai, and though he returned the next day, I have been so busy with the roads, bridges, seed-planting, and other such little things, that I hadn't time to call upon him till the snow came yesterday and put our men off work.

I called on him last night, and the old man is pleased so that those eyes of his were just twinkling with joy because I had got his nephew into the P.O. After thanking me most gushingly I brought up the Wu Tai Shan affair, though of course not on the heels of his thanking me for helping his nephew. He will manage that and help us to make it a public park. He also volunteered the information that he is going to get some money to help in the Purple Mt. work. Evidently Chang Chien has again referred my letter to him. I wrote you that I had written Chang Chien congratulating him on his acceptance of the office of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and asked him to let the University have Purple Mt., as there were no other funds for developing it. Well, I'm sure Chang has referred it to Chiu, with the result as stated above.

He also told me that he is to take over the office of Public Works in a day or two, and that he will make good his promise of making a road inside the gate, thus connecting Purple Mt. with the city by "se lou". He doesn't want to come out to Purple

Mt. till he can come in a carriage.

So I think there won't be any opposition from Chiu to Ying's securing for the University the land I refer to above.

Just as I'm writing this letter Mr. Yao, the comrade's nephew, came in and wants his son, who is 13 years of age and only in the 4th Reader, to come and go on with me learning agriculture. I have answered: "All right." He is to support himself, work half a day, and study the other half. I have written Wilson to find out if there are others who want to come. I'm encouraged to do this, as Mr. Li, the graduate from Winona, Indiana, has taken charge of pruning all the fruit trees and dressing up all the old fruit trees that were never pruned before. So that these students would just be in time to learn the most important branch of arbor-cultivation from a man fresh from the center of things. Mr. Little is coming to live with me and later on open up his own account, but his services in the meantime will be at our disposal. I think he would not have any objections to some monetary remuneration, but as I haven't the money to spare I have not developed that side of the acquaintance. We'll not be a loser by having people associate with us.

I'm not afraid to take on these boys, as we are going to have kitchen enough on the hill to put up all the cottages we need, and I shall give the students no better houses than I give the workmen, just little clean cottages. That is, if the students come.

Don't lose your breath, or rather don't be afraid that I'll lose my breath at being rushed about into things. I used to have to rush things on. Now it looks as if they'll push me along. Go ahead, is all that I shall say. The time has come to go ahead and I'm not going to put on the brakes.

You know that we had three schools running outside the Tai-ping gate last year. I had guarantees from the authorities that the father of each child would see \$3 a day in the employ of the school planting trees or so on. It was also for every month the child was in school. Well, we are trying to run five this year, trusting, of course, that the rains will come in. But now we must have, besides the fields at least ten more of land made over to the University for forty years, to be used only for the purpose of agricultural school work. I decided on getting the land because though the most of the parents of the children last year planted the trees on agreed upon near the schools on their own land, there are partly way alive now. This is, of course, to be expected, as the war came on and as there has been such a very dry summer. I have now to make sure of such steps, so that it will mean a real advance. We'll get the land O.K. They are all willing and are getting papers ready, so we'll have temples for schools and lands for experiment gardens. Now the people at home who have complained that the Chinese will not co-operate and who for this reason didn't help, can be told that when ever they can foot the bill of the teacher's salary, we can here open a school after the type I describe, i.e., the students spending half a day on books and half a day gardening, brick-making, carpentry, or silk-culture, thus training them for remaining at home and developing their own places. Each teacher gets \$15. a month Mex. now, which means

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can

\$120. a year. Whoever can send \$100 gold, yearly, have a school of his own running here. Bullock is going to have his men see after the literary work, examining once or oftener a month, and I'm going to teach them the pick-axe side of the business. By the way, is it possible to get someone to send out numbers of garden tools. I want each child to have its own set of tools and its own plot in the garden, and our big pick-axes are too large for the small children. Also packages of seeds acceptable.

I should have stated that I have engaged two of the li-erati that Bullock trained during the last four months. They seem to be exceptionally fine men, but just now in dire want on account of the looting of Chang Shui's men. He has many more as good as the men he gave me, and I would like to put them all into this work. It would be very easy for me to establish ten of these schools ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~part~~ in and around the district that are at present develop-  
ing. What is needed is the salaries of the teachers. If these were forthcoming they could be saved from want and we could accept offers of violence that are coming in, of the less and lands.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Mallie (Signed)

P.S. I enclose a copy of Hayes' appeal. It might be used to boom these little schools, to exhort teachers, to help relieve the sit-  
uation and to do some other good work now.

J.B.

*100/12*

University of Nanking, Nanking, 13th March, 1914.

My Dear Bowen:

I have lost track of when I wrote you last. Things are moving rapidly here, and I'm glad to say that my work isn't languishing for want of excitement. Nothing dangerous, though. The road to Chang Wang Miao was delayed a great deal on account of a bad bridge that we had to tear up and raise some four feet, but unless the weather prevents us we can finish it now in a week. We have six carts each taking seven loads a day of the humus from Lotus Lake. We shall be able to make nursery land now out of our own land. I am putting a thick dressing of this and an application of sand to render the soil porous, besides we have given the land some good cultivation for the past year during the dry weather.

We have a squad planting yellow pine, the little seedlings from the donation of seed sent from Washington, D. C. I'm almost sure that all will live, for we take them direct from the nursery to the spot where they're planted. No more need of planting trees that have travelled half round the globe and are dead before they reach us.

I have planted a lot of trees in a good many of the compounds. The ones I have planted the most of are walnuts, ginkgo, pseudacacia, oak, candleberry, arbor vitae, tulip tree, Japanese maple, American soft maple (seed sent by Willard Lyon), Chinese maple, and some firs.

The road running from the front gate of the Middle School to Williams' is now usable. Chiu Lai Chih has asked me to send in a bid to make the road inside the Tai Ping gate. I have offered to make it for \$3 a fong, which is rather little. But I have a reason for keeping the price so low, viz., that I want a good road made there, and if he lets it to some Chinese contractor at a low rate we'll have a bad job, whereas if I make it I can make a good job of it and not spend much more, if any, than \$3 a fong. If I do add a few dollars of the relief money it will be going into a public road, but I haven't yet got the contract. Anyway, the road is going to be made, so a donation of an automobile is in order.

The Governor wants me to make a road from the International Export Co.'s factory to the S. N. R. station. He has got it into his head that I can make a cheap road anywhere, though I told him the road outside the Tai Ping gate was a walkover, as there were so many ruined houses along the road, and besides we have a gravel pit of our own on the roadside. Still he insists, but I really haven't the time. I have now a good excuse, for today I received a letter from Cooper telling me of that \$10,000 at last having been paid into the International Banking Corporation to the credit of the Shanghai Committee. So I must go to Kai An. I do wish I had a colleague here now. Reiser is coming, but my, it is such a long time to wait, and then he'll be a year before he can do anything, and indeed he should have two years at the language.

We have secured so far two temples with lands and have the schools in running order. The lease is for 15 years and free and then to return to the government at the expiry of our term. There are two others that are negotiating for schools. The only reason they haven't been opened is that I'm just so snowed under that I haven't time to go around and make the necessary investigation. Mr. Li, the graduate from Ningone who is with me, went out yesterday and saw one site and speaks so highly of it that were it not for that it is so important a matter I would start one there without going myself. But I don't want to make a mistake at the beginning if I can help it. At the new place outside the Tung Hsi gate we can have just as much land as we can handle. I don't think I had better take more than 100 mow, for an elementary agricultural school. Mr. Li says it is excellent fruit land, and better in every way than the land we are using on Purple Mt.

But what I need is a guarantee of the salaries of the teachers in these schools. One hundred gold will pay one teacher's salary for a year.

I have a free return ticket lying on my table for a trip between here and Hankow. Williams and Meigs both are very anxious to get that land of Ying's and

Ying is now at Hankow. Mr. Fellows has arranged to take me with him next Thursday to fishing on the West of the Great Lake to see about tiles. Fellows knows what he is about. You got hold of the right man. Quiet and unassuming, but gets there.

I think the hope of getting the S. N. R. to endow a chair in Forestry is out of practical politics now. However, they are conducting an experiment on different woods for railroad ties, which I am supplying them. I'm getting "huang lien ton" or chia p'i yu" or the autumn scaly-skinned elm, oak and "huai shu" and perhaps one or two other woods. They will put them where we can inspect them regularly. In fact they are now more interested in the experiment than I am myself, and Mr. Clear is most enthusiastic in helping me to do it.

You may thank the rain for this letter. The ponds are being filled up again. Of course there is the other side. Our brick-makers have begun making brick and are being kept back by the rains.

I don't know whether I wrote you of the fire-breaks that we are now cutting. We are divideigg the hill up like a checker-board, breaking up a belt or belts of land from 30 to 60 feet wide. These will be given to the poor to till, and thus prevent the fire from crossing from one square to another. If we didn't put the poor on the land the grass would grow again and we would have no benefit from breaking up the fire breaks. The brick we are burning is for building these homes on the fire-breaks. Then each family can take care of a plot of forest of his own and be responsible for it, and thus live free of rent on the land.

The Governor had asked me several times to assist him in forestry. At last I wrote and stated that if he foots the bill for running Purple Mt. for this year he'll do mre for forestry than by scattering his forces all over the universe and then having a fire come and burn up all he did, and stated that we can make Purple Mt. both a model and a center to work from. He sent two deputies to investigate again and they were most enthusiastic over the plan of fire-breaks. They saw the thing actually being made. We have now over an English mile of these breaks actually broken up with all the movable stones and all the ~~woods~~ <sup>woods</sup> taken out, ~~where~~ and where the hill is steep terraces formed. So when these gentlemen went back and reported, the Governor had Chiu call a meeting of the Colonization Committee. Williams, Macklin and I were there and they agreed to enter into actual work along with me, not only supplying funds but putting some students to learn, ~~and~~ <sup>they also agreed to</sup> organizing the committee and opening offices. But before they move they are to write Chang Chien and get his permission and authority. So the millennium is at hand. Chiu Lai Chih will come out and dig on the job and the lion shall eat straw "like the ox". If "like the ox" "san ko tz" were made to qualify the word "straw" then we might be nearer the state of affairs. But I suppose I shouldn't joke over this affair. We must act in good faith even though that faith is as small as the grain of mustard seed. Anyway, ~~they're~~ <sup>we're</sup> going ahead whether they come in or not. ~~Provincial~~

A few days ago a ~~Provincial~~ Agricultural Association was formed here. Delegates came from all over the Province. A bunch of these came out to see our place and expressed great pleasure at what they saw. One, Mr. Yu from Soochow, a graduate of the Soochow University and later of Cornell, called on me again and we went over the University together. It is just possible that we might get him to come and help. But at present he's linked up to a big company that has several hundred thousands of dollars for developing a tract northeast of Pukow where they have about 100,000 now of rich reed land. They're actually going ahead. They have also opened a factory for making pongee silk in Shanghai, and next month will begin work in Nanking making pongee.

Chun Ten-ho sent an editor of a newspaper to investigate and report. He went over the land the same day that the deputies from the Civil Governor came, and if his report is as favorable as his expression of appreciation and the frequency of the use of his pencil in his note-book, he should furnish some readable material for the public. I'm sorry I can not read the Chinese papers so as to know whether they notice the work or not. But I now have the advantage of having Mr. Li, who has kept me posted and says they report quite often regarding the work, tho' I

don't know who supplies the information. Now I think I can hear you yawning.  
So I bid you good-bye with kindest regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children.

Truly yours,

Joseph Lailie.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that I never had to send. I waited after having  
it written and ~~if~~ I'm glad I didn't send it, as things are all right now. But  
you see how spicy matters were here for a while. I send both Cooper's and what I  
would have circulated later.

J. E.

University of Nanking, Nanking, 13th March, '14

My dear lower :

I have lost track of when I wrote you last. Things are moving rapidly here, and I'm glad to say that my work isn't languishing for want of excitement. Nothing dangerous, though. The road to Chang Yang was delayed a great deal on account of a bad bridge that we had to tear up and raise some four feet, but unless the weather prevents we can finish it now in a week. We have six carts each taking seven loads a day of the humus from Lotus Lake. We shall be able to make nursery land now out of our own land. I'm getting a thick dressing of this and an application of sand to render the soil porous, besides we have given the land some good cultivation for the past year during the dry weather.

We have begun planting yellow pine, the little seedlings from the Southern of seed sent from Washington, D. C. I'm almost sure that all will live, for we take them direct from the nursery to the spot where they're planted. We were used of planting trees that have travelled half round the globe and are dead before they reach us.

I have planted a lot of trees in a good part of the compound. I planted some right at the east of the walnut, apple, oak, sandalwood, arbor vitae, tulip tree, Japanese maple, American white pine (seed sent by Willard Green), Chinese maple, and some firs.

The road running from the front gate of the Middle School to the gate of the garden is a fine one. I had to send in a cable to have the road inside the Tung Hai gate. I have offered to have a road from the gate, which is rather little, but I have a reason for wanting the price so low, viz., that I want a good road made there, and if the price is to come Chinese contractor at a low rate, we'll have a fine one, whereas if I make it I can make a good job of it and get nearly as good, if not, than the gate. If I do add a few dollars of the relief money it will be going into a public road, but I don't want the contract. Anyway, the road is going to be made, and a motorcar for an automobile is in order.

The contractor wants to make a road from the International Export Co.'s factory to the U.S.A. station. He has got it into his head that he'll make a cheap road and, though I told him the road outside the Tung Hai gate was a walkover, as there were so many ruined houses on the road, and besides we have a great bit of our car on the roadside. I still he insist, but I really haven't the time. I have no good excuse, for today I received a letter from Doctor to him of that 10,000 at last having been paid into the International Mining Corporation to the credit of the Shanghai Committee. So that goes to Latin. I do wish I had colleagues here now. The manager is going, but oh, it is such a long time to wait, and then I'll be on my feet before he can do anything, and indeed he should have two years at the library.

We have secured a far two temples with lands and have the schools in running order. The land is for 35 years and free and then to return to the government at the expiry of our term. There are two others that are negotiating for schools. The only reason they haven't been opened is that I'm just so chowed under that I haven't time to go around and make the necessary investigation. Mr. H., the graduate from Winona who is with me, went out yesterday and was one side and speaks so highly of it that were it not that it is so important a matter I would start one there without going myself. But I don't want to make a mistake at the beginning if I can help it. At the new place outside the Tung Hai gate we can have just as much land as we can handle. I don't think I had better take more than 100 now.

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for an elementary agricultural school. Mr. Li says it is excellent fruit land, and better in every way than the land we are using on Purple Mountain.

But what I need is a guarantee of the salaries of the teachers in these schools. One hundred gold will pay one teacher's salary for a year.

I have a free return ticket laying on my table for a trip between here and Hankow. Williams and Weige both are very anxious to get that land of King's and King is now at Hankow. Mr. Wellows has arranged to take me with him next Thursday to Laking on the west of the river late to see about tiles. Wellows knows what he is about and get hold of the right man, quiet and unassuming, but gets there.

At Laking the work of getting the ... to build a drain in forestry is out of practical politics now. However, they are conducting an experiment on different woods for railroad ties, which is very interesting. I'm getting "burns like tea," "burns like oil" or the others as is-shin-shi-shi, oak and "burns like" and perhaps are or for other woods. They will cut them there so our insect team will be ... In fact they are now very interested in the experiment that ... and Mr. Li is most enthusiastic in helping me to do it.

Williams and Weige both are very anxious to get that land of King's and King is now at Hankow. The ponds are being filled up with grain. Of course there is the other side. Our brick-makers have been making brick and are being sent back by the rains.

I don't know whether I wrote you of the fire-breaks that we are now cutting. We are dividing the hill up like a checker-board, breaking up a belt or belts of land from 10 to 20 feet wide. These will be given to the poor to till, and thus prevent the fire from crossing from one square to another if we didn't cut the poor on the land the trees would cross again and so would have no benefit from breaking up the fire breaks. The brick we are burning is for building these horse-drawn fire-breaks. Each family can take care of a plot of forest of 10 or 20 and be responsible for it, and thus live free of rent or tax.

The Governor has asked me several times to assist him in forestry. At least I wrote him and stated that if he feels the hill for running Purple Mountain for this year he'll do more for forestry than by scattering his forces all over the universe and then having a fire come and burn up all he did, and stated that we can make Purple Mt. both a model and a center to work from. I sent two deputies to investigate again and they were most enthusiastic over the plan of fire-breaks. There are the things actually being done. We have now over an English mile of these breaks actually broken up with all the movable stones and all the rocks taken out, and where the hill is steep terraces formed. When these gentlemen went back and reported, the Governor had this call a meeting of the Colonization Committee. Williams, Macklin and I were there and they agreed to enter into actual work along with me, not only supplying funds but putting some students to learn, they also agreed on organizing the committee and opening offices. But before they leave they are to write Chang Chieh and get his permission and authority. The millennium is at hand. Chiu Lai Chih will come out and do or the job and the Lion shall eat straw "like the ox". If "like the ox" "San Ya" made to qualify the word "atrocious" then we might be nearer the state of affairs. But I suppose I shouldn't joke over this affair. We must act in good faith even though that faith is as small as the grain of mustard seed. Anyway, we're going to see whether they come in or not.

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came out to see our place and expressed great pleasure at what they saw. Mr. Li, Mr. Li from Moscow, a graduate of the Moscow University and later of Cornell, called on me again and went over the University together. It is just possible that we might get him to come and help. But at present he's linked up to a big company that has several hundred thousands of dollars for developing a tract northeast of Peking where they have about 100,000 acres of rich road land. They're actually so far ahead. They have also opened a factory for making rayon silk in Shanghai, and next month will begin work in making silk rearing.

Mr. Li sent an editor of a newspaper to investigate and report. He was over the land the same day that the deputies from the Civil Government came, and if his report is as favorable as his expression of appreciation and the frequency of the use of his pencil in his note-book, he should furnish some readable material for the public. I'm sorry I can not read the Chinese papers so as to know whether they notice the work or not. But I now have the advantage of having Mr. Li, who has been so good and gave they report quite often regarding the work, tho' I don't know who supplies the information. Well I think I can hear you yawning. So bid you good-bye with kindest regards to Mr. Li and the children.

Truly yours,

Joseph Allen.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that I never had to send. I waited after having it written and tho' I didn't send it, as things are all right now. But you see how serious matters were here for a while. I send both copies and what I shall have circulated later.

Ihsing, 20th March, 1914.

My Dear Owen:

I have been dissipating this week. It is now Friday and I have been "on the job" only part of Monday. On Sunday I received a notice from Chiu Lai Chih and from Hsi Chi a Hua, the two gentry who were appointed commissioners for Hanking Relief by Sun Shih Kai, that they wanted me to be present at a meeting to be held on Monday at 11 a.m. in the board room of the Municipal Council. So I had to hang about Hanking all the forenoon writing letters and doing little chores while Mr. Liu was up on the hill having fire-breaks broken up, and Mr. Chen was working on Chiang Yang Hiao road with a squad of planting yellow pine around by bungalow and another squad was taking up the bed of Lotus Lake. At the meeting, the first proposal put forward for Hanking was put at my disposal, viz., £3,000. They wanted me to take it and go ahead. I refused until a formal meeting had been called and two treasurers appointed, one Chinese and one foreigner, and until I had rendered an account of what money I had spent up to date, and had reported to the new treasurer what money I had or had. In this manner I could keep myself clear from any possibility of suspicion. They agreed and appointed Mr. Hsi as the joint treasurer on the Chinese side.

Yesterday I had to hustle off with Mr. Fellow, Small, and Willard to see the quarries at Kao tze. Superb. Beautiful marble. But it is being smashed up awfully by the crude methods used by the Chinese. I was delighted when I heard Fellow express his warmest appreciation of it and his desire to put up the University with it. The others went on the train and left me behind to try to arrange for purchasing it. I found a couple of people who were responsible and agreed with them for them to come up to Hanking the next day, when we could discuss price. They came in time so that after discussion with them we were able to report to Fellow and Willard in the meeting of the board of managers that we could purchase a flat four inches thick of these slabs for \$50, i.e., 100 square feet of slabs 4 inches thick for \$50. Later in the night they agreed to secure it f.o.b. on board boat in canal for \$100.

During the day I had a couple of trips to Hsia Hwan making arrangements for our trip to Ihsing (or Iyhsing) to the west of the great lake to get tile for roof. Mr. and Mrs. Fellow and I started yesterday morning and caught the steam launch for Ihsing at Changchow, reaching Ihsing where the Ihsing tiles are, at about four this morning. I got out before 8 a.m. and made enquiry as to which were the best houses before the "white ants", or those who hook themselves into people in such places and then compel the merchants to pay them a commission, were around, and found out that Mr. Hsi and Mr. Pao were the best. When Mr. and Mrs. Fellow had gotten up and we had had breakfast we went over and found to our disgust an opium smoker at Mr. Hsi's place. He was so obtuse that although all those present understood, he wouldn't do anything. Mr. Pao was off, and his underlings could not undertake our order. Luckily on our way back Mr. Hsi, to whom the news of our arrival had been carried, met us and we agreed with him to make samples of the tiles we need and bring them to Hanking in between 20 days and a month from date. He is an intelligent man, and does business in a direct straightforward manner, and I feel sure that he'll come and will make his tiles as reasonable as possible. Personally I'm not so anxious to get the green tile as I am to get the marble. But I'm doing the best I can to ~~make~~ secure the lowest bids. I'm inclined to fear that the roof of a foreign building's

being made Chinese fashion will not finally be a success, were it not that Mr. and Mrs. Fellows are such common-sense folks I would even dare to express the opinion now. Notwithstanding the high repute that Fellows holds. As it is, I believe Fellows knows what he is about.

At last that \$1,500<sup>x</sup> cheque has been paid to me. So that I can use your 1940 sold for really helping and can get even with the world again.

I got Fellows to give me plans for cottages for the poor when he was available yesterday on the boat. He also gave me a plan for a bungalow for myself. The bungalow, while good enough for me, will not be too good for men like Mr. Li who are Chinese professors or even for a professor in my work. If I drop out, the building would do nicely for such a family. The cost will not be above \$1,000<sup>x</sup> ex. I think, and will be less, I hope. But the land hasn't been secured yet.

We are having delightful weather on the trip.  
With kindest regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

University of Hankin, Hanking, Ind., March, 1944.

Dear Robert:

Thank you for your welcome letter of 11th Feb., and for your having the cotton seed sent the short road. It would have been altogether too late in reaching here had it been sent via Mex.

I am glad to be able to report that the drought has been broken up, and that there is a brighter outlook all around here. Still we will have to endure the shortage of the spring crop of beans.

The rain came in time for wheat to be sown, but I don't know how far the farmers were able to avail themselves of the opportunity to put wheat in lands they would have planted in beans but for the drought.

In your letter you enclosed Mr. Taylor's letter re Mr. Chang. I do hope when Mr. Chang returns he will come up here and at least consider the advisability of working here. We need help. If Mr. Chang could or would take hold of Bai an or Purple Mt., what a relief it would be.

So that the peach blo some have burst into bloom winter seems to have gone and before its return you will be with us again.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

University of Nanking, Nanking, 28th  
March.

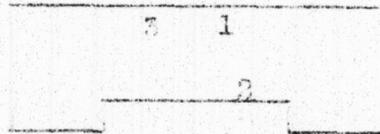
My dear Bowen:

No more lying awake at night devising plans for securing means for running this work that I'm in. Mr. Huang Kuei, sent by the Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association, came tonight and paid all the bills that I had lying over to this week end, and he will keep it up.

The meeting to organize the Nanking Branch was called for yesterday, Friday, 27th March. Drummond was off in the country. Williams who has been acting in your place since he came, had just gone to Peking to be there with Fellows. Dr. Macklin, my right hand man, who by the way is just now sitting at my left-hand reading the "Pittanica", was the only one of the old stand-bys who came along. Mr. Magee, who is to act as Dr. Gill's substitute as treasurer till he returns from Curlough, was with us.

When Macklin & I arrived, H.E. the Governor, Chin Lai Chi, Wei Chia Hua, Sr. U, the Shin Yeh Shin, who is second in rank only to the governor, and a number of the best-known men in Nanking, were present.

The most cordial meeting we have had yet in Nanking was accorded to us. After a chat about twenty minutes jocular conversation sprinkled with little chats on business, we were invited into the Board room where tables were arranged in the most imposing manner with the Governor sitting where I made marked No. 1, Chin Lai Chi at No. 2 and the Shin Yeh Shin at No. 3. The foreigners sat with the Governor.



I tell you, Bowen, I could hardly contain myself. I just felt like a good Methodist when he shouts "Glory to God", but I didn't dare do it aloud in the audience. They would have put me down as a madman.

First, Chin Lai Chi got up and gave an account of the "I Wong Hui" from its inception, and were it not that the success of the scheme depended on my reputation and standing among the Chinese, I would have been ashamed to sit and listen to all the good things he said about me. The one thing he emphasized was that I stuck to my job through thick and thin in such a way as to make them all feel ashamed of themselves. He remarked also that when I began this work everybody in Nanking distrusted me, but that now everybody trusted me. After giving some of the advantages to be derived from working out the principles of the Association on a larger scale, he called on me to give an account of what was actually accomplished.

Dr. Macklin acted as interpreter for me. I first thanked them all for coming together for the purpose of organizing a Branch "I Wong Hui" Association. Then I explained why it was that I tackled such an uninviting proposition as our lot is for agricultural work, viz., because I couldn't get any other. Then I gave as taking a little speech as I could in detailing the list of trees planted. 5,000 fruit trees, 3,000 of which are foreign and include over 1,000 apples which are planted at different heights from the middle to the top of Purple Mt.,

all of which are doing nicely. Several thousand walnut trees, some of which are of the best French varieties, and each tree of which ought to produce \$3. worth of nuts in eight years, and at the age of 15 years, ought to produce at least \$5. a tree annually. 20,000 Robinia Pseudacacia, which are second to none for mine timbers and good for railroad ties, also other trees.

Then the little seedlings from last year's sowing amounting to half a million candleberry trees, a hundred thousand arbor vitae, over ten thousand ginkgo, etc. still I came to the seeds we have for sowing this year. By this time Macklin and I had had the floor for a considerable time.

Then Mr. Chiu sent around a copy of the agenda proposed for the meeting. First they sent around a book in which every one who wished to be a member of the association recorded his name. All the most important men present registered, including the Governor and the "Shih Yeh Shih". Macklin, Lagre, and myself registered. Then Chiu was elected as president and Wei as vice-president. Mr. Wang and Mr. Gill were elected as Chinese and foreign treasurers respectively. An Executive Committee or Council of Twelve were elected to decide on what things should and should not be done. And your humble servant was elected to the position of "Tsung Chiao Chou", which might be translated head-teacher of the science and practice of farming and forestry - which is equivalent to head-people - and Mr. Kuang Iwei, the representative of the Chinese to be along with me and take the burden of finance and management off my shoulders.

When the organization was completed the Governor gave an address in which he emphasized the high importance always put on agriculture in China, and said some very flattering things about your humble servant. Then the "Shih Yeh Shih" gave a speech, and the function was brought to a close by having a photograph of the party organizing any project of importance. A pretty safe thing to do when there is danger of having a nucleus organization launched.

I should have stated that Dr. Macklin has been having his old priest Jack good deal of plating at "Ho Yu Shih", and as I made some objections to giving large numbers of valuable trees such as walnuts, transplanted trees, etc., on the ground that I didn't know --- that what was done was being done for the public, but might be some day corrected by some rascal, Dr. M. told the governor my objections. Thereupon H. P. came across the room and assured us that all those lands would be added on to the I Kung Huel. Another gentleman arose and proposed that the Park to the south of Purple Mt. of about 5000 mu, which has been used for a tea farm, should be thrown in. Pang Shan to the south of Hanking will be included. So that now there will be land to select from to accomplish anything that we want. No more need to develop bad lands, at least not until the good lands are developed. Of course I don't expect these lands this spring, so that I must make the best of what lands we have made ourselves, for nurseries this year.

The secretary of our meeting is to send me ten copies of the minutes, which I shall have translated into English and shall send you at least one copy. It is likely that some one or more of the Shanghai papers will print them, and if so I shall be able to send you a bunch of the reprints, along with one or more copies of our photograph.

6.  
Now for Lai An Hsien. My \$1500 has been refunded and just as soon as we get data for a proper application of \$2,000 the money will be voted and operations commence. I am glad to be able to inform you that Mr. Pest writes me that the original good lands that we intended to begin our colonization work on, but which through the nearness of the two leading entry in that place were parcelled out to soldiers so that we couldn't get them which I was surveying this time last year, are now at our disposal. So that I think we shall be able to carry out our original promises literally of being able to put families on the land for so much per family.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bowen,

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

University of Maryland, P. O. Box 38,  
College Park, Maryland.

29th March, 1914.

Dear Bowen:

It is now near midnight. I have just returned from a dinner five of them at the Panama Exposition Commissioners, Governor Adams and Mr. Stillman, at the Board of Foreign Affairs. But the point I want to let you know is that Mr. Sec. the President of the Chamber of Commerce, informed me that they have already contributed twenty thousand dollars to assist the colonization Association. Isn't that quick work? Organized on Friday and on Sunday \$20,000 contributed. That looks like they were acting in good faith, doesn't it? Oh, I wish we had another man on the job.

It has just struck twelve, and I have to lay out work for the week tomorrow, and go to Lai An on Tuesday, so I must bid you good-night.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

1031

University of Nanking,

Nanking, 11th April, 1914.

My dear Bowen:

I'm beginning to feel that I'm just getting spoilt for want of a fight. Things have been going so well that I'm wondering am I "me" or am I somebody else. Yesterday we had a meeting of our Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association of China. Macklin, Drummond, Magee and myself were present. They voted to try to secure all of Purple Mt. as far as Cha Lu Lou, a distance of six or seven li beyond the N.E. limit of our present mountain and joining on to it. They also voted that we secure two or three other small pieces of public land. They also voted to take over the three schools that I'm running now, and to negotiate for establishing the other two that I have not yet got a going. They also voted \$30. a month for my use in travelling to and from my work. So you see they are footing the bills for everything that I have running, and relieve me of any fear that in the future any phase of my work would collapse in case I dropped out. It makes a feller walk with a lighter step to feel the burden taken off his shoulders. Now the University can also feel that there won't be any financial obligation imposed on it, beyond my salary, by the work I'm trying to do, and best of all, the good friends who are supporting us at home will see that the Chinese consider the University of Nanking not merely an institution to be tolerated, but as worthy of support in its undertakings.

As you will see from the enclosed copy of the minutes of the first meeting of this Branch Assn. they have made me chief instructor of the Ass'n. I want to conduct myself in such a way that that office shall always remain with the person who is head of the Agricultural Department of our University. This is the chief point I have been striving to attain in all this work, of course having the benefit of the poor and the people in general as the broad principle and basis from which all our work springs.

I have your letter of March 5th before me. Please thank Frank Garrett and Mr. Cochran for their support of my work before the Board of Trustees. I'm glad that you can report to that Board when you come before it again that the Chinese are supporting this work, and that this "practical sort of University extension" is appreciated by them. If you could get the Board of Trustees to go on record concerning this special work, stating that it is worthy of support, their action would bring it before people at home who might encourage it. It is very important that donations come from U.S.A., at least in the beginning. If no money comes from home, we cannot say that we have any control in the administration of funds. It is no small matter to get these people accustomed to keep their accounts in such a way that any one who desires to take the trouble to find out what has become of the money can easily do so. Mr. Wang and I are working in accord in this matter and with the system of vouchers we have, it will always be easy to see where every cent has gone. Then when the accounts are audited and published twice a year things will all be above board.

It is something to congratulate ourselves on that President C. W. Paul is coming to work with us here. He will be able to do a lot of good.

The Fu Tai Shan affair has fallen through, at least for the present, as Mr. Chiu never mentions the subject to me. I'm not going to make his loss face by mentioning it to him. He's doing bigger things to make up for the failure to take good in that.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

University of Nanking,

Nanking, 11th April, 1914.

My dear Bowen:

I'm beginning to feel that I'm just getting spoilt for want of a fight. Things have been going so well that I'm wondering am I "he" or am I somebody else. Yesterday we had a meeting of our Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association of China. Macklin, Drummond, Magee and myself were present. They voted to try to secure all of Purple Mt. as far as Cha Lu Kou, a distance of six or seven li beyond the N.E. limit of our present mountain and joining on to it. They also voted that we secure to our lot three other small pieces of public land. They also voted to take over the three schools that I'm running now, and to negotiate for establishing the other two that I have not yet got a going. They also voted \$30. a month for my use in travelling to and from my work. So you see they are footing the bills for everything that I have running, and relieve me of any fear that in the future any phase of my work would collide in case I dropped out. It takes a fellow walk with a lighter step to feel the burden taken off his shoulders. Now the University can also feel that there isn't any financial obligation imposed on it, beyond my salary, by the work I'm trying to do. At best of all, the good friends who are supporting us at home will see that the Chinese consider the University of Nanking not merely an institution to be tolerated, but as worthy of support in its undertakings.

As you will see from the enclosed copy of the minutes of the first meeting of this Branch Assn. they have made me chief instructor of the Ass'n. I want to conduct myself in such a way that that office shall always remain with the person who is head of the Agricultural Department of our University. This is the chief point I have been striving to attain in all this work, of course leaving the benefit of the plan and the people in general as the broad principle and basis from which all our work springs.

I have your letter of April 21st before me. Please thank Frank Garrett and Mr. Cochran for their support of my work before the Board of Trustees. I'm so glad that you can report to that Board when you come before it again that the Chinese are supporting this work, and that this "practical sort of university extension" is appreciated by them. If you could get the Board of Trustees to vote in regard to receiving this special work, stating that it is worthy of support, their action would bring it before people at home who might encourage it. It is very important that donations come from U.S.A. at least in the beginning. If no money comes from home, we cannot say that we have any control in the administration of funds. It is no small matter to get these people accustomed to keep their accounts in such a way that any one who desires to take the trouble to find out what has become of the money can easily do so. Mr. Swank and I are working in accord in this matter and with the system of vouchers we have, it will always be easy to see where every cent has gone. Then when the accounts are audited and published twice a year things will all be above board.

It is something to congratulate ourselves on that President C. T. ... is coming to work with us here. He will be able to do a lot of good.

The Fu Tai Shan affair has fallen through, at least for the present, as Mr. Chiu never mentions the subject to me. I'm not going to make his loss face by mentioning it to him. He's doing bigger things to make up for the failure to make good in that.

Very truly yours,

Joseph H. Bailie.

The University of Peking,

Peking, 20th April, 1914.

My Dear Bowen,--

A crisis is upon us. I think I have written to you about our University's having the offer of a scholarship to send

one of our students to the Philippines for a course of two or three years in forestry. Williams threw the responsibility of the selection of the man on me. We have sent a boy of the type of Stephen, Shih Ping-chih ( ). He speaks English well and is so enthusiastic about being able to come back and get into the work that I'm in, that it was remuneration to me for all I have done to look at this one boy. But he's only one, and our school is not the only school affected. The teachers in the outside schools are coming to me and expressing on us, ~~it is to~~ to open a course in agriculture this fall, to get at once three or four men from America who shall lecture in English. To publish at once in the foreign newspapers that we shall take on a class of not more than fifty students, and that entrance will be by competitive examination. If you can't do this you are missing the great opportunity to assist this nation, that is now presented to us, and of gathering around our University the most enthusiastic class of advanced thinkers that the new movement has produced in China.

When it is piteous, to see these young men, full of fire, come to me to ask my advice what to do, men who are graduates of foreign Universities and of Chinese schools. They are looking for a leader to guide them, and among the Chinese, they all say, that leader is not to be found.

Now I shall write some ancient history. You know how the Chinese a couple of years ago took it into their heads to do treat things in education. They engaged professors from all over the world, experts in physics, law, commerce, etc., and they as a rule put all these men to teaching English, beginning often with a. b. c. The result is that at the present stage we have thousands of educated young men who can talk English but who have a hold of no profession that they can apply to the situation in which they are placed. They are some of them now teaching in the schools, but those that desire more than to draw a salary realize that they are no closer to accomplishing the uplift of China in what they are doing now than they were when writing the 4-legged (wen chang) essays. These men are the cream of the nation. They're willing to undergo anything to become of real use. One who came to me yesterday morning, Mr. Li, who is teaching English ~~the~~ in the law school and who has prepared a series of English readers that are published by the Commercial Press, is saving up money to keep his wife and family and to support himself while he goes to Tokio for a full course in forestry at the Cascade University. No thought of high salary on his return. He thirsts to see his efforts tell in progress in his country. Numbers of young men come to me all with the one tale. They are learned and speak English. They are

1034

willing to throw off their coats and dig with pickaxe and spade, and I'm giving some of them the chance to prove the reality of their professions.

These young men will go to sea unless we lay hold on them. They must have something practical that will visibly make for progress. They go to swell the numbers of ill-advised student patriots whose heads are being cut off by hundreds just now for sedition. The government has spent millions on educating these young men to a place where they have a vision but no road is left open for them to walk on. If we open this Department along the lines I now put before you, our class rooms will be filled with wide-awake, English-speaking men from Central China and Canton, many or perhaps all of whom have been officers in the army of the first Revolution and some of them officials under Sun Yat-sen. Let us get them gathered here and the Gospel of Jesus Christ will mould these men and make them a power. Bowen, you know I'm not ~~talking~~ talk nonsense. This looks a big bill for the Agricultural Department to tackle at the beginning, but why in the name of common sense should we begin to work at teaching elementary botany and all the other elements when we have a crowd of educated men pressing on us.

The land problem is solved. We have the whole of the province of Kiangsu as our experimental station. The personal of our Committee of the Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association guarantees that we will be not only aided but pushed ahead in the work. At present I'm discouraging the acquisition of more lands because I'm just snowed under with work that is on me. We must make good as we go along. I am sending you by this mail a copy of the photograph of the men forming our committee. The first row, reading from left to right, are Mr. Soo, President of the Nanking Chamber of Commerce, a millionaire. He attends all of our meetings and is most enthusiastic. The next is Mr. Wu, whose official position I have not yet found out. Then comes Dr. Macklin. Next is the Shih Yeh Sz, or Recorder, who is next in rank to the Governor. Then comes Civil Governor Hou. Next are Chiu Lai Chih and Wei Chia Hun, the leading gentry of Nanking and who were appointed Commissioners by Yuan Shih Kai to administer relief after the sack of the city by Chang Hsuein, and last is Mr. Kin the Provincial Treasurer. Those in the second and third rows are smaller men, of course, as the only other man in the province that is equal with the Governor is the Tutuh, and he has received Dr. Macklin and myself and guaranteed that if anybody makes a fuss over our getting a hold of land for this scheme that he'll teach them a lesson. Now, Bowen, where are we? Ever thing is thrown at our feet. Are we going to kick it away as useless. We have a responsibility put upon us.

Some one may say that if Mr. Soo is a millionaire and so zealous why not ask him to foot the bill for sending out at least one man to meet the crisis. You know if I did anything like that now, that the whole thing would tumble like a house of cards. Three years from now I can have these men footing bills by the tens of thousands, only we must guide them to that point, and now is the opportunity. Some of them now would rather see many of those young Chinese whom I want to come as our students shot rather than taken into school, but when Chiu Lai Chih, the old Saul, has been transformed into the new Paul, we have hope. Now is the time to act. Get three or four live men out here who can jump in and begin work without having millions of dollars spent on equipment. We want the students trained by doing the

actual work. The young men that are coming to me are men that tell me they are ashamed of their uselessness. The term "Lau B'ei", or "Collie Bailie" could ever have defected. Here now is the opportunity. Who is going to foot the bill? I cannot coin my flesh and blood into dollars, but I can do better. We have done our duty by opening up this end. Will those at that end now consider whether we use this opportunity to be a mighty uplift socially and morally for this whole nation or whether our University will throw up its hands in horror, saying, "the work is too great for us". If we try now to "piddle paddle", or to go on the "peony wise pound foolish plan", it will be doing what a big trust would do if they in order to save money put a hundred dollar man in a place where a ten thousand dollar man ought to have charge. At the beginning of this work I felt as if I needed credentials from home to the Chinese. Now things are turned around. They have done all that is possible to do from ~~the~~ their standpoint. If we don't act up to the rate at which they're going they'll leave us behind and indirectly bring credit ~~and~~ giving a Christian atmosphere among the leaders of the nation we are going to dishonor the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, as has been done so often. No! Bowen, I don't aspire for renown or anything of that sort for either myself or the field of usefulness and blessing to the nation, where we can help the oppressed and relieve distress on a large scale, I'm not going to be frightened by the bigness of the job. If it is provincial, yea, even if it is national, all the better. Oppression has been national here long enough. In God's name we shall do what we can to give the Gospel of Jesus Christ a national chance. I don't ask for tens of thousands of dollars to get equipment or purchase lands. I don't ask for a cent of dollars to ~~put~~ put up homes, we're manufacturing brick by the kiln as fast as we can have houses put up, and I shall guarantee quarters for the people who come put up at the expense of the Association. I don't intend to put anything but bongaawa up. But we'll have fresh air and scenery as fine as on God's fair earth, as you yourself can testify

Perhaps I must stop here to tell you that the Association has empowered me to build houses for foreigners on Purple Mountain on the following terms. The person desirous of a house gives us the plans, and foots the bill for the bungalow to be built either by his own contractor or by ours. The house as well as the land is the property of the Association from the beginning and remains so, only the foreigner will receive a guarantee where-by he has the use of the house for 5 or 6 or 7 years, as the case may be, without ~~any~~ any ~~subsequent~~ further expenses than the initial expenses of building, -- upkeep, police, etc. to be supplied by the Association, After the term of years agreed upon the original builder of the house will have the refusal of renting percentage on the price of his house than the present rest of tax on the house and land property in Kuling. So that the terms will be as good as Kuling with the advantage that no charge is made for a site. I believe in three years we'll have houses as far along as Cah Lu K'ou. You see the same terms will be extended to Chinese as foreigners on this line.

I did not intend to bring this item in just now. But it illustrates that this China is the old China that it was. Still we have things in different setting.

Joseph Bailie

P. S. Sometimes events come so thick on us that ten years' progress seems compressed into a single month. This is because we haven't seen the springs and undercurrents shaping the events. Such is the present crisis. This proposition that I'm now making, viz., of opening this autumn with a staff of teachings giving instruction in Agriculture, in English, is far closer to my vision and more easily accomplished than the bringing about the possibility of having a photograph like ~~what the~~ I'm now sending you taken, on that day you remember so well (at least I remember so well) when Lobenstine, Beebe, and others "advised" giving up my wild goose chase. The difficult work is done. If you get the men I'll secure the housing, etc. These men will meet us half way and will not let me lose face.

J. B.

Dear Mr. Bailie: I have all your letters and the Nat. Review. Have the copy in the printer's hand. Have told them to set it single-column (clear across the page) but with wide margins, and put it on fairly heavy paper ( This will make no difference in the postage if sent as punted matter) and will make it look better, and hold its shape better. I had better and send you a proof, and shall do ~~xxx~~ so.

Have told them to make a booklet about the size of the Bi-monthly.

Sorry these letters aren't written better. Breaking in new boys.

Sincerely yours,  
R. P. Montgomey.

Get the letters and photos off on an "Empress".



actual working out seems nothing. If they give me a year or two to work up squads and provide men that can take charge of the squads when organized, I can put a thousand or two trained planters on the job, but it must be a regular progressive work, not in fits and starts as I have been compelled to do, taking on green hands every time as the old trained men had to be dismissed when my money ran out.

I'm glad to hear that Reisner is doing so fine work. I'm so eager to meet him that I can hardly wait till the fall. Even though he spends a year at language pure and simple, he'll be a strength to me and he can amuse himself by correcting some of the many absurd mistakes that I have fallen into. I congratulate him on the prospect of coming out married, and congratulate you, the university, and myself, that his fiance is a teacher in the agricultural school. If it were Williams that was at home instead of you I would almost charge him with having a hand in the making of that match, it is such a good business investment for the University.

The cotton seed case four days ago, just in the nick of time. Thank you for having the five sacks sent per fast route. We spent yesterday getting little sacks that hold a pound each made out of a web of calico and had 150 of these put up. We shall label and tie them up as soon as the labels come from Miss Gillmore, who is printing them for us. We couldn't get along without Miss Gillmore. She's so glad to help me in this work that I'm afraid she sometimes hurts her health getting it done.

Mr. Montgomery's students copy all your letters and forward copies to Speer and some other folks at home, and return me a copy of every letter. In that way he makes possible for me not only to inform the proper person at home, but to keep a copy myself, besides he reduces the mail bill considerably by posting in P'hai. So you can realize that the successful work I have been credited with has been the work of a good many who are no less enthusiastic and just as important in making a success of the scheme as I am. I was just lucky enough to start the ball a rolling.

I have hardly any tree seeds now yet, as I had to give up all the prepared seed bags I had where the University is going up, and had to prepare new ones on the land on Purple Mt.

Thank you for your kind forecast of what will happen when Reisner comes, viz., "going home for my wife and incidentally to get all the money that I need." These "incidentals"! I'm afraid the incidental won't be as pleasant a job as the principal. The likelihood is that the incidental and principal may have to be made to change positions.

See how long a letter I have written unto you with my own hand!

With kind regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children,  
Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

I almost forgot to mention how glad I am that you circulated that paper a copy of which you sent me, viz., "Giving the ricscha man a chance. The ricscha man is in my estimation the index of the state of this country." If you had gone through the huts with me when I had those pictures taken you would have been sick just hearing how many ricscha men were ill and how many dying or dead. I never ride behind a ricscha man but I wonder whether he's hungry or has left a home with a sick wife or child with no one to look after her or it till he returns with his daily pittance, which we so grudgingly give them. Oh God! When will such injustice cease?

J. B.

The University of Nanking,  
Nanking, May 7th. 1914.

My Dear Bowen:-

The venture with cotton seeds is one of the most successful and inspiring attempts I have yet made. The groping and seeking after light in darkness and the intense desire to learn could not be better proved than has been proved by the letters I have received and the questions asked me.

Thanks to your good service 500 lbs. of cotton seed come, i.e. 100 lbs. each of five good varieties. We had those five big sacks divided up into 1 lb. sacks. Each 1 lb. sack has a slip like the enclosed in the mouth of the sack and then we had sacks made large enough to put five of these little sacks in, i.e. a set of five different varieties of 1 lb. each. This we are selling at \$1.00 each. The \$1.00 would cover expense if all could be delivered without posting, but so many have to go by rail that there will be a deficit in the end. But this is not a business speculation in the usual acceptation of the word "business". It is a business venture if looked at in the broadest sense, and will be a paying investment.

In the first case, if we can strike one variety that is a real hit in any one section the experiment will pay for itself a hundredfold in one year. At the worst we eliminate certain varieties under certain conditions.

To-day I have a letter from Mr. Yuon of the Cotton Experiment Station at Hai Yen offering to exchange five varieties of Chinese Cotton seeds for those five. This is just what I wanted. Of course we are experimenting ourselves with the cotton, and we want to compare how the foreign seed behaves itself compared with the different varieties of Chinese cotton under the same conditions. I had already made enquiries for seeds but could find no way out till the pkg. of seed was in the P. O.

Here is another case of where our Agricultural Dept. can act as a clearing house. I shall try to get all the reports of Mr. Yuon for all the years he has been working and publish them as one of our bulletins. Mr. Yoh, of Shanghai, the gentleman who is having the work on cotton translated, has been experimenting on cotton for several years, and he is most anxious to give me the results for publication. But I've simply snowed under and cannot attend to that yet. His report will make a neat Bulletin for our Department when I can get up to it.

Mr. Best writes me that the Colonists at Lai An are "working for dear life". Bowen, isn't that good? Some of these pessimists told me that as soon as these farmers would be left to themselves that they would simply live on the money we gave them and then loaf about killing time. Now this is the first real test and thank God they're working up to and even above my expectations. They all know that every stroke of work done is for themselves and they're delighted to work.

When I see you I shall be able to tell you how many bad fixes I have been helped out of by that \$200 gold you sent to be used as I liked. It is for one thing running the whole of that Colony now until Cooper wakes up to let me have some of the money in Shanghai. It is over a month since I sent in the estimate and if I had kept these men waiting this precious month it might have meant failure of the whole scheme. The situation was this. Up to the time that I started them to work no rain had come and the land was so hard

*I received this letter. You may be sure it was not long till.*

with the drought that it wasn't possible to begin to break. Then the rain came and left time to break up enough land to give a crop to live on in the Autumn, if they started to break at once. In a situation like that I would bankrupt myself to let things go ahead, but thanks to that 250 gold the wheels are now flying without any risk on my part. Yes! and they're "sorking for dear life" i.e. nearly forty families.

You may thank Dr. Hiltner for this letter. He has prohibited my going from breakfast to supper without eating. So as the weather is getting warm I'm just spending the forenoon on the hill and coming back for tiffin, and intend to spend the afternoons looking after little odds and ends here around the drum tower. Dr. H. has pronounced me sound as a bell, so you may look out for more noise.

How I do wish you could interest some one in the sending out of at least one man besides Reischer to let us begin work this fall. I'm experimenting alone, but you know the work will be lamed and I can not attend to so many things and do them well. Six in the morning to eight at night isn't long enough to do all these things in with only one man.

You ought to see me sit down in my nicha at the University gate and step out of it at Purple Mt. The road made all the way! Yes! and the road inside the gate the best road in the city.

We are very busy getting in our seeds. I spent this forenoon sowing catalpa seeds in that low flat at the bottom of Purple Mt., where we are making our little nursery. It is now becoming a beauty spot. What with the sand that we're putting on it and what with the humus out of Lotus lake, it would make you feel good to stick a spade into it now. I taught three of our best men this morning how to plant catalpa seed, and I can sit here easy knowing that it is properly done in my absence. That is a change from the time when I had to do everything like that from a to z with my own hands.

I spent day before yesterday afternoon thinking out peaches. Some of the little trees would destroy themselves producing so many if we let them alone.

Chao Sen being called in late last night to get a letter of introduction to Y. C. T'ong who is in charge of the telegraph in Shanghai, and whom Yuan Shin Kai has appointed to take 100 government students to the United States. Chao wants simply to be allowed to go in the party and I think it would be a fine plan. If he isn't successful I shall call and see T'ong when I go to Shanghai next. But I think it will be all right as T'ong is a very nice fellow and has stood by me from the beginning.

Good-bye! Letters are a poor substitute for conversation, a permanent way what we say.

Kind regards to Mrs. Bowen.

Truly yours,  
Joseph Mills.

*but they are better than any other  
that they register for us*

May 7, 1914.

My dear Bowen:

The venture with cotton seeds is one of the most successful and inspiring attempts I have yet made. The groping ~~could~~--and seeking after light in darkness and the intense desire to learn could not better be proved than has been proved by the letters I have received and the questions asked me.

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In the first case, if we can strike one variety that is a real hit in any one section the experiment will pay for itself a hundredfold in one year. At the worst we eliminate certain varieties under certain conditions.

Today I have a letter from Mr. Kuch of the Cotton Experiment Station at Kai Men offering to exchange five varieties of Chinese cotton seeds for these five. This is just what I wanted. Of course we are experimenting ourselves with the cotton, and we want to compare how the Foreign seed behaves under the same conditions. I had already made enquiries for seeds but could find no way out till ~~the~~ I received this letter. You may be sure it was not long till the package of seed was in the P.O.

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When I see you I shall be able to tell you how many bad fixes I have been helped out of by that \$250. gold you sent to be used as I

liked. It is for one thing running the whole of that Colony now until Cooper wakens up to let me have some of the money in Shanghai. It is over a month since I sent in the estimate and if I had kept these men waiting this precious month it might have meant failure of the whole scheme. The situation was this. Up to the time that I started them to work no rain had come and the land was so hard with the drought that it wasn't possible to begin to break. Then the rain came and left time to break up enough land to give a crop to live on in the Autumn, if they started to break at once. In a situation like that I would bankrupt myself to let things go ahead, but thanks to that \$250. gold the wheels are now flying without any risk on my part. Yes, and they're "working for dear life", i.e. nearly forty families.

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How I do wish you would interest some one in the sending out of at least one man besides Feiszer to let us begin work this fall. I'm experimenting alone, but you know the work will be lamed and I cannot attend to so many things and do them as well. Six in the morning to ten at night isn't long enough to do all these things in with only one man.

You ought to see me sit down in my ricksha at the University gate and step out of it at Purple Mt. The road made all the way! Yes, and the road inside the gate the best road in the city.

We are very busy getting in our seeds. I spent this forenoon sowing catalpa seeds in that low flat at the bottom of Purple Mt. where we are making our little nursery. It is now becoming a beauty spot. What with the sand that we're putting on it and what with the hums out of Lotus Lake, it would make you feel good to stick a spade into it now. I taught three of our best men this morning how to plant catalpa seed, and I can sit here early knowing that it is properly done in my absence. That is a change from the time when I had to do everything like that from a to z with my own hands.

I spent day before yesterday afternoon thinning out peaches. Some of the little trees would destroy themselves producing so many if we let them alone.

Tao Wen Tsing called in late last night to get a letter of introduction to Y. C. Tong who is in charge of the telegraph in Shanghai, and whom Yuan Shih Kai has appointed to take 100 government students to the United States. Tao wants simply to be allowed to go in the party and I think it would be a fine plan. If he isn't successful I shall call and see Tong when I go to Shanghai next. But I think it will be all right as Tong is a very nice fellow and has stood by me from the beginning.

Good-bye. Letters are a poor substitute for conversation but they're better than conversation in that they register us in a permanent way what we say.

Kind regards to Mrs. Bowen.

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

On Train to Shanghai,  
12th, May, 1914.

My Dear Bowen:-

I have just put my plan of opening a school in Agriculture taught in English this fall before Mr. Eland, who has been in charge of the C. I. M. language school in Hanking for several years. He agrees entirely with me. He used exactly the <sup>same</sup> expression that I used in my letter to you "they're running to seed" when speaking of these young men who have quite a lot of knowledge besides a command of the English language. He says they're patriotic and want to do something to help their country and that this is a fine chance.

I'm going to try to catch S. T. Chang, B. S. A., of Missouri, I think. If he and Reischer and I took a hold this fall in English we could run the show ourselves, i. e., if Chang and Reischer would both agree to teach at once. Bowen, if you people at home realized how I am located now I'm sure you would send one or two men beside Reischer at once. Mr.oucher wanted us to begin to establish elementary schools and to try to get the Chinese to support them. Here we are with three guaranteed temples and public lands donated and the Association paying the salaries and incidental expenses of the teachers. We have other applications and investigation will likely result in taking on more. Just think of an offer of a temple and 400 mow of good land. Now we are offered Peh Chin Kou, that hill at Malone's, to make a park of. There's work for a dozen men like me and the way I propose is to take on students, men who are graduates of other schools and know English, and put each student in charge of some special place and I take a sort of <sup>general oversight of the whole</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>tell the proper</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>the means</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>money</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>at his disposal</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>face</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>squarely</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>crisis</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>ahead</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>him</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>good</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>Lord</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>will</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>carry</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~sort of~~ <sup>through.</sup> I need these students to help me. I know I can train these men to be of service to their nation even tho' I didn't get a single other foreigner to help. But it is too great a risk for the University to run to allow such an opportunity to hang on the slender thread of the life of one individual who knows he has ills that may cut him off at any time. I would be delinquent if I don't do what I believe to be the best at this time. The next question is whether those of you who are in charge of this institution can easily free your skirts of negligence if you allow this to fall through by the breaking down of one man. This looks strong language. But we all have duties as well as privileges and I realize my duty. The guiding hand if God has prepared me for this work and has opened this work up before me as I could never have anticipated, and having such unmistakable proof of the Guiding Hand I'm not going to turn around and refuse to enter along the best and nearest road to the attainment of our goal. I need these men to help me and I know they need me or some one better qualified to help them to help the nation. So I shall go ahead. I say this in no boastful spirit for I realize the impossibility of doing all these with the means now at hand. But where is there room for exercise of faith if we must have an itemized estimate of all expense and a full exchequer to meet that expense? It is all very good to talk of faith in some abstract doctrine of the soul which nobody can either prove or disprove. But here is an opportunity for faith as large as a grain of

at the Assoc  
trying all  
the teachers

mustard seed. Lord increase our faith! What is a few thousand dollars to Him who owns the cattle on the thousand hills? The resources of the earth are all in the hand of Him who has sent us out and are we going to turn back at a spectre? Never! Bowen, I'm glad I began to write this letter and I believe just as firmly that it is inspired as that the Gospel of Mark is inspired, because when I began to write all was dark and the same spirit that gave light to those in the past gives light now to us. I believe it to be my duty to advertise for these young men and they may come or not come at their own risks, only I won't take the responsibility of not doing what I believe to be my clear duty. Don't think it arrogance in me to lay claim to the guidance of the Spirit in this matter. It would be the height of arrogance if I attempted anything so important unless I believed I was guided by the Spirit of God.

As this letter opens up a window in my very soul I shall not send it to Mr. Montgomery to be typed lest it be misunderstood.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

Saturday 16th, May.

Dear Bowen:-

I took this letter to Shanghai with me and didn't send it. Now, I am sending my notice to the newspapers by the same mail by which I am sending this to Montgomery. It would be false modesty to hide the contents of this letter from such a sympathetic friend as he is.

Your loving friend,

J. B.

S. S. Kiangyung,

17th May, 1914.

My Dear Bowen:-

I'm now enroute to Wong Chih Kong, the next stopping place above Kiukiang. We have to go some distance inland from that to a place called Ta Yueh hsien where Mr. Ying lives, the owner of that land next of the Japanese Consulate. His agent is my guide and he is travelling with me as my servant. I am travelling on a free pass so that our trip will cost only our food bill. I'm at sea as far as knowing what to offer for the land. However, I must just wait till I see my man. In the meantime, I do hope that Mr. Huang and Mr. Liu will carry out my instructions of keeping the tree-seeds well watered in my absence. There are several varieties of seeds must now bursting the soil and coming out. One dry day may make the crust so hard that it may break the backs of some and now that the roots are so shallow, one day without watering with a high wind may lost the half of all planted. You cannot realize how hard it is for me to make them stick at the watering and not go off to prepare ground for more seeds.

I wish you might see our cata~~pa~~ as it is coming up. For some reason, some of the ridges aren't coming up, and others beside them sown with the same seed and prepared exactly in the same way are coming up nicely. We must find out what the difference was in treatment. In some cases I found the covering too deep.

If the response to my letter informing the public is as favorable till 1st July as it was the few days that I spent in Nanking after the letter appeared in the papers, we're going to have a big lot of applicants. If so, what shall I do unless we have help from home? Millward will give Biology, Botany and Geology. Roys Physics, Li Chemistry, and I think Mrs. Small may help in the Industrial Schools. I shall have my hands full in engineering things outside and in giving the outside squad pick-axe drill and some hints on handling men. So that the strictly speaking Agricultural subjects will be unprovided for except in so far as I can give some hints on the field. Bowen, I had to advertise and now that men are coming I'm quite sure that some one at home must send men or a man out to fill the gap. Mr. Huang, the Manager, is delighted with my plan of running these Colonization Stations by the students taking charge of the men and work in turns. But this first them will be a testing time for us. If the proper instruction isn't given these men, we shall have empty benches next term and a black eye will be given the department from the outset. There's no getting out of the course I'm taking, but it involves more men.

Ta Yeh Hsien,  
29th May, 1914.

Dear Bowen:-

This is Dragon Boat Festival and I'm tied up here for a day. The only means of transportation for the greater part of the way is the railway that brings down the iron ore from the mines to the Yangtse bank, and it has a holiday to-day.

I got here yesterday and am in Mr. Help's house. I met him about 2 miles away enroute for England. Mr. Thomas is left in charge here and Mr. Heady, a new man, is down helping him. Dr. Chang, who graduated in Edinburgh, is in charge of the medical work. But this place too is closed down to-day, so I can't see much of what is going on.

I envy people living here even tho' they have plenty

mosquitoes. At dawn the woods around wake up and the air is filled with a chorus of melodies from the throats of thousands of song birds. It makes a fellow feel like jumping up and joining them in praising our ~~AX~~ Mader. I didn't believe any place in China was like this.

I'm reversing the ~~proper~~ order in this letter and am giving you pleasure first and business afterwards.

I came here after that Ying land west of the Japanese Consulate. The agent in Nanking, Mr. Huang, told me that Ying wanted to sell, so Williams provided me with \$1500 in cheques and here I came. Shortly after getting my things here Mr. Huang called for me and we called on Ying, a young man of about 30 and rather fat and pudgy, a goodnatured fellow but not a rosy mark for the promoter, being experienced in the game of disparagement by the purchaser, as he is a very large land owner. Neither the argument that we weren't purchasing to make money nor that the land was all divided up into small patches, nor the fact that we were using it in co-operation with the Colonization work, seemed to affect him in the slightest. 20,000 taels was his price and he stuck to it. I offered him \$6,000 and told him that I had \$1,5000 of deposit in cheques. But there was no use in talking. I suggested that he half-sell half-donate. Then Mr. Huang's father, an old gentleman who was present, made a proposition that Ying come down to 10,000 taels and that I go up to that, and then he jumped up and ran out of the room. I wouldn't rise and Ying wouldn't come down and there we were. I would have made a dicker only Williams put the limit at \$6,000 when I was coming away. Meigs, however, put the limit at \$10,000 or thereabouts. I believe I'm making a mistake in not going up to what will get it. But Yung Huang told me on the way back that he must sell, but that there would be no use in offering less than ten thousand.

Among many answers to the notification that I made concerning the opening of the Department of Agriculture the Representative of the Worthington Pump Co. in Shanghai wrote me re information about the proper power to use for small pumps for farms over the country. I wrote back that that was one of the many problems we had to investigate and asked his assistance. He has offered to let me name a proper shape for the prize offered in the investigation, to take. When I go to Shanghai I shall call on him and come to some agreement with him. I shall try either to have our students go to see his pumps at work somewhere or try to get him to put up one on our place so that the students can learn how to use it.

Mr. Ying wants to get money out of his land to purchase mining machinery. I have to-day sent word through young Hwang that I shall try to get pumps or at least one pump at cost price for him if he allow us to get the land. I didn't know how he will take it. (Later. He wouldn't bite).

Later.

I'm using my idle day to find out some things about this place. The best woods here are camphor, Huai Shu and Hsing Ch'un. They tell me that Hsiang Ch'un simply is indestructible from rot when put in the ground. If that is so it ought to be a fine thing for R. S. ties.

On Steamer Returning from Hupeh,  
31st May, 1914.

As I have already written you I have failed in securing that land of Mr. Ying's that borders on ours, but I think I have got better. I have got in touch with two graduates of the Wuchang Agricultural School, and they both are lying about idle and have agreed to secure such certificates from their teachers as are necessary to enable them to apply to me in Nanking for positions as teachers in our industrial schools, If we

can secure these young men and some others of their class of about one hundred that were graduated in the 3rd month of this year, then with a moderate amount of oversight we ought to be on the straight road to success in our Industrial Schools.

But this is not the only success I had while at Tayeh. Mr. Huang, one of the principal gentry, came to me requesting that we arrange for opening a branch of our Colonization Association in that place. He is the first man who has come to me yet asking me to do this who has not at the same time asked me to help financially. He says they can furnish both land money and in the district themselves. Of course, I asked him at once to accompany me to the Official Yamen and before ten p. m. we had left the Yamen having the official entirely with us. At first they wanted me to remain over and help them to organize, but the official, who saw clearly the time that it would take to notify all that should be notified, and the other preliminaries necessary to organize a meeting that would be representative, agreed with me that to keep me there all the time would be delaying me unnecessarily, and at the same time "rushing" them in their work of organizing also unnecessarily. They are to start organizing at once and I on my return to Peking am to send them the minutes of first meeting of our Hanking branch, which contain a full amount of our method of organizing.--This branch colony in the midst of wooded mountains will be invaluable to us in that we can use the collectors in part to secure seeds of trees to assist in the afforestation of the (and young trees) other places. I may say that I have made arrangement for collection scores of two good varieties of oak seeds, of a variety of maple of which I saw some magnificent specimens, seeds of the Camphor wood tree which one sees on every hand with its wide-spreading dome, and the nuts of the tung yu tree. Add to all this the opportunity of meeting our good Methodist brethren and the strengthening one receives from hearing of the solution of problems that they have in common with us.

So I have now made arrangements for having the seeds collected in a good forest region. Mr. Tson of the telegraph station at Luena Chih Kong, where the river steamers call, will ship the seeds to me as they come in, and the comprador of the vessel on which I'm travelling will bring free of charge all packages given him from any port for me, and leave them on the China Merchant's Hull at Hankin.

Still another "scuib"! Martin, the Bridge House manager, wants me to help him in getting up an annex on Purple Mt. I shall try to secure that temple just east of our place and rent it to him. We shall build all the houses he lends us money to build for him, make a road up to the grounds, make arbors among the trees, etc., provide him with families to take and later on sell him our fruit and vegetables. Then those who put up bungalows on our grounds, can have a place to go to their food for without keeping house themselves, and will have an ideal outlook for developing brick making as well as gardening, when other people will pay us for using our own brick on our own estate and the whole be a rent-producing machine for the further development of the scheme to help the poor.

Truly yours,  
Joseph Bailie.

✓  
MAY 2, 1914.

Edward K. Howe, Esq.,  
Shanghai.

*Mr. Howe is in charge of Robert Wallace  
interest in China.*

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Williams has sent me your letter of 20th inst. I am sorry I do not know the student you speak of as Wei.

Yes, all students in the Agricultural Department will be required to work with their hands at least enough to learn how to handle the implements used in agricultural operation.

I'm sorry to say that for so far we have no openings where students can work for their own support. That will demand an endeavor.

It is possible that the Colonization Association may in the future help poor students. At the present all that is being developed on our Experimental Station belongs to the poor, and the University can lay no claim to any of the produce. As time goes on and the fruit trees and especially the walnuts begin to produce, no doubt the Chinese prominent in the Association will see the wisdom of using some of these funds on our poor students. In the meantime we shall have to admit only those students whose parents or guardians have enough to support them. The Banking Branch of the Colonization Association allows me \$500. a month on running expenses. I shall not ask them to divert any of this for any other purpose. There will be plenty of applicants who have the means to support themselves and it will do them good to spend their money for this object. Besides we had better open with a small class of picked men to begin with. I don't believe either in appealing to

#2.

foreigners for funds to endow us just yet till we see whether the Chinese won't be enough interested in what we are doing to back us up. A big endowment just now might be an injury or it might throw us off the track of developing the big field before us and turn us to making a big show around the University. The problems to be worked out in China are different from those to be worked out in U.S.A. and to imitate an American school would be fatal. Even our course of study I believe will be a matter for much thought and we shall have to feel our way as we go along.

Hoping this will give you an idea of the situation as we see it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Joseph Bailie.

To put student Wei through this course would cost practically what it costs to keep him at the University now.

J.R.

Missionary Home, 14 June,  
1914.

Dear Fowen:

You may remember my writing you about Mr. Yeh Ping-han. When I advertised that I had several of the best varieties of cotton seeds for sale, he wrote and purchased the seeds, and desired a conference with me. Later he called for our having a book on cotton translated. On Friday night I delivered the manuscript to him and he's going to have 1000 copies lithographed which he will donate to our department of Agriculture. Altogether I suppose the work will cost him about \$500. Mex.

During our conversation he mentioned the name of Mr. Wong Chin Gan, the vice-president of the Agricultural Association of the Province of Kiangsu, and represented him as a most enthusiastic advocate of progress in Agriculture and Forestry. Mr. Yeh wrote Mr. Wong's name and address on an envelope for me and I sent him a post letter requesting that he give me an opportunity of a conference with him. Last night at about 8 o'clock Mr. Wong's card was brought up. Mr. Wong is much greater than either Mr. Yeh or Mr. Yeh represented him. I don't see the best man I've met yet as far as I can see. He speaks English, has traveled the globe twice, resided six years in London and Paris, has two sons in England, one studying the textile and the other the electric industry, was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Peking during which time he got through Robert Fitch's deal for the land which he has for the College, and without is as simple and enthusiastic about the development of this nation as a school boy in your honorable country is of Canada. Usually when I get any of these Chinese I have to put on a face of extra countenance to screw both myself and him up to the point where ideas can flow. But Mr. Wong! why after he began to see what I was driving at he launched out describing what he was doing and outlined a programme of what he intended to do and described what he had done with such intense interest that at some points the tears of joy were actually in his eyes. His mode of procedure is exactly pure with the Christian principle taken out, which in my estimation emasculates the whole scheme. Beginning with developing the resources and uses men as means. We start with the idea of providing for families and use the resources as means. But in talking with him, later on I questioned whether he hadn't the same idea as we have tho' he expressed himself as he did. He certainly has the good of the people at heart. I shall try my best to have him admitted as a member of our next committee in Shanghai, or in our branch at Hankin.

Mr. Macklin was here just waiting to start for Australia. So I rang up and got the Dr. to come down. Williams also was here and luckily I got a special table set for Mr. Wong and us three and we had a most delightful time. He wants cotton seeds and I urged him the establishment of a plant for manufacturing bone-manure or some phosphate manure, as it was likely the foreign cotton wouldn't ripen in time without some phosphates. He wants to keep in close touch with all our work and desires to help whenever he can. Williams told him of Reiner's coming out and of his qualifications. There was just as warm an appreciation of this news as if Mr. Wong had been in charge of our Agricultural school himself.

He looks at all this as being for the good of his country. He is going to Hangchow today and Mr. Yang, who is an applicant to enter our Agricultural School, tells me that the President has called Mr. Wong to Peking, whether he is bound in a few days. I don't make excuse for writing so much of Mr. Wong. If our work develops along large lines he's the man that we must try to get to represent the Chinese on it.

At last the Shanghai Committee has voted \$3,250 to run the Lai An Hsien colony for three months. As I wrote you we have no 28 families settled there and things doing well. We shall now raise the number to forty families making about 320 souls.

Around Mankin there are settled on the land of Association between 15 and 20 families. Then we have on the strips of firebreaks 10 families with room for about five more.

This is all outside of our regular squad of workmen which varies from 50 to 100. So that we have between 50 and 60 families settled in all for as far as the whole machinery in good running order, making it easier to put 200 families on the land next year than putting these 50 out on doing this year. Yesterday I had a conference with Mr. Norton of the Northampton Iron Co. He is going to install a pumping outfit on our place just as soon as we can make up our mind what we want and his machinery can read here, we saving the bare wholesale cost. He has promised to support one student at \$5. a month for three years. The terms for this scholarship we haven't yet settled.

I'm remaining over Sunday as I must increase about 2000 feet of one inch or one and a quarter inch galvanized iron pipe to use for watering our nurseries. 50 feet are now carrying water but on hot days they don't carry enough. A small hand pump and the tubing will help us out but the men free for regular work.

Earlier on I'd urge you again to make sure that Peiser gets here in September. Also that you secure at least one more man. Get a crack-a-jack entomologist unless Peiser is very well up along that line. Of course I take it for granted that these specialists can take up any of the Federal Agricultural subjects in the first and second years.

With kind regards to Mrs. Sower and the children,  
Truly yours,  
(Signed) Joseph B. Paile.

Dear Mr. Paile:

The reports have come at last from the National Review. I have a curiosity to know what they cost you. I think they are rather poorly printed (or rather less than well).

Cordially yours,

R. P. Montgomery.

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NANKING, CHINA, June 29, 1914.

The Editor of The Eastern Times,  
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

I'm sorry my knowledge of Chinese is not sufficient to enable me to read your valuable paper. I see from the National Review of 13th June that you are advocating using the unused vacant lands for colonizing the poor who would gladly use the lands if they had the opportunity. I thank you in the name of humanity for your advocacy of what I believe to be the most necessary work now in China.

You may not be aware that we have established a Colonization Association, called in Chinese the "I Hung Hsi" which has for its object exactly these ends. We are now working along two lines, one is the Regular Colony and one is the Forest Colony.

When we secure lands that can be broken up and planted we divide these into small plots of ten or fifteen or even thirty mu and give each colonist a plot of this land and help him to cultivate it. This is the regular colony.

Mountainous lands that are fit only for forests we treat differently. These we are afforesting. But in order to keep down grass fires which burn out the young trees we cut strips of about thirty feet wide around our young forest and across and up and down the mountains so as to cut the forest into small sections. The cultivated belt all around prevents outside fires from getting into our estate and the cross up and down strips of cultivated grounds prevent fire, if started in one section from running over into the next. But there would be no use in breaking up these fire-breaks unless we cultivated them every year as the grass would soon grow up on them and when dry in the early winter would burn and thus convey the fire as before. We therefore give these fire-breaks to farmers to cultivate and build their houses on the place so that they can, on the one hand, cultivate the land and, on the other, see after a section of our forest. By cultivating the land he does two things, he makes a living for himself and family and he keeps the firebreak free of grass so that fire cannot pass over. This is the Forest Colony.

We on our part have also a cheap way of having the forest attended to, for these Forest Colonists are responsible for the care of each of his own section.

Your idea of school gardens we are also carrying out, of course on a small scale yet. Temples have been made over to our Association, and lands in connection with these. We make the temple the school house and the land the garden or farm. Students are admitted on condition that their father will come one day every month and work on the land. The students are taught half a day to read and write etc. and in the afternoon they work in the garden. We had three schools in nice running order before the second revolution but so far we have only two started again. We hope to

#2.

start the third one after the summer holidays and per haps two more as we have offers of temples and lands, and competent men. Of course, we're always press-d for funds.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Paillie.

P.S.

I should have said that we have now 39 families on our regular Colony at Lai An Hsien and 15 at Mo Fu Shan near Nanking. We have 16 families on our Forest Colony at Purple Mt. We hope to extend as rapidly as the funds that come in allow of. It is in order to train men in their actual work that the Agricultural Department is being opened in our University. All this land, as you will see from our Rules and Regulations, is in the hands of Chinese only and no foreigner has any control whatever.

If you desire more details please consult Mr. R. P. Montgomery, Presbyterian Mission, South Gate, Shanghai.

J.B.

University of Nanking.

Nanking, 4th June, 1914.

*In absolute Confidence*

My dear Bowen:

The past two days have been red-letter days in my calendar. On Tuesday President Judson of Chicago gave Chiu Lai Chih, Mr. Ku and Mr. Huang an audience. Williams, Macklin and myself were there. President Judson was intensely interested in all we told him, and is, I think, the most sympathetic hearer I have had the pleasure to meet outside of our own circle that have been in this part from the beginning. The features of the organization (outside of its purely charitable side) which struck him most were, first, the cooperation of the Chinese and second, the safeguards we had to prevent the land falling back into the hands of landlords.

Prior to their meeting with President Judson, Chiu and his friends had made arrangements with the Governor for a conference on the 3d at 3 P.M. The Governor invited President Judson, Mr. Williams and Macklin and myself to attend. Going to Consul Gilbert's office made arrangements with the Consul for seeing President Judson at 3 P.M. Macklin and I went ahead and informed the party at the Governor's of the unavoidable delay in the arrival of the guest of honor. When President Judson came he spoke on a variety of topics. He condemned the landlord system and instanced the phenomenal progress in Ireland during the last three decades, where a nation in one generation rose from beggary to competence because of change in system of land tenure. He also spoke of various other topics and then came to the object of his mission to China. He said that though the Rockefeller Foundation had not decided to investigate agriculture, still the Colonization Association was founded on the lines that he wished whatever were they should start to follow. The cooperation of the Chinese was the first "sine qua non", as in the nature of the case, whatever was initiated would finally have to fall into the hands of the Chinese if it was going to be of any permanent value. He then asked them if he could count on their cooperation. Both Mr. Chiu and the Governor answered that they were not only willing to cooperate with the American on any plan after the nature of the I Kung Hsi, but that they were extremely thankful, and entreated President Judson on his return to represent to those who sent him that they were most anxious to have the movement inaugurated.

At the first conference at Williams' I put before President Judson the great opportunity that was before us and the wonderful opening and especially the decision of the Governor and other officials to make our plant on Purple Mt. at once the model and the centre from which to ~~initiate~~ develop the forestry of this province. I confessed my inability, whereupon President Judson said that I ought to have specialists to support me in this work.

After our meeting yesterday at the Governor's we drove to see the work at Purple Mt. Macklin went in the same carriage with President Judson and I had the honor of sitting beside him returning. President Judson evidently intends to see that the Colonization Association will not fall through. I think his idea is to annex and develop it and expand it along many lines, of course developing the University at the same time.

A. J. P. 12.

Your letter of April 30th came a few days ago, and what with our letter and with what has transpired during the last two days I'm hardly able to contain myself. All I can say is "Praise the Lord". If President Judson takes this thing up, I believe he'll do more good for China than he ever could if he developed a few first-class physicians without doing this sort of work at the same time.

I'm afraid I haven't given you a very clear idea of this very important event. My excuse is that the excitement and heat brought on a headache which interferes with clear thinking.

Thanking God for His goodness and wishing you and Mrs. Bowen highest regards and a quick return,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

June 6, 1914.

### AN APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Colonization Association owes its existence to those Chinese and foreign gentlemen who are in sympathy with the poor. These gentlemen, when they think about the thousands of poor people sitting at home in idleness, sighing about their misfortunes as having no means of livelihood, are very anxious to relieve their deplorable condition by urging them to cultivate those waste lands which are seen scattered here and there all over the country. In order to carry out this purpose they agree to organize an association. Now let us trace briefly the history of this association.

At first, Mr. Bailie collected subscriptions for the Chinese and Foreign Relief Committee (華洋義賑會) and then he used the remainder of this money to relieve the poor, using the name of I Long (義農), and hereby the title I Long Hwei (Colonization Association) came into existence. Afterwards a meeting was held at Shanghai. At this meeting, a committee of seventeen members (12 Chinese and 5 foreigners) were elected. The president of this committee was Chang Chien, now Minister of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, and the rest of them were also famous men both among the Chinese and foreigners. After this meeting the committee sent a petition to the Military Governor, Chen of Kiangsu, asking permission to purchase 4000 Chinese acres of waste land on the Purple Mountain for the purpose of practical experiment. Together with this petition, a copy of the Regulations of the Society was sent for examination, and the Military Governor was requested to send dispatches to the Boards of Domestic Affairs (內務部) and the Board of Agriculture and Commerce Forestry (農林部) asking them to notify other provinces in turn. So that the purpose of the Society could be made known to all. Next to this, came the help of His Excellency K. C. Hang, Civil Governor of Kiangsu. Governor Hang promised to render financial help to the Society whenever the occasion can be proved as necessary and reasonable. From this time down we are at least troubled by financial difficulties.

Owing to the fact that the plan was to start our work at Nanking, so it was necessary to have a branch society in this city in order to secure progress. Accordingly the house of the Citizen Club at Fu Chen Chang was borrowed as the temporary administration building of the Colonization Association.

At the request of the gentry of Nanking a special meeting was called by the Civil Governor Hang. As a result of this meeting Mr. Chiu Chi Hung was elected president; Mr. Wei Kia Hwa, Vice-President and Mr. J. Bailie, Head instructor of this Association.

Besides these some critics and other officials were elected. The Colonization Association was thus organized.

As we review the history of this society we are immediately convinced that it was through a long process and great difficulties that the society has reached its present condition. By virtue of this society, more than ten thousand poor people were relieved, many thousand acres of waste land were tilled and cultivated and hundreds of thousands trees were planted, whose green leaves have re-colored the barren mountains close to Nanking. But we are sorry to say that the money which we have collected by appealing to different peoples and among several nations, although a considerable amount, has been nearly all used up. Assuming that, in this country and foreign lands, the number of those who are in sympathy with the poor must be great, we earnestly solicit their help by either joining our association or contributing money in order to keep on our process of operation.

We, the members of the Colonization Association, will not only offer our hearty thanks to such persons for ourselves but also for those poor people who shall personally receive this benefit.

NANKING, CHINA..... June 14, 1914.

To the Editor, The Witness,  
Belfast, Ireland.

Dear Sir:-

Sometime ago I wrote my nephew, Wm. Pallie Russell, of the S.S. Society, to consult you about putting an advertisement in your paper asking some practical farmer to come out here and give practical assistance among the Chinese for one or more years at his own expense or that of his family or church. My nephew has written me that you consider the proposition workable but that you want as much information as possible before advertising.

I am sending you by this mail some copies of our Rules and Regulations and of the Bulletin describing the establishment of the Nanking Branch of our Association.

The Association was established to do away with the necessity of pauperizing the Famine Sufferers. We secure large tracts of the vast unbroken lands and feed these sufferers while they break up these lands. Of those that do not return when the famine is over we select the most worthy and put them on the broken lands, reducing by that many of the floating population which live by snatching what they can get by begging and by open robbery.

The Chinese authorities are backing us up. We have a head committee in Shanghai with Mr. Chang Chien as our chairman and Wu Ting Fang as our vice-chairman. Chang Chien is the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and is at the head of Hwai River Conservancy Bureau. This committee helps the work financially as well as guides it in its general policy.

You will see from Bulletin No. 2 what the Nanking Branch is doing. At Nanking we have over 1000 English acres as Experimental Forest Colony, and have nearly 30 families settled already. At Lai An Hsien, about 35 miles north of Nanking, we have over 2000 English acres land, have 25 Colonist families settled and hope to add on a dozen more families this month.

Other places are applying to have Branch Colonies established, but we are unable to go ahead as we should for lack of men and money, especially for lack of men.

Now what we need is a man who is a practical farmer, who is not a gentleman farmer, but an actual man holding the plough and feeding the pigs and cattle, and if possible a man who has succeeded so well at this work that he has money enough to pay his own way while he stays here, say 150 pounds a year besides travelling expenses. He may or may not have any training in any Agricultural College, and will not need to study the language more than he pleases. He may speak English pure and undefiled or may pronounce "could" "cud" "would" "wud", "talk" "tak" and talk about "them people". These are matters out side of the man and his job. If you can get a hard headed, warm-hearted, quiet-going fellow to come, we will be glad. We have room for ten such men.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Pallie.

Cincinnati, O.,  
June 17th, 1914.

Prof. Joseph Bailie, etc.

Dear Prof. Bailie:--

Under separate cover we are sending you some material covering the work of the co-operative course. The scheme you outlined is very much the same as the one we have here, which has been in operation for eight years. Our work applies only to engineering. I think the plan is applicable in many other lines of activity. In note by our local papers that the public schools have inaugurated a co-operative course on the alternate week basis in connection with Hamilton County Experimental Farm. The students are working full time on the farm this summer and begin their alternation next September. Trusting that the material sent you will furnish the information desired,

I am,

Cordially yours,  
Herman Schneider,  
Dean College of Engineering.

What Prof. Schneider has sent me gives me very useful information and besides the guidance that he affords he buoys me up in that his plan is working so well. If they find it such a good plan there we ought to find no difficulty here. But I'll have to make a change, viz., to pay each man for the work done and make every man pay for each lecture he receives. This is beautifully worked out by Prof. Schneider, and it was bothering me quite a lot. But now I think I see the way clear.

Very truly yours,  
Joseph Bailie.

Mr. Tao, who is the other member of the deputation to Chang Chien, arrives here today. Isn't it good to be sent as a deputy from the very people that Chang Chien and your humble servant spent hours together devising means of getting their co-operation? I'm quite sure that H. K. will grant us everything possible. But he's just, and if the granting of the land would be a grievance to anyone we won't get a foot of it, in which course I entirely concur. Of course in that case I shall propose that the Association give a money equivalent, or that he step in with the money.

J. S.

Address care of Pastor Kunze, Tsingtau.

NANKING, CHINA, June 22, 1914.

Dear Mr. Best:

In order that you and I both have a clear account of our conversation while you were here, I take this opportunity of writing down the items that we agreed upon. If you, on reading this, find I have omitted something or that I have stated anything differently from what you understood, please let me know.

That, if possible, we secure colonists for Pa Pao Shan that can support themselves or who can gain independence by as little expense on our part as possible.

That in order to facilitate the accomplishment of this end we engage Mr. Yang on a salary the same as that paid to Mr. Ya, and that over and above the salary there be paid to Mr. Yang \$20. as a recognition of the services he has rendered for so far. Also in order to accelerate the settling of Pa Pao Shan with the type of men above mentioned we give Mr. Yang one dollar per family for every self-supporting family, in order that he may be able to investigate each case and find out whether the proposed colonist is really a poor man or a man who already has plenty of land of his own and merely wants to increase his holdings. This, of course, would not apply to a man who is a tenant farmer. Tenant farmers could take up our lands and support themselves on their present rented farms while they break up our lands and in the end become independent on our land.

That Mr. Yang's duties in addition to the above-mentioned be to make a register of all the colonists, recording their names in a convenient book of proper size of which he shall give me a duplicate. In this book each colonist's *po ren* is to be

#2.

recorded. I think it would be well to have each "pao ren" to sign his name on the leaf on which the account of the family is recorded. Still this is not necessary if the agreement is drawn up. Better give two sheets to each colonist so that as time goes on we can add on any further remarks we wish about each. Also number each colonist with his lot of land beginning at No. 1.

Mr. Yang is also to obtain boundary stones on the top of each of which he is to have cut the character "I" of "I Hung Hui". Also to have cut ~~the~~ on the side of the stone the number of the lot or lots of which the stone is the boundary, the proper number facing each lot.

That he also have a number of "I Hung Hui" boundary stones cut so that they can be put at various points all around the property of the "I Hung Hui" so that we can have an exact map made of the whole. That he include in our land that land which Mr. Wu refused to let us measure at first but which he later on allowed our colonists to settle on.

That Mr. Yang go ahead and along with the other gentry devise means of our being able to take in other mountains and unused lands with the object of peopling them.

That Mr. Yang, with Mr. Chou and Mr. Ya if possible, approach the gentry at Kueheng and try to induce them in an amicable manner to allow us to use these lands.

That Mr. Yang and Mr. Ya be informed when both together that they are supposed to be on equal footing as employes of the Association. That Mr. Yang & leave the official copy of records of the lots and colonists at the office of Mr. Chou our President, and that a copy of the same book be kept at Ta An for consultation.

#3.

That Mr. Yü hire a servant at a reasonable wage to help in keeping the premises at La An in proper order.

That Mr. Yü go around constantly among the colonists and record every week whether the ~~members~~<sup>numbers</sup> for which each family is drawing money is actually on the land doing work. That at the same time he make a statement of what each family has done since he visited them last, if possible measuring the amount broken up and stating whether work is done well or ill. That every month, when the head of each family goes to you for his voucher for money on Mr. Chou, he must present a letter from Mr. Yü, stating that he has fulfilled the terms agreed upon for paying the money. Or Mr. Yü could send you a note a few days ahead of each man's monthly allowance becoming due, making a statement to the effect that so and so had done good work.

Of course, before doing all this it would be the part of wisdom either to go out and talk the matter over with Mr. Chou or catch him as he comes into the city on business. It is a good thing to have his endorsement of all that is done and then nothing can be said later on.

I shall try, if possible, to pay a visit to La' An this week. As this week will be the week for paying our men a month's wages, I may have to wait till next week.

Hoping this arrangement meets your approval,

Truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

NANKING, CHINA. June 22, 1914.

Prof. G. Weidman Groff,  
Canton Christian College,

Dear Prof. Groff:

*Please let post <sup>to</sup> invitation to come to  
Nanking remain in confidence*

I thank you most heartily for your good and appreciative letter of 8th June. Had the matter it contains been of less importance I could have answered it sooner. As you are aware at this time of the year teachers are pretty busy over various matters.

I thank you for writing so frankly to me concerning the state of your College financially, and as regards not having a sufficient number of students speaking English to warrant your opening your department this year.

We are simply driven to the course we have taken. The Colonization work has grown till we simply must get help to carry it on and there's only one way left open, viz., to train men for the job. You will see from the material in Bulletin No. 2 that we are up against the proposition of afforesting the hills of this province. The Governor has asked me to go ahead with afforestation and to do this we must use thousands of men and these must have intelligent oversight else the whole is going to be a failure. Our students will have to spend two weeks outside on the job from the very beginning and two weeks at lectures alternately. By dividing the class in two and the second half taking the same lectures that the first class took we can keep the work going on outside from the beginning. Of course, I must be out all the time going from one colony to another.

We are lucky in our University in having a very well equipped scientific Department with four crack -a-jack Chemistry professors and Prof. Hoyt for Physics. Also Prof. Millward in the Biology Department. All these have offered their services to teach in the Agricultural Department and as Mr. Reisser, a graduate from Yale and later a graduate from Cornell Agricultural School, is coming out this fall, we shall be able to give this first class as much as their heads can hold. I'll see after the pick-axe drill.

Please send me the outline of the course you intend to pursue in your department. I haven't had time to touch ours yet. Necessity however will guide on as we go along. In the first case we shall have to teach all the students to survey and map. The lands in the hands of the association now which make about 4,000 English acres must be mapped and maps of the farms cultivated by the different colonists made. This we must have done and our students must do it. I cannot do so much myself.

As you feel that the reasonable and efficient thing for the Missions in China to do would be to develop but one school in Agriculture, I invite you to come up here at least for one term and help us out. I do wish that at any rate you would come up and see the opening that is here. If you were here I am sure I could tell

#2.  
you some things that would make you desire to help us until such time as you could go on there. For so far I have accepted only 12 students but I expect more. Did I admit non-English speaking boys I could have a very large number. But we cannot. Still we will have enough students to make this an interesting experiment. I wish you could come. We're dreadfully in need of you here.

Yes, these elementary industrial schools are still running or rather running again for the revolution knocked the bottom out of them. Since we had them resuscitated I haven't been able to visit them only once.

I shall write to Mr. Adams at Center Co., Pa. If both you and he could come we would be on a working basis at once. Perhaps the Pennsylvania State College Mission would allow of your both coming here for at least a year, after which we could deliberate what to do next. Yes, I'm actually in earnest. We are in a crisis here and I believe with you that one well equipped Agri-

cultural school is quite sufficient in China at the present, that is until this place becomes too small for all the students. Come on and bring what students you have along with you and will give them all good hard work on the field half of every month.

You ask the qualifications. The one qualification is English. A man who can talk English we'll lick into shape in three years. We simply must have help. About the half of those I have admitted are college graduates and the rest are 1st and 2d and 3d year College students.

I am very desirous to meet you. Mr. and Mrs. Small are here. They are both as busy as they can be every day. Mr. S. at surveying and what not, and Mrs. Small teaching English and Chemistry.

Hoping you will not be hurt by my treating you as I have done.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Bailie.

26th June, 1914.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,  
New York.

Dear Mr. Speer;

Thank you for your encouraging letter of May 19th. I requested that Mr. Montgomery, whose assistant typewrites my letters, send copies to you, as I know you are intensely interested in everything that goes on on the Mission field.

If the last sentence in your letter is correct, and it may be that at that distance you have a better perspective than I have here, the responsibility on my shoulders is certainly enough to make me conscious of my own weakness and compel me to fall back on Him from whom all power comes.

Mr. Mott passed a remark when he was in Nanking that often comes up to me. It was to the effect that travelling in a ricsha gives a person an opportunity to be alone with God. Thank God, my ricsha trips have not been so much waste time spent in compulsory idleness. I am fully convinced from the manner in which I have been led in this matter that the loving Lord has something still more wonderful yet to be accomplished and which he will have me do if I only don't spoil all by some of my own waywardness. I recognize my own weakness and the magnitude of the need of this people and help can come from God alone and I believe that in so far as the raising up of the proper men to be a blessing to this country depends upon me, (and your letter to me makes it plainer to me than ever that a great deal depends on my being worthy of the trust committed to me) these men will have to be influenced more by my works than by my words. I believe that I'm following Jesus Christ in this. I'm fully convinced that if Jesus Christ were here that he and I would be working together. If I thought that he would in any way want me to do differently I would gladly do so. I have had several proofs of the leading of God in this work, and, Mr. Speer, it sometimes makes me almost shout for joy that the loving God who sent me here will yet use me to help in & "filling the poor with good things". You can hardly imagine how I thank God for the new road that is made from Lotus Lake to Purple Mt., on which thousands of foot-sore burden bearers can have an easy place to walk. Some of them thank me for the road in passing. I glorify God that He has enabled me to help. Then we are getting up brick houses for poor that were lying on the road side dying of hunger when I first met them. I would rather go into the house of one of these colorists and see the mother and children attending to their chickens and preparing food than go into a palace. I glorify God for this. And mind you, these houses are being built by a man who when I began this work actually told me that if I went on doing these things for the poor I would soon make them better than he was. Thank God for restraining me that from letting fly on him and smashing his face. It was only the knowledge that I would have ruined the whole work that held me in. Yes! he said "You'll give these people land, a pig, chicken, a

*day*

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cow and a house. Why? You'll make them better off than we are. "Well, you poor miser," I thought, "if they aren't better off than you I had better let them alone!" This man has told me several times that I have shamed him into getting in line and working, and that he cannot but p'ei fu (respect) me for the perseverance I have shown in this work. I thank God that I was born where I was oppressed and learned to hate oppression and have had to work hard and know what it is to be tired and foot sore and as long as the Lord gives me breath and strength I do want to spend my life in helping those that are oppressed. Mr. Speer, it isn't that these poor are inferior to the literati or merchants. They are the most honest and best hearted people in China. They literally fulfil what Christ advises us to do, viz., take no thought for the morrow when they see one suffering. I have seen more self-denial among these destitute to help their poorer neighbours than I have ever seen anywhere else. I can hardly express my wonder that we can enjoy so many good things while these folk are dying at our gates. Yes! ~~Lassary~~<sup>us</sup> and Dikes is a true picture of many missionary compounds. Shall any of us have it said to us, "Remember that thou in thy life receivedst thy good things!"

I didn't intend to write a sermon when I began this, but this burns in my heart, and I see practically the same proud spirit that the old literati of China are charged of having, being developed right here in our University. The students look on the servants as so much trash with no souls and not fit to be spoken to as human beings I believe till they have to go through a course where they work with their hands and learn what it is to be tired and how difficult it is <sup>to</sup> produce something, that they can never have the true Christ spirit. Jesus was a carpenter for some good reason. I believe our University must be revolutionized on this subject and with God's help I shall do my utmost that the new Department of Agriculture that has been forced upon me by the necessity of the case is to be conducted along this line. If what you say in your letter "to raise up leaders for China who will be leaders like the best of those in our own land, men of a living personal religious faith of their own, and perhaps there is no one in Hanking who is in as good a position to render service of this kind as you are," if this be true I thank God. How I long to help in producing one such man. One man like that will perpetuate himself. But as the movement in Galilee was started among the fishermen, I don't despair of finding among these poor, men of the sort you describe.

Dear Mr. Speer, I want your prayers for this first class of students. There are now 12 whom I have accepted. They are well educated and have applied for admission in the face of an appeal that I sent out a copy of which you have seen in the National Review. These young men know English and are the average above the class of men that enter the Medical School here. Now what I need is tact in getting these young men to begin with pick and shovel as I have said in the appeal. If we get through the first few months without an explosion I believe we have made the first step in securing men of the type you speak of.

Very truly yours,  
Joseph Bailie.

NANKING, CHINA. June 29, 1914.

Dear Bowen:

Professor Groff, the representative of the Pennsylvania State College at the Christian College, Canton, has written me a letter congratulating me on what success we have had here and endorsing the ideas put forth in the appeal I sent forth for students. In this letter he says:

"I personally feel (the underlining is Prof. Groff's.) that the reasonable and efficient thing for the Missions in China to do would be to develop but one school of agriculture offering a College course in English. Here men trained in English in our mission schools all over the country could secure the course they need, and they in turn could go out to the various provinces and themselves develop in Chinese the education and experimentation needed. One good school of agriculture properly staffed will be worth three or four with but several men on each staff."

Later on Prof. Groff writes:

"We have been concentrating on the development of our farm. It requires time and attention to make such land as we have here very productive, but it can be done. In fact the farm features of our work is very interesting-encouraging. I am convinced that each mission community should have a model farm with perhaps one foreigner in charge. And men from the school of agriculture could be used in connection with these."

The last sentence I have underlined. By the way, this is just the position that I took with Tom Carter when he called on me and we discussed very fully the matter of his applying for a trained agricultural expert, to go to Hwai Yuen and Nanshu how. I advised him to apply but I believed his application would only help us by impressing more strongly on the Boards at home the necessity of developing a first-class department of agriculture from which men could be forwarded to such places as Nanshuchow. But this is not the idea that I wanted to accentuate in connection with Prof. Groff's letter. I think this statement and others in his letter warrant what I have done, viz., written inviting him to come up here and help us make this the one central agricultural school that he outlines.

Of course what I'm writing in this letter isn't intended for public print, as you can see how big a fuss the matter touched in this letter might make if handled indiscreetly. Perhaps I'm only meddling, but I don't think so.

Mr. Groff has also given me the name of Chas. S. Adams, State College, Pa. Prof. Groff says of him: "He's a man of considerable experience (farm) and a hustler." He also says: "I know there are also other men at my institution trained in agriculture who will be ready for openings. There is a good strong missionary spirit at work there now." So if you have occasion to write to any one connected with State College, Pa., please remember the needs of our agricultural department.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bowen and the children,