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Reisner, John H

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UNIVERSITY OF
1922
 TRUSTEES

Copy for Dr. Frank Mason North.

January 10th, 1922.

Mr. John H. Belmont,
 122 Fifth Avenue,
 New York City.

Dear Mr. Belmont:

Attached please find a check for \$300.00 as an extra personal allowance for you for the three months of November and December, 1921 and January 1922, at the rate of \$100.00 per month. You will recall that your request for an additional extra allowance to meet your expenses while doing promotional work for the University was favorably received by the Board of Trustees in December and referred by the Board with power to its Executive Committee. In view of the fact that you are in need of funds prior to the action of the Executive Committee, the Acting President of the Board, Dr. Frank Mason North, has today by telephone authorized me to advance to you extra allowance at the rate of \$100.00 a month, beginning with the month of November, when you began to be involved in greater expenses due to bringing your family to the neighborhood of New York City to be more conveniently located for promotional work for the University.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Eric H. North, Secretary of the Trustees, as a matter of record. He will doubtless bring this matter up for formal action by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Yours very sincerely,

George V. East
 Assistant Treasurer.

DATE	1/11/22
BY	W. B. S.
DATE	
BY	
DATE	

1270

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE

156 FIFTH AVENUE

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OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

New York,

February 6, 1922.

Dear Mr. Williams:-

Welcome to the States, and I hope that before you return to China this will prove to be one of the most successful trips you have yet taken in the interest of the University!!

Dr. Eric North is writing you about not coming East before you feel you are ready to quit the Pacific Coast. So far as I can see there is nothing urgent to require your immediate presence in New York. Mr. Scott told me this morning he would write you and I urged him to do it, with reference to the things which have happened in a financial way since you started from Shanghai. I know it will be a great relief to you to learn that in the last six weeks we have sent to Nanking over \$23,000 Gold. Further details you will find in my letters to Mr. Bowen. We are hoping to get some of the famine funds from the Methodists to be placed against the indebtedness which has been caused to the University by the College of Agriculture and Forestry, and I hope that this may be consummated at an early date.

I am enclosing copies of correspondence with Mr. S. J. Cory and A. E. Corey. I hope that Mr. Corey gets in touch with you and is able to help you meet a number of men on the Pacific Coast. He will also be able to give you some advanced information concerning the Board of Trustees.

I hope that Mr. Corey can give you some good leads.

I also wrote to Harry Luce and told him when you were arriving and suggesting his getting in touch with you. His address from February 10 to 17 is care Dr. W.P. Johnson, 278 Post Street, San Francisco. Luce has been out on the Pacific Coast and will be, for rather an extended trip, and I imagine you will be glad to get in touch with him and go over the general situation with him.

I am sending under separate cover quite a num-

0722

ber of statements, which it occurred to me might be of some use to you in ~~having~~ before getting to New York. I think all of them will be self-explanatory.

The letters to Mr. Bowen which I am enclosing in this letter I should like to have returned to me for my files when you have finished with them.

Much as I should like to see you and have you here in New York to help on a number of things that I have been working on, I do not want you to come to New York before you feel that you have gotten absolutely everything out of your friends and acquaintances on the Pacific Coast. Conditions here, while somewhat better, are still pretty tight. Business is on the mend, the outlook is brighter, but naturally it will take some time before profits are realized on assets. Herschlieb, of the Y.M.C.A., says that the industrial and financial depression is now centered in the Middle West, and that it has not yet struck the Pacific Coast, and that therefore the latter place is one of the best places in the United States to work at the present time. It is cold comfort to realize that the International Committee, Y.M.C.A., is in the same boat with all the rest of us so far as finances, or lack of finances are concerned.

Then, too, I am wondering whether or not an extra few weeks on the Coast would not be an awfully good thing for you to use in getting rested up a bit before attacking the job in New York.

From letters that have come in to Bertna and me we can to some degree appreciate the very great nervous strain that you have all been under during the financial crisis of the last winter. The trip on the ocean I hope gave you a little rest, although I feel that you would have enjoyed it more had you had the assurance of the news which Mr. Scott's letter would have given you, so far as relief from our more immediate worries are concerned. So then, if a week or two will set you up a bit so far as your physical and nervous energy are concerned, by all means take it. There will still be three or four good hard months' work to do before the summer sets in and it will be poor policy to begin on this work feeling run down and nervous. You probably will not feel like doing this but it seems to me that it will be the better part of wisdom just to knock off long enough to get back on board some of your physical and nervous energy.

Let us know just as soon as possible - I think a night letter would be greatly appreciated - when you arrive, and where you can be addressed by letter. All the mail that I am sending - 3 large envelopes, is being directed to

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Mr. Williams--2/6/22

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the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. and I have asked Mr. Scott and Dr. North, Mr. Corey and Mr. Luce to send their letters to the same place.

We are all well and will be mighty glad to see you again. We all hope that your stay on the Pacific Coast will be successful both to the University and to yourself. If we can do anything for you in the way of looking up^arent and you will indicate what you would like to have, and where you would like to have it, and will let us know, we shall be glad to do some preliminary hunting before you get here.

Hoping to hear soon that you have arrived safely after a good voyage, and with best wishes to the whole Williams family, in which Bertha joins, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



JHR
HBB

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February 7th, 1922.

Mr. John H. Reisner,

My dear Mr. Reisner:

In Mr. Severance's letter dated
January 31st, 1922, the following paragraph occurred
regarding Mr. Homer Johnson.

"I did not understand that I was to see
Mr. Homer Johnson again in reference to the
conference with Mr. John H. Reisner re. the
Hall Estate, as I understood the gentlemen
had met in New York in December; but the first
opportunity I have of meeting Mr. Johnson, I
will call the matter to his attention. I
think he is in the city at present, although
he spends most of the winter at Pinehurst."

Very sincerely yours,

GTS:m

Assistant Treasurer

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE

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OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

New York,
February 16, 1922.

Mr. J. E. Williams,
Peabody Home,
Euclid Avenue,
Pasadena, California.

Dear Mr. Williams:-

Your two telegrams, one to Mr. Scott and to me, and the other to Dr. Eric North, came this morning. We have been looking for them since Monday and are glad to know that you had a good voyage and were all safe and well. Dr. Eric North has been out of town but will be back tomorrow, and if possible I shall try and get some such action as you desire. I imagine, however, this will be very difficult until you get here and the whole matter can be worked out in more detail. My own feeling in the matter of the Boards opening their constituency to the University is that it will possibly be rather slow, and that it will be taken up in the order of individuals rather than the churches; however, I think if a united campaign for our Christian education in China is decided upon the whole church constituency of all the Boards involved will be opened for the campaign.

I hope that you have been able to get in touch with Mr. Corey and that he has been able to make some constructive suggestions to you.

There have been no further developments since my last writing to you except the \$2000 interest from the Christian Board for last year has come in and this with \$1800, which we hope to receive from the Baptists in lieu of their agricultural man from January 1st, 1920, to July, 1921, can be cabled out in a few days. *in a day or two.*

The American Committee for China Famine Relief, Mr. Lamont, Chairman, has referred the joint request of Peking and Nanking Universitys' Boards of Trustees for one million dollars to the American Advisory Committee in Peking and I understand that a good letter went with it. The people on this side are fairly united in the matter of placing a good share of the surplus funds where they can be used for preventive

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projects; however, requests are coming from China that a portion of these funds be allocated for immediate relief measures. On account of the reports which have come through of the government absconding with fourteen million out of the eighteen million dollars raised for famine relief last spring, it is rather difficult to get a great deal of enthusiasm for further relief contributions. However, the Committee here will be influenced most largely by the action of the American Committee in Peking and they have been asked to await final recommendations until they have received the statements being sent them by the American Committee. I do hope that something comes of this.

We were glad to have your statement of the favorable report so far as Nanking is concerned by Butterfield and the Educational Commission. I am anxious to see President Butterfield and go over with him the whole agricultural situation.

There are many things which I am waiting to take up with you but there is no haste, and we hope that you will not come East until you are satisfied that you have thoroughly canvassed the situation in the West, and have gotten a rest that will help you over some of the hard places that you are pretty sure to encounter when you get East. Please be assured of my desire to help and cooperate and back you up in every way I possibly can. What with the help that Keen and Harry and I can give you we ought to be able to do something for Nanking before the summer sets in.

Bertha joins in best wishes to the Williams family. With kind regards and best wishes to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Johann H. Reiser

JHR
HBB

Had just received the Dr. Coys see make me for you will miss the Coys on the coast.

WPK

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

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NEW YORK OFFICE
156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

Feb. 25/22.

Dear Mr. Williams,

In the last four or five days we have been expecting a letter from you, but it will probably come early next week with more news of your plans. I understand Dr. Eric North sent copy of your telegram to him, to Scott, North (Mrs.), Corey & Franklin - asking for suggestions. Personally, I don't look for much to come of this, nor any construction ^{moves} made until after you get to New York. I think Mr. Corey feels that you should come on to New York as soon as possible and get things straightened out on a working basis. The Baptists are out for 15,000,000 - in cash - before April 30th. The Presby. are in the throes of a last month's rush - facing a considerable falling off from what they want. The methodists are feeling better I think - after cutting down & cutting down & everything off non-recurring items list. April & May but will renew "hope" - for a better year, next year, & we ought to be ready to get off with this revival of hope.

We will be glad to hear from you. Hope you are getting into touch with many former friends &

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acquaintances, and are getting some \$550
in sight.

Hope you are all well, & getting a good (?)
rest - My experience is that furlough is not
a propitious time to get it - We will be a
happy family when we get started back home.

With best wishes. Sincerely,

John.

P.S. Peking U. got \$10,000 gold away for 3 yrs
from Mr. Nicolson straight this week. The
enclosed from the N.Y. Times this am will be of
interest. Petrus of M. C. Langdon School - got 130,000
from John D. & Laura Spellman R. Foundation awhile
ago.

Have been in touch with Mr. Dooty who is sending
strong letter to Secy. Assn. re: our sick buildings & will be
a big help in getting the money. I have been kept up by Mr.
Cheney, for whom I am trying to get 5000 g. - His name at
head of list nice to month or more as his subscription. Have
articles in each of the three big sick journals for March. JWR,

folk

folk

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE

156 FIFTH AVENUE

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OFFICERS OF UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

March 13/22.

Dear Mr. Williams/

your letter of the 7th has just come. I
hasten to get a note off to So. Salem for the 14th
or 15th. I'd be glad to see you here. Nothing new
developed to report, except - I feel optimistic
over the outlook for getting several (1 to 4) hours for
Presby. members of visiting faculty from the Page Legacy
Committee. I hope we will know definitely this week.

Was rather surprised to hear of Mr. Severance
taking no travel expenses of Prof. Coulter. ^{Prof. C.} He expects to
get the balance from Prof. Suggan, of the Institute of
International Education. I have all the correspondence between
Prof. Suggan and you at Nanking ought to strengthen Mr.
Severance's interest in the plan, if that is possible. It will at
least give him access to opinions or judgments - without
rather than within the U - & the result will be to get him
lined up close - if that is possible - I am confident &

The Commission (Edl) reads it report Wednesday. &
I am hoping to fill in on the ground floor, by

0730

representing the Mem. Bd of Trustees.

Sherry has caused us much anxiety in the last 24 hrs -
fearing he might develop Bronchial pneumonia - He is better
this am, & I hope we have gotten ahead of it.

We are looking forward to seeing you all.

sincerely,
John:

Harry & Jennie get in today, if on schedule.
Saw Nancy Cochran at a Student Volunteer Council
last week - Planning her work to go back where
the father & mother left off!

Chinese Agriculture.
John H. Kaiser

There are three times as many farmers in China as the total population of the United States, and almost twice as many as the total population of the Western Hemisphere. Approximately three hundred million Chinese farmers, including members of their families, occupy an area ^{in the U.S.} about equal to that east of a north and south line passing through Chicago.

China's agriculture must not only maintain the population in food and clothing, but, in North China, where recently famines have stalked the land, it must supply fuel as well. This means that millions of tons of organic matter is burned each year -- corn, bean, ^{and} cotton stalks, roots as well, which on your farms would be returned to the soil to maintain the supply of humus. China maintains her agricultural production only through the careful saving and use of whatever has fertilizing value, particularly farm manures, night soil, vegetable cake and composts. She does not use ten tens of chemical fertilizers a year. To have maintained her agricultural production through all these centuries without the aid of modern science is a prodigious achievement and worthy of our admiration.

She has had iron plows for centuries and has developed many individual types. Not a single plow or other farm implement is as yet manufactured in a modern factory. The manufacture of farm machinery is a village occupation, and most often a family occupation. They have had grain drills for centuries with which to plant their wheat in rows,

because of its advantages over broadcasting, but their grain drill does not have a single mechanical control. The fanmill is also an ancient device, although most of their grain is cleaned by the primitive method of winnowing. Gleaning such as we read about in Ruth is an ancient custom and the rights of the gleaners are absolute -- as strong today as they were in Bible times. Crop rotation has been practiced for centuries and the value of leguminous crops in the rotation has long been recognized. Leguminous crops in the rice regions are used as green manures and have been so used for hundreds of years. They are adepts in the use of irrigation water in the production of crops.

The Chinese cultivate more than five hundred species of economic plants, to say nothing of the number of varieties. China has one of the richest flora of any of the temperate countries. Her principal crops are tea, silk, rice, wheat, cotton, beans, millet, sweet potatoes, peanuts, mustard, corn, barley, a large number of vegetables, one of the commonest being cabbage, and a wide variety of temperate and tropical fruits, many of them very excellent. The Chinese farmers produce ^{3 crops a year,} two crops a year, three crops in two years, and one crop a year, depending for the most part on climate. Double cropping is frequently practiced.

The rural population lives for the most part in villages and towns up to ten thousand, and indeed in many small cities of 25,000 to 50,000 people, the interests of the population may be almost entirely agricultural. 88 percent

of the total population of 400,000,000 to 440,000,000 of ~~people~~ ^{Chinese} live in hamlets, villages and towns of less than 10,000 people. There are more than a million villages and hamlets in China and more than one hundred thousand market towns, all definitely rural in their interests. In the United States the same rural population is now only 30 per cent of the total. Chinese hamlets are made up of from three families to 250 people. There is not the same degree of isolation of families in the country life of China as there has been in America, though isolation is a very real characteristic of ^{Chinese} village life, ~~in China~~. The village is both the social and educational unit, and in many ways the political unit of Chinese life, and it must be the unit ^{through} which ~~is used~~ ^{is most largely permeated} ~~in the preservation~~ of Chinese life, by the teachings and power of Jesus Christ.

The isolation and illiteracy of the farming people have been accompanied by superstition. The spirits of the air, earth and water are everywhere. The household gods are carried forth from the house in time of drought that they might see the affliction of the people and bring forth rain and crops. The cause of disease and sickness is usually attributed to evil spirits, and superstitions are the answer to many simple natural phenomena. *Density of the Population*

Density of Population:

A large portion of ~~them~~ ^{which is} always those hanging on to the lower rung of the economic ladder, living on a very narrow margin ^{beyond} the line of want, makes the struggle for

existence ~~among~~ them very keen. Both infant birth and death rates are high. There has been ^{and} away from the farm, ^{and} village movements in China for generations. There is one ^{on} now and one cannot but sympathize with their aspirations for a fuller economic and social life.

On the other hand it must be admitted that the political, economic and social stability of China is in her farm folk. It is they who feed and clothe the people and furnish the exports for China's growing international trade. It is they who constitute the strength of the greatest democracy in the world. It is the farmers who constitute the solidarity of the greatest homogeneous social unit the world has ever known.

In thinking of the processes of crop production in China one must realize that it is a matter of hand labor with the exception of the preparation of the seed beds and the limited use of grain drills in North China. The preparation of the seed bed is most always accomplished by the use of farm animals who pull the plow and ~~the~~ harrow. Animals are used to some extent in pumping water from irrigation ditches and wells. They are absolutely not used again until, in some cases, the crops are ready to be hauled to the threshing floor or to be marketed. The planting except as noted above, the entire cultivating and harvesting of crops, is absolutely and wholly done by hand. A large share of the threshing is also done by hand. All vegetables are raised

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by hand labor including the preparation of the seed and transplanting bed.

It will be interesting to follow briefly the *major* production processes connected with their one most important crop - rice. The ground is plowed wet, usually under water, then harrowed. In the meantime rice plants have been raised in small seed beds - the same practice as is followed in the United States in crops to be transplanted, such as celery. When the transplants are ready they are pulled up, made into small bundles for convenience in handling, and then transplanted at regular intervals by hand in the rice paddies. Cultivation is by hand; irrigation is by hand or with the use of animals ~~but~~ *only* the wealthier farmers can afford animals. The rice harvesting and threshing is also by hand. Rice hullers and polishers are ~~now~~ *very slowly* taking the place of hand machines for these two processes. China literally feeds 400,000,000 of people out of her hands.

The following typical farm processes are illustrated and described very briefly as follows:

PLOWING:

The Chinese were using iron plows before Columbus discovered America. During the centuries many types have been evolved, all with a single handle. In the rice raising area of the Yangtze River and south, all the fields ~~have~~ *for* rice ~~and~~ are plowed under water and evened off while the soil is easily puddled. In the south the plowing is done with the water buffalo and in the north with oxen. Often mixed teams of ox ~~and~~ *for* asses are used. Plowing is generally shallow.

HARROWING:

Spike tooth and blade harrows are commonly used; log drags are also seen. Stone rollers ^{are} ~~must be~~ used to break up clods when this is necessary. The Chinese have nothing similar to our spring tooth or disc harrow, but these latter are being introduced.

SEEDING:

With the exception of wheat and some millet in North China all crops are planted by hand. Wheat drills are primitive with no mechanical control; cotton, beans, millet and other crops are broadcasted. Rice is all transplanted and of course every plant by hand.

CULTIVATING:

Cultivators have never progressed beyond the hand types - mostly hoes or modifications. Cattle stand ~~idle~~ in the barnyard while the whole family hoes ^{in the field} ~~the crops~~ both field and garden ^{crop}. It is absolutely true to say that the crops to feed the 400,000,000 of people in China are all cultivated by hand labor. ^{we have} Small ^{scale} cultivators are now being introduced.

IRRIGATION:

China has 350,000 to 400,000 miles of irrigation canals and ditches. The principal irrigated crop is rice. North of the Yangtze Valley, in the region of 10 to 20 inches of rainfall, irrigation is from wells, of which there are tens of thousands. Millions of tons of water are raised many feet annually by hand labor. Animals are used by the wealthier farmers only ^{to pump water}.

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WATCHING CROPS:

In China the farmers whose fields are contiguous band themselves together to watch their crops. Particularly during the harvest time some one is on watch all the time to see that none of the crop is stolen. The picture shown herewith indicates one of the watchmen's houses. Note the windows open on four sides. The plant growing in front of the watchman's house belongs to the Gourd family of plants, the one described in Job, as having been made by God to grow over night to give shade to Job during the day. The Chinese have utilized the rapid-growing habit of these gourds to furnish shade for the crop-watcher's houses on the exposed plains of North China.

LABOR:

China also has its farm labor problems. Because of the low market value of the farmer's produce he must guard his labor bill that it does not exceed the value of the larger crop which paid labor makes possible for him to produce. It is often stipulated in the laborer's contract what months the laborer is to have but two meals a day and of what the meals are to consist. ^{The working day is from sunrise to sunset.} Laborers at the University of Nanking receive \$6 per month - \$3 Gold ^{and} for some months; put \$3 in the savings bank and live on the balance - \$2.50 for food and 50 cents for tobacco, tea, baths, barber and so on!

FERTILIZERS:

One thing that China does well is to conserve plant food. Without the regular addition of fertilizers to the soil

China's production would immediately ^{fall off} ~~decrease~~. Of chemical or rock fertilizers she knows absolutely nothing. Organic fertilizers are successfully used. To substitute artificial or chemical fertilizers for night soil alone would require 1-1/2 million tons of nitrogen, phosphate and potassium carriers with a value of 1/2 ~~4~~ billion Gold dollars. In addition to night soil China uses several kinds of vegetable cakes, such as bean cake, composts, green manure, ashes and of course barnyard manure.

FARM ANIMALS:

The most commonly used meat in China is pork. How did they find out that it is the cheapest meat to produce per unit of food consumed? Pigs are everywhere and often have what would seem to be unusual privileges so far as the use of the house and yard are concerned. Water buffalo are common in the Yangtze Valley and south and used only as a draught animal, not as a beast of burden. It also has dairy possibilities. The yellow cow or ox is common in the North and with the ass - to some extent the mule, are the principal draught animals. Horses are little used. There are some millions of sheep, ducks and geese ~~combined~~; China is estimated to have about four hundred million chickens that produce 28 billion eggs annually.

HARVESTING:

As in the days of Ruth the gleaners follow close upon the footsteps of the harvesters and their rights are fortified by custom. All harvesting is done by hand; the

plant being cut off close to the ground with a crude sickle or pulled up by the root. Except in the case of rice the crop ~~is~~ usually carried to the threshing floor before being threshed.

THRESHING:

Threshing is also done according to Bible methods, the grain being spread out on the smooth hard dirt floor and the grain is separated from the plants with a flay or with the use of stone rollers drawn by animals. Rice is usually threshed by beating the head against the side of an open box or upon slats ^{placed in a row} upon the top of the box.

WINNOWER:

The grain is usually separated from the chaff and dirt by winnowing, but now and then we find a fanmill similar in principle to those formerly used in the United States.

STORAGE OF GRAIN:

Grain is stored in large earthenware jars, in temporary straw mat bins or in bags. A temporary corn crib made of corn stalks is shown in the picture.

MARKETING:

The produce of the smaller farmers are carried to the town merchant or to the nearest shipping point on the railroad, canal or overland route. The poorer farmers must sell earlier and usually at lower prices; while the richer farmers can hold their produce for later and more favorable markets. There is no such thing as detailed crop or market reports available to the farming class.

These should follow that paragraphs.

rural credit & saving facilities

-8-

Soil fertility & reclamation

Economic plans, insects, diseases, & other control

economics of various crops

Improvement of crops & animals

modern farm machinery

Home industries

Education

Relation of various factors & the church.

...the ... in ... the ... and ... the ... is usually ... the ... in open ...

The grain is usually ... first ... in ...

GRAIN STORAGE: Grain is stored in large ... temporarily ... made of corn stalks is shown in the picture.

MARKETING: The process of the ... farm merchant or to the nearest shipping point on the railroad, ... and more favorable markets. There is no such thing as detailed crop or market reports available to the farming class.

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John H. Reiser

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**UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA**

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TREASURER, 156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

May 12, 1922.

Mr. George T. Scott, Treasurer,
University of Nanking,
Building.

Dear Mr. Scott:

I enclose check for \$1,000 from the
Susquehanna Silk Mills ~~as~~ in response to my request for
a subscription to the Sericultural Building, ~~for~~ which
the Silk Association of America has approved, and for
which they have a subscription list which I am using
in visiting the members of the Silk Association as are
recommended to me by them.

It was the understanding and the agree-
ment that all subscriptions should be paid to the Silk
Association of America, with the understanding that the
Silk Association of America will give the University of
Nanking a check for \$21,000 Gold, as asked for. I have
talked with Mr. Frank G. Barry, Treasurer of the Silk
Association, and he says he thinks it best that this
check be made payable to them, as to all intent ~~and~~
purposes it is intended for the Sericultural Building,
for which I specifically asked for a subscription.
I feel strongly that the check should be paid to the
Silk Association, as I have indicated.

*O.K.
G. T. Scott*

I shall be very glad to have you ac-
knowledge receipt of the check to the Susquehanna Silk Mills,
or I shall be glad to do it myself, which ever you think
best.

Very sincerely yours,

John H. Reiser

JHR:LB
Encl.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA

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A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT

May 18, 1922.

TRANSFER

Dr. Eric M. North, Secretary
Board of Trustees, University of Nanking,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

I am writing regarding formal appointment or whatever action is necessary by the Board of Trustees in the case of Professor Charles W. Coulter, Head of the Department of Sociology, Western Reserve University, spending his sabbatical year at the University in Nanking, without expenses to the University. The travel expenses including those for Mrs. Coulter, he estimated to be about \$2300. These have been secured through his personal efforts from friends in Cleveland, \$1100 or \$1150 coming from Mr. Severance.

Last August a letter was received from Dr. Bowen enclosing correspondence of Professor Coulter, indicating in the letters a desire to spend his sabbatical year in China. President Bowen asked me to get in touch with him immediately, which I did, and the correspondence which has passed between us, with the exception of some earlier correspondence which was referred to President Bowen, I am handing you herewith. You will recall that about two months ago, we sent a joint letter to the Institute of International Education indicating a formal request by the University of Professor Coulter to spend his sabbatical year with us at the University.

Professor Coulter is recommended very highly by Professor Thwing, and has been very much interested and has taken an active part in the religious life of the student body at Western Reserve. It is also evident that he is much interested in the church life of Cleveland, and I am confident that his year with us at Nanking will be valuable in increasing a very large interest which many friends and acquaintances of the University residing in Cleveland now have in the University.

I shall be glad to have you indicate at your earliest convenience what action, if any, is necessary in this case. I am sure we all rejoice that we can have another year of the services of such men as Dean Holgate, Dean Downey, Professor Woodworth, Professor Perrin and now Professor Coulter, giving of their time and ability to the furtherance of the work of the University.

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reiser

JHR:LB
Encls.

0743

June 24, 1922.

Dear Mr. Reisner,

Mr. Halter called me up this morning and is very anxious to see you before he leaves the city, to be gone about six weeks. He expected to leave today but is staying over especially to see you. He had received your letter. He did not receive our call yesterday. I told him I would write you a little note making an appointment for him at 10:00 Monday morning; also gave him your telephone number, so he will possibly try to get you on the phone.

Trusting this arrangement is satisfactory, I am

Sincerely yours,

LB

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John H. Reiser
Memorandum for Mr. Carter.

July 14, 1922.

Dear Mr. Carter.

Cheney Brothers check for \$1,000.00, as you will see by Mr. Cheney's letter is their subscription to the Sericultural building, being donated by the "Silk Association of America. This should have been made payable to Mr. Frank G. Barry, Treas., of the Silk Association of America". All subscriptions are payable to and collectable by him, as per action of their exec. Comm., all of which is agreeable to us. When the sum of \$21,000. has been subscribed, Mr. Barry, acting for the Ass'n will hand you a check for the full amount. He is working with me to get the subscriptions before I leave in August. Accordingly will you please endorse Cheney Brother's check and make it payable to Mr. Barry, Treas.

yours sincerely,

John H. Reiser

*Endorsed only
B. C. -*

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July 27, 1922.

Dear John,

I may see you before you get away and then it is possible I may not. It has been mighty fine to work together here, and if I were consulting my own wishes, I could only urge that you remain here into the Fall campaign, but for the sake of the work in Nanking, I believe it will be better for you to be back there and support Bowen in important problems and questions that come up. We shall have to guard the finances most carefully until we are on solid ground again and that may take some time. I am leaving a letter which just came in from Dr. Sloan. Please read it and send it on to me at Silver Bay; also I failed to write to Ronneberg. Won't you write him a letter and tell him the situation to date? I was unable to make connections to go over from Northfield.

I had a talk with Mr. Greene over the phone about the question of your delay in getting the data to him, and he said now he did not see that there was any hurry. He said that Mr. Munro had telephoned him that Mr. Lamont had asked Mr. Munro to hold matters up until he should have further conversation with Mr. Stevens about the situation in Peking, so some of our apprehensions are indicated at that point; however, my counsel would be to do nothing, say through Mr. Spear for he can do most with the situation. Mrs. Beach will show you letters to Dr. Eric North, to Sr. Steve Corey and Mr. Loan. By the way Greene expects to be away during August, so fires will be pretty effectually banked for us during that month.

I had a good conference with Mr. Carter, primarily on finances. He is going to scrape up everything possible and get it over to Bowen, but even so Bowen will have to crowd his overdrafts to make the rifle until fees come in in September.

I had a very satisfactory conversation with Miss Frank at the suggestion of Dr. Eric North, with regard to Dr. Bowen's \$5,000. She had reminded Dr. F. M. North of it and he said he would attend to it, but she told me that absolutely nothing had been done, so I suggested her taking it up with Dr. Eric North that it might possibly be pressed through, as I knew Dr. Bowen was feeling desparately about the matter. Furthermore, Mr. Carter will seek an opportunity to confer with Dr. F. M. North on our finances.

Keep me in touch at Silver Bay. If I can do anything I shall come right down on call. May you all have a fine voyage and a fine homecoming at Nanking. You have done splendid work here from every angle. Your more intimate knowledge of the conditions and problems at this end will help you greatly in planning the work at Nanking. You will find not only interesting problems there, chief of which will not be finances, acute as we feel them, but sympathetic constructive relations with our Chinese colleagues and Chinese leaders in government, education and church. You and Bertha can do fine work in that line.

0746

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*Returned
letter*

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICES

SECRETARY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE

TREASURER, 156 FIFTH AVENUE

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**A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
J. E. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT**

July 30, 1922.

Mr. John K. Britton,
International Trade Service,
Seattle,
Wash.

Dear Sir:

According to present plans, I expect to sail from Seattle, August 19, via Admiral Line, S.S. "President Mc Kinley". I hope that I may have the pleasure of meeting you some time during the few days I shall be in Seattle prior to sailing. I shall like very much to discuss with you some of the problems of trade development in China, particularly as it applies to agricultural products.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reiser

JHR:LB

0748

Parker papers (lectures) as with
U of N. files.

TRANSFER



July 30, 1922.

Professor F. W. Parker,
Auburn,
Alabama.

Dear Doctor Parker,

I have been delaying writing to you again since my letter of February 24 in order that I might be able to send you definite word as to the outcome of our negotiations for \$675,000 which we are working for, to come in one sum. Were it not for the fact that I am leaving for China this week, I would delay writing a few weeks longer, because we are confident by that time we will have definite word about it; however, we are all very confident that there can be but one outcome and that is that the money will come to us. This will make it possible for us to go forward not only in the development of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, but to take on as a regular part of our work some special projects which have a more direct bearing on the problems of famine prevention in China. The enclosed program will indicate that I have made a place in it for you and Mrs. Parker. The printed article which I am enclosing will also give you a better idea of its relation to the whole problem of famine prevention in China.

This is just a short note to tell you how the matter stands to date and that we have been counting very definitely on getting you to Nanking some time in the near future. Fairly soon after we know definitely about our getting this money, we shall be writing to you again. I shall probably ask Mr. Moss, whom you met at Des Moines in the Summer of 1921, to write to you from New York, and I hope that you will be in a position to undertake this very important and difficult piece of work. While the details of this shorter statement are not given to the extent of my conversation with you, nevertheless they are all included therein. I have the feeling that not only will you be able to make contributions of very great value to China but that in investigating Chinese conditions you will be able to make contributions of very great value to America.

I hope your work is going well and with kind regards and best wishes to you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JHR:LB
Encls.

JOHN H. REISNER

0749