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THE CHINESE NATIONAL LIBRARY UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chinese Affairs
Hon. DR. Harry Prett Judson,
1148 East 59th Street,
Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESS ALL ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE TO WONG CHING,

4557 Oakenwald Avenue
The City of Chicago Illinois

December 3, 1914.

Dear Sir:-

The writer encloses herewith a folder explanatory of a movement which he will renew before the coming session of Congress.

Knowing of your recent visit to China, I would more than appreciate a letter from you to me, that could be used in connection therewith and I enclose a copy of a letter recently received from Ex President Taft addressed to me.

I know that from your visit you were impressed with the fact that the United States can take advantage of present situations irrespective of present crisis and meet the great demands for American goods from the merchant class of China. That it simply requires me with sufficient foresight, a little in advance of present practical requirements of China, and that these men will make fortunes in China. That Tourists have in the past mostly concerned themselves with the social life and sight seeing of China and have in a large measure forgotten the commercial side of their trip and its importance to those at home. That it is the duty of the merchants of the United States to look out for the future generations, just as the generations of the past were alert in looking out for us to-day, for the future is a

serious proposition to all nations and that by looking forward to help the generations yet to come, we help them to take care of the greater questions that will confront them. That failures of crops in China which you may have noticed are no more frequent there than in other sections of the world. That it is necessary for our merchants to take more view of the United States in an International light than they do. That the great indifference of the American merchant to the Chinese trade is to be regretted.

If any of the above views came to your notice, a note on them in particular would be desirable and such other facts as you

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Thanking you for your kindness, I am,

Yours very faithfully,

Wong Chung/ T

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Chicago, December 4, 1914

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 3d inst. is received.

I have read with interest the plan of the proposed building in Shanghai. The plan seems to me in every way desirable, and well calculated to forward the legitimate interests of Americans in the Far East.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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Mr. Wong Cheng.
4557 Oakwood Ave., Chicago.

WILLIAM H. TAFT

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

November 16th, 1914.

My dear Sir:

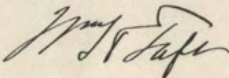
You quote from my speech made at Shanghai on October 8th,

1907, wherein I said:

"And now what else is needed? It goes without saying. What you need is a great government building here, to be built by the expenditure of a very large sum of money, so that our court and consulate shall be housed in a dignified manner. Our Government should give this substantial evidence of its appreciation of the importance of its business and political relations to the great Chinese Empire. In the Orient, more than anywhere else in the world, the effect upon the eye is important, and it must be very difficult for Chinese to suppose that the government of the United States attributes proper importance to its trade with China when it houses its consulate and its judges in such miserably poor and insufficient quarters as they now occupy. All over the United States, Congress has provided most magnificent court rooms for the administration of Federal justice. Will it, now that it has created a court whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with the Chinese Empire, be less generous in the erection of a building which shall typify its estimate of the importance of its relation to Chinese trade and the Chinese people?"

I am still of this view and you are at liberty to quote me as being so.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. Wong Chung,
4557 Oakwood Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

The Great China Market

Here is a letter to the New York Commercial from an English Authority on China trade. It contains much of suggestion.

To the Editor of the New York Commercial.

Sir:—In recent issues of the 'New York Commercial' I have read with interest several wide-awake articles and letters relative to trade in China.

Having been concerned with China affairs for sixteen years I wish especially to confirm the statements made in the letter written to you by Mr. Wong Chung from Chicago. That manufacturers have taken so long to realize the facts mentioned by this gentleman is one of the marvels of commerce. Expensive commissions have been sent to the East to study trade measures, but mostly they have been a failure, because they gained their information from the old sources, interested in the maintenance of the old methods—commission houses, foreign officials and foreign banks—all more or less ignorant of or estranged from, Chinese sentiment.

Perhaps you will allow me to bear testimony to a few facts—
1.—That the responsible merchants of China are among the most honest traders in the commerce of the world. Firms doing a business of five million dollars a year declare their Chinese bad debts do not exceed one per cent.

2.—That they are past the time when they will be content to be 'traded on, instead of being 'traded with.' They are open to trade with anyone whose methods are fair and whose goods are reliable, but the 'get-rich-quick' man in the future will only burn his own fingers and do injury to his own country. The Chinese never forgive commercial treachery, and some shady American operators in the past have left sharp memories behind them.

3.—America's remission of the Boxer indemnity was the most statesmanlike act in modern times. Today, with European nations engaged in destroying each other, America has the opportunity of a century to construct and develop what will be the greatest market in the world. The psychological moment for the foundation-laying is NOW.

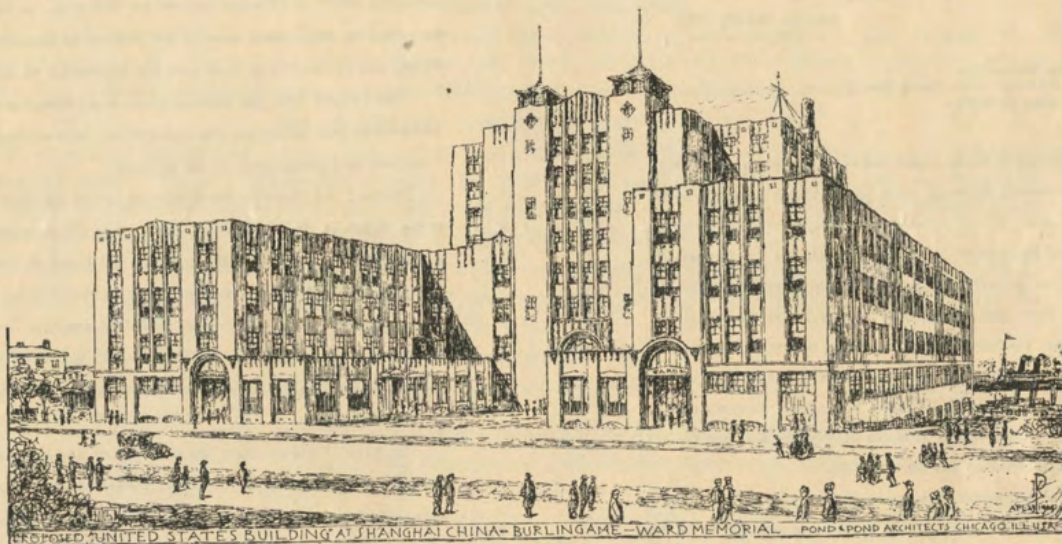
4.—There is no need to be alarmed about such operations as those of the late 'White Wolf,' or the attack on Kiao-chau, or the strivings of political cliques in Peking. The country extends for over four million square miles; the REAL POWER RESTS WITH THE MERCHANT CLASS; they are stronger than the government and their influence is vastly superior to that of the President. These local disturbances affect the trade of China as a whole about as much as a mining strike in Colorado troubles the commerce of the United States.

If manufacturers could read the future through Chinese spectacles, and observe the right way to enter and work in the Chinese market, they would see a vista more attractive than that afforded by any market more familiar and nearer home.

Very truly yours,

William B. Slater,

China Information Bureau,
Forty Two, Great Russell Street,
London, England.



"Before anything is effected, we think it impossible, but when it is done, we stare—and wonder—why it has not been done before. The mind then receives it with a degree of affinity, as if we had known it before."—*Bacon.*

HISTORICAL

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME received the highest honors that China could bestow. No one, before or since, has received like distinction. This great man, of wide vision, in his lifetime gave forth prophecies that have today come true. His great hope was that the United States should be the leading country trading with China. BURLINGAME'S work in the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, and in the Congress of the United States is worth serious study. The BURLINGAME Treaties are World History.

Gen. FREDERICK TOWNSEND WARD put down in six months, the greatest war ever carried on in China, one that in its fifteen years had cost millions of dollars and fifty millions of lives. During the Civil War in the United States he gave thousands of dollars to the Union War fund. At the time of his death he was Admiral General of the Chinese Army. His demise was the subject of a Special Message to the Senate by President Lincoln.

These two men, citizens of the United States, by their individual work, fundamental in its quality and abiding in the result, made the Republic of China a possibility.

The Memorial is urged, as a monument to both, placed in a country they loved, and from which they were taken when most needed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

CHICAGO OFFICE
ROOM 415, FEDERAL BUILDING

PERSONAL

CHICAGO May 20, 1914.

Mr. Wong Chung, Counsellor,
Chinese National Party, Kwong Chee Library,
Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

I am returning today by registered mail, the plans of the Burlingame-Ward Memorial Building, which you so kindly permitted me to inspect, and which you are urging secondary to Senate Joint Resolution No. 94 and House Joint Resolution No. 183. As I understand it, these resolutions authorize the Secretary of Commerce to appoint a commission of three qualified persons to investigate the conditions of trade between the United States and China, and to particularly investigate whether or not it would be feasible to establish and maintain at some convenient point in China, a permanent exposition of the products of the United States, on terms which would make the exposition self sustaining after its establishment.

There are also returned photographs of the Commercial Museums, which are supported wholly or in part by European governments in different parts of the world.

The letter from The Commissioner of Commerce, Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, shows how important they consider it to have a display of goods at the more prominent cities, and especially Shanghai. That Department is certainly giving the matter serious study at the present time, as it is possible they intend in the near future, to enter the field with the products of Canadian manufacture.

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I was particularly impressed with the letter written you by Prof. Friedrich Hirth of Columbia University, New York, in which he makes reference to the methods used by the Germans in fostering trade with China, and the stress he lays upon the importance of such methods.

The letters from the various Chambers of Commerce and Trade Organizations to you, endorsing the resolutions, show without a doubt, that a new era in foreign commerce is at hand.

While I was Clerk to the Committee on The Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., several merchants formulated a plan and brought it to the attention of that body to equip a vessel and load it with American made goods and visit South America and the Orient. The plan was an excellent one, but the one which you have worked out, is cooperative. One would hardly suppose that a Chinese would give his time and attention to all the minute details, as you have done.

In view of the delicate character of my position as Commercial Agent of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, I am compelled to refrain from saying or doing anything which might give cause for comment or criticism, and I could not add more in any event.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the courtesy you have shown me in this regard.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Haver
Commercial Agent.

HHG:S



POND & POND ARCHITECTS
1107 STEINWAY BUILDING
64 EAST VAN BUREN STREET CHICAGO
IRVING K. POND - FAIA - ALLEN B. POND - FAIA -
CHARLES D. WATERBURY - AIA -

IN RE:

TELEPHONE HARRISON 2927-2928

May Fourteenth
Nineteen Hundred
Fourteen.

Mr. Wong Chung,
259 West Twenty Second street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We beg to hand you herewith explanatory notes to accompany the sketch plans we have made for the proposed Burlingame Ward Memorial which is being urged for Shanghai, China.

We think you will find that the many requirements you presented work into a very simple and logical plan, of which the exterior is a complete architectural expression.

Very truly yours,

Pond & Pond

Architects.

EXPLANATORY

The proposed Building will cost approximately \$750,000, to be erected on a self-sustaining basis. To house the various Departments of the United States Government and to include space for a permanent exposition of the products of the fields and industries of the United States. The plans show the following scheme:

BASEMENT AND STORES.

U. S. Consular Jail needed at Shanghai, with complete equipment. Living rooms for help used in the building. Laundry, Drying Room, etc. Safe Deposit Vaults. Floor space for Shipping Rooms, Post Office. Boiler Rooms, etc. Exhibition space for Automobiles.

FIRST FLOOR—ARCADES AND STORES.

18 stores of a monthly rental value of \$50 gold each, and 4 large corner stores of a rental value of \$100 gold each. These stores open on and are entered from two arcades that extend through the building from street to street. The sides of these arcades and the halls of the building are lined with exhibition windows devoted solely to the display of American goods.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE with facilities and equipment up to the best American standard.

LECTURE HALLS. These can be rented evenings for moving picture shows and in the day for illustrated lectures on American products, etc.

BANK QUARTERS with access to safe deposit vaults, etc.

DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE with Quarters which include telegraph offices, newspaper correspondents' room, etc.

SECOND FLOOR—BURLINGAME-WARD BUILDING.

Quarters for American Chamber of Commerce. Space for American Restaurant. 9 Offices that can be rented for at least \$30 to \$50 gold per month each.

Quarters for Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Space for Chinese Restaurant. 9 Offices that can be rented for at least \$30 to \$50 gold per month each.

CENTRAL BUILDING—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Large Hall with organ, stage, etc., seating about 1,000 people.

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS—BURLINGAME BUILDING.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. United States Court Room, Chambers for United States Judge, with Bath room, Rest room, Secretary's room. Room for United States Court Clerk, Stenographers' room, United States Marshal's Reception room, Attorneys' room, Witnesses' room, Offices for the United States Attorney, United States Law Library. Large room for the use of United States Special Government Agents.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. Modern Hospital, with Quarters for U. S. Surgeon, Medical Library, Pharmacy, and Ward sufficient for five patients, with other rooms that could be easily converted into wards if necessary. Has X Ray room, etc.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. Large Quarters for the Commander of the United States Marine Corps Service, etc.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. Large sized class rooms to be used for Commercial School to develop Chinese salesmen.

AMERICAN RED CROSS. Large Quarters for the use of American Red Cross, now becoming so important in the great upbuilding work now going on in China.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY. Large Quarters for visiting American Missionaries.

Y. W. C. A. Quarters for visiting members Young Womens' Christian Association.

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS—WARD BUILDING.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE. American Consular Offices, with Reception room, Secretary's room and Parlor. Private Dining room, Rest room, Bath room, Kitchen, Pantry and Store room. Stenographers' room. Consular Library. Consular Filing room. Consular Court. Consular Chambers. Prisoners' room, etc. Consular Marshal's room.

5 large rooms for Deputy Consuls. Room for Consular Land Office. Registry Office, Stenographers' Room, Law Clerks' Room, Students' Room, Large Room for Consular Inspection Service. Room for Disbursing Officer, Traffic Clerk, Wireless Room, also Room for Printing Department. Room for Laboratory of Tests and Technology, Photography Room, etc.

FOURTH FLOOR—CENTRAL BUILDING.

AMERICAN WOMENS' CLUB with Kitchenette, Reception Room, etc.

AMERICAN LIBRARY. Large room for this purpose with Librarian's Office, Conversation room, Children's room, Reference room, Stock room, Patent, Copyright rooms, with Printing Department in connection, which can be used for all American work.

FIFTH FLOORS, ETC.

EXHIBIT OF THE PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FIRMS, ETC. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors, exhibition space of 75x150 on each floor. Averaging about 11,250 square feet on each floor to be rented on a yearly basis of \$1.00 gold per square foot. It is proposed to divide this into about 271 main classifications, with 143,000 classified abridgments of manufactured products and articles. The Basement plans also show space of about 14,410 square feet for the exhibit of heavy machinery, to show its operation, etc.

Building Rental is estimated at \$85,000 per year.

U. S. Government rental for all space occupied by its Departments \$10,000 per year.

The income from rental of space is estimated on a very conservative basis, at rates not exceeding one-half of those now uniformly received for similar or inferior accommodations.

MAINTENANCE

BUILDING.

Engineer	\$2,000
Engineer	1,200
Electrician	1,000
Carpenter	1,000
Plumber	1,000
8 Watchmen	4,000
4 Attendants	1,000
Repairs (Building)	2,500
Repairs (Miscellaneous)	2,500
Fuel and Miscellaneous	5,000
Janitor	900
Assistant	720
Janitor Service	3,500
Insurance	7,500
Taxes (None)	
	\$33,820

COMMERCIAL SCHEME

* Commercial Director	\$10,000
Assistant	5,000
Secretary	2,500
Disbursing Clerk	1,200
Director Building	1,200
Librarian	1,000
2 Assistants	1,000
2 Commercial Lecturers	1,000
4 Attendants	1,000
Chief Clerk, American	1,500
Chief Clerk, Chinese	750
Catalog Clerk	1,000
Trade Paper Account	1,000
Newspaper Account	2,500
Railroad Account	1,000
Steamship Account	1,000
2 Commercial Teachers	2,000
Information Clerk	500
Tariff Clerk	1,500
Interpreters, all languages	2,000
2 Chinese Interpreters	1,000
Postage	1,000
Stationery	1,000
Miscellaneous Account	2,500

\$44,150

DESCRIPTION

SHANGHAI, a Treaty Port, has 500,000 native population and 26,000 foreigners. The Native City of Shanghai has 300,000 inhabitants and the suburbs have a population of 100,000.

It is the chief port and railroad terminal of China and controls the commerce and finances of 400,000,000 people. Not only does it maintain an extensive Asiatic coastwise service, as for example with Tsintau, Tientsin, Wei hai wei, Amoy, Hong Kong, Tamsui and Kilung, China; Chenalpo, Corea; Veadvostok, Russia; Kobe, Nagasaki, Fuchu, Japan; but it also maintains direct interoceanic Steamship service with all parts of the world.

12,000 vessels and over 25,000 Chinese junks enter the Shanghai Port yearly. With excellent dock accommodation, about five miles of wharfage, no Steamship has been or will be built, that cannot enter her harbor. Every facility for repairing and refitting vessels is at hand.

20,000,000 people reside within 12 hours travel by railroad or boat from the markets of Shanghai which supply the transit markets of the following cities: Woosung; Quinsan; Wusieh; Soochow; Ninpo; Nangchow; Changschoufu; Tangyang; Chinkiang; Pukon; Nanking (richest City, in all probability the future Capital of China) and Hsinyang. In addition, the major portion of the Chinese trade of Canton, Hankow and Tientsin originates or is transhipped at Shanghai.

Shanghai is filled with stately residences, commercial and public edifices, clubs, theatres and newspaper offices. The only vigorous American newspaper and magazine in China, both effective and well read, are found here. It is the central city of China, just as Chicago and New York are the financial and commercial centers of the United States. The temperature is about 40° in January, reaches about 83° in August and then decreases each month to about 47° in December. It has the lowest death rate of any city in China. 20,000 American tourists, 100,000 from other nations visit Shanghai yearly. The railroad between Nanking carried 4,672,000 passengers into Shanghai last year.

A correct estimate of the population would place it at about 407,253,029; 68 per cent are property owners. The per capita buying power of China increased from 50c to 75c within the last three years. The per capita buying power of Japan is \$6.

To increase the per capita buying power of the 20,000,000 people within one-half days' travel from Shanghai, a population which exceeds the combined population of the larger cities of the United States, to \$1.75 per capita, means additional trade of \$20,000,000. To increase the per capita buying power of all China 50c means additional trade of \$200,000,000 yearly.

cm B

AN APPEAL FROM THE CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF
WASHINGTON TO PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE CHRISTIAN EXECUTIVE, PRESIDENT WILSON,
AND THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Christian Comrades:

Realizing that the fate of our native land is quivering
in the balance we appeal to you to give us your great influence in mold-
ing the opinion of the Christian world for our native land, China.

For three years and a half China has struggled through an internal
revolution and is only now beginning to reap the benefits of a Republican
form of government. Her sons and daughters have only begun to realize
what patriotism means, and her government has just begun to develop her
vast natural resources. Just at this time when her every energy should be
devoted to building up a strong and stable government, and at the psycho-
logical moment when the attention of all the world is absorbed in the
awful European conflict, the government of Japan has seized the opportunity
to make twenty-one drastic and far reaching demands upon China which, if
acceded to, will mean the absolute absorption of our country by Japan,
and will precipitate, inevitably, a war between the two countries.

Among the twenty-one demands which Japan has laid down to China she
stipulates the transfer of "all the rights" she has obtained from Germany
in Shangtung, including Kiao-Chau concession; the placing of Japanese
in high positions as advisers in the administrative, finance and military
departments of the Chinese government; that no section of China's coast
be ceded or leased to any other power than Japan; and that Japan have the
right to establish arsenals in any part of China.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CHINESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF
WASHINGTON TO PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

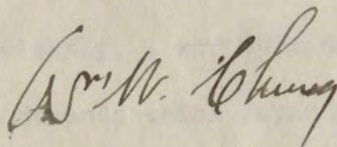
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the opinion of the Christian world for our native land, China.
For three years and a half China has struggled through an internal
revolution and its only ray of hope is the promise of a republican
form of government. Her sons and daughters have only begun to realize
what patriotism means, and her government has just begun to develop her
vast natural resources. Just at this time when her every energy should be
devoted to building up a strong and stable government, and in the eyes
of the world she is regarded as the nation of all the world is placed in the
evil European conflict, the government of Japan has seized the opportunity
to take twenty-one provinces and ten million Chinese upon which, if
accepted, will mean the complete absorption of our country by Japan,
and still precipitate, inevitably, a war between the two countries.
Among the twenty-one provinces which Japan has laid down to China she
will place the province of "Shan-tung" and has obtained from Germany
in Germany, including Kiao-Chow peninsula; the province of Japanese
is high position as evidenced in the military, economic and military
agreements of the Chinese government; that no section of China's coast
be ceded or leased to any other power than Japan; and that Japan have the
right to establish consuls in any part of China.

Should China have to yield, to these demands the death knell to her freedom will have rung, she will pass into a state of subjection, but in the process the blood of the flower of her young manhood will flow in rivulets throughout her land as flows the blood of the young manhood of Europe today!

To prevent this great wrong to China, to prevent the war which must follow if Japan presses her unrighteous demands, we appeal to you, the Honorable and Most Worthy President of the United States, and to the Christian People of this great country to give us at least your moral support, to study the situation carefully, to give it publicity, and thus to awaken a public opinion that will make the horrible wrong that is threatening China an impossibility. We pray that you will use your utmost influence to help us in this crucial hour.



President,

and the forty-five members of the
Chinese Young Men's Christian Association
and other Chinese Christians of Washington, D. C.

Should China learn to yield to these demands the death knell
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Chinese Affairs

W

August 13, 1908.
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My dear Mr. President:-

You doubtless remember the case of Mr. Hsu, the Chinese student who was awarded ^{a blank} diploma at the June Convocation. The Chinese Students' Alliance has been seething with suspicions in regard to some Chinese student who is supposed to have been treacherous to China in reporting the true condition of affairs to the Nyang College. Because Mr. Wang is from Shanghai and is the President of the Chinese Students' Alliance, he seems to be the one under fire. Mr. Wang has been reporting to me every day for the last week. His fear of a personal attack is increasing. Apparently the Chinese students in Chicago are unwilling to accept his own statements concerning his relationship to the affair as honest. Because he upheld the University in its estimate of the Nyang College, and because Mr. Lee of the Physics Department so upheld the Physics Department, these men are suspected of treachery to their fellows. Mr. Lee is not in residence. Mr. Wang has been attending the meetings and has tried to make clear to these Chinese students that a student who did report the true condition of affairs to Nyang College or any other Chinese College would be acting for the best interests of China instead of insulting that country. Many minor matters are involved in the situation; these I shall explain in conference. Mr. Barnes and I have been in ~~confrontation~~ these things for some time and it has

August 13, 1908.

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August 13, 1908

Examiner can then satisfy as far as is necessary and proper.

I had hoped to talk with you concerning this state of affairs and seemed best to call at the request of Mr. Wang at a meeting of the Chinese students of the University. At a conference this afternoon, Mr. Barnes and I arrived at the following programme: should be held in your office.

10:00 a. m. Meeting in the President's Office.

Opening of the meeting by the President, who will explain Mr. Burton's mission in China and the Orient (a mission which the Chinese students seem to interpret as an effort to direct towards Chicago those who will benefit by the Indemnity Fund; the receipt of a recent questionnaire will also give point to the opening of the meeting).

There will follow a statement from the Examiner concerning the practical workings of admission requirements for American students, European students, and Chinese students. The Examiner would consider the various sources of information used in an effort to arrive at a just estimate of credit for admission or Advanced Standing. This statement and a final word from the President will probably allay all the fierce suspicions at present causing trouble to Mr. Wang and will prevent any misunderstanding of the requirements of those now looking forward to a degree from the institution. Any specific questions that are asked concerning Mr. Wang's connection with the information conveyed to the Examiner in regard to Nyang College and the withholding of Mr. Hsu's degree, the

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seemed best to call at the request of Mr. Wang suggesting of the Chinese students of the University. At a conference this afternoon, Mr. Barnes and I arrived at the following programme.

10:00 a. m. Meeting in the President's Office.

Opening of the meeting by the President, who will explain Mr. Burton's mission in China and the Orient (a mission which the Chinese students seem to interpret as an effort to direct towards Chicago those who will benefit by the Indemnity Fund; the receipt of a recent questionnaire will also give point to the opening of the meeting).

There will follow a statement from the Examiner concerning the practical workings of admission requirements for American students, European students, and Chinese students. The Examiner would consider the various sources of information used in an effort to arrive at a just estimate of credit for admission or Advanced Standing. This statement and a final word from the President will probably elicit all the fears and suspicions at present causing trouble to Mr. Wang and will prevent any misunderstanding of the requirements of those now looking forward to a degree from the institution. Any specific questions that are asked concerning Mr. Wang's connection with the information conveyed to the Examiner in regard to Nanyang College and the withholding of Mr. Hall's degree, the

Barnes and I have been in consultation these things for some time and it has

August 13, 1908.

Examiner can then satisfy as far as is necessary and proper.

I had hoped to talk with you concerning this state of affairs and the necessity of this meeting being held so soon because of the fact that some of the men are leaving Friday. I think you will agree, however, that the meeting is of such importance that it should be held in your office.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. Robertson

Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Nyang College. Because Mr. Wang is from Shanghai and is the President of the Chinese Students' Alliance, he seems to be the one under fire.

Mr. Wang has been reporting to me every day for the last week. His fear of a personal attack is increasing. Apparently the Chinese students in Chicago are unwilling to accept his own statements concerning his relationship to the affair as honest. Because he upheld the University in its estimate of the Nyang College, and because Mr. Lee of the Physics Department so upheld the Physics Department, these men are suspected of treachery to their fellows. Mr. Lee is not in residence. Mr. Wang has been attending the meetings and has tried to make clear to these Chinese students that a student who did report the true condition of affairs of Nyang College or any other Chinese College would be acting for the best interests of China instead of insulting that country. Many minor matters are involved in the situation; these I shall explain in conference. Mr. Barnes and I have been in consideration these things for some time and it has

August 15, 1908

-3-

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

PUBLISHED BY

The Chinese Students' Alliance, U. S. A.

Z. T. NYI, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
HARTLEY HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

March 18,

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear sir:

Knowing your interest in our new republic, we, the Chinese students of America, send you a marked copy of our official publication.

We would appreciate very much if you would give us an expression of your opinion regarding the recognition of the Chinese Republic. It is important for the encouragement of popular government, ^{and} for the strengthening of the Chinese finances that this should be done.

We will be twice thankful if you will give us your criticism of this magazine and suggest improvements. Any other proposals or ideas you may offer on this or any other subject will be acceptable as we wish to see ourselves as others see us.

Very cordially yours,

Z. T. Nyi
Editor-in-Chief.

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January 1912

112 WEST 117TH STREET
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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
HARTLEY HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK CITY

Chicago, March 24, 1913

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
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Dear sir:

Dear Sir:-

Knowing your interest in the Chinese students of America, your favor of the 18th inst. is received. We, the Chinese students of America, send you a copy of our official publication, "The Chinese Students' Monthly" sent to me. As to the recognition of the Chinese Republic, I am hoping that the administration of your opinion regarding the Chinese Republic. It is important for the service to the new government in Peking encouragement of popular government, for the strengthening of the Chinese finances that this should be done.

We will be twice thankful if you will give us your criticism of this magazine and suggest improvements. Any other proposals or ideas you may offer on this or any other subject will be acceptable as we wish to see ourselves as others see us.

Mr. Z. T. Nyl,
Hartley Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

Very truly yours,
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Hartley Hall, Columbia University, New York.

*For President Judson's
file*

*China
Education*

7

January 25, 1910.

Mr. Fred T. Gates,
26 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Mr. Gates:

Pursuant to your suggestion I am writing to name several educational enterprises which it seems to me are already, or very soon will be, so organized and under such management that investment in them would be advisable. I have found the task of selection difficult and it has taken more time than I expected.

1. The Christian Literature Society, Shanghai, China:

Rev. Timothy Richard, General Secretary and Treasurer. See Report pp. 679-683, especially bottom of p. 681 and 682. I recommend a gift to this Society of

\$6,000

a year for a term of five years. This sum will pay the salary and other allowances, including Chinese assistants, of two translators of Western literature into Chinese. I believe this Society could wisely use a much larger sum, but I limit my recommendation to this for the present.

2. The West China Union University at Chengtu. See

Report, pp. 566-587. The President of the "Joint Commission" is Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., Woman's College, Baltimore. The Secretary is Rev. Thomas S. Harbour, D.D., Ford Building, Boston. Under

For President's Review

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the constitution approved by the Temporary Board of Managers, May, 1909, and now awaiting final approval by the four participating Missionary Boards, each of these four participating bodies maintains a "college." But there is also a "Joint Commission" which has the powers of a Board of Trustees, holding property and, subject to certain reserved rights of the colleges and Mission Boards, exercising control over the whole ^{institution} ~~situation~~. I should recommend that as soon as the "Joint Commission" becomes incorporated so as to be able to hold property, which I suppose will take place within a few weeks, an appropriation be made to it for the development of the central element of the University. The specific purposes which suggest themselves to me are:

a. A general educational building to be erected on the central tract (Journal, p. 567) and to be used by all the colleges in common. It should perhaps be designated as a "Science Building for college classes", but with the understanding that other lines of work might be temporarily provided for in it. Such a building could probably be erected for approximately

\$20,000

b. Annual contribution for five years of the salary of the President and expenses of his office, including travel. Approximately \$ 2,500

c. A residence for the President, approximately \$ 7,000

My thought in these specific suggestions is that it will make for the healthy development of the institution if from the beginning the central element is strong, and that this can be most effectively brought about if at the outset the "Joint Commission" erect a central

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make for the healthy development of the institution from the beginning the central element is strong, and that this can be most effectively brought about if at the outset the "Joint Commission" erect a central

educational building, and appoint an able President providing his salary. I suggest that the above gifts be conditioned on each participating mission (a) erecting a suitable dormitory for not less than forty or fifty students and necessary residences for its own members of the staff, and (b) providing the immediately necessary teaching staff. Later additions to the staff would, I should hope, be made by the "Joint Commission". I should hope also that close upon the accomplishment of the matters here recommended there might follow the development of an efficient Normal department.

3. The Canton Christian College, Canton, China; Mr. H. Henry Grant, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. See Report, pp. 443, 451-456. Cf. also Journal, pp. 440-442. I am convinced that the most effective way of improving the educational situation at Canton is through the development of this college, especially if the present President, C. K. Edmunds, Ph.D., who is now in this country on furlough, can be retained at the head of the College. The \$46,000 recently contributed by Chinese residents of Canton and vicinity for student dormitories is sufficient for one building and half the cost of another; the remainder of the sum necessary for the second building will probably be secured in Canton. I recommend to your Committee the following gifts;

- a. For the erection of one of five residences needed for professors \$7,000
- b. Toward current expenses, with provision if practicable for

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the increase of the extremely low salaries of the President and professors, and for the addition of a professor of education as a stepping stone to the inauguration of a Normal department

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4. Union Educational work at Hankow, under the London Missionary Society and the American Baptist Missionary Union. (Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, D.D., Boston, Sec. A.B.M.U.) See Report, pp. 504-506.

It being assumed that American participation in the Oxford-Cambridge scheme for university education at Wuchang or Hankow is for the present at least impracticable, it is my judgment that it is wise for the American Baptist Missionary Union to co-operate with the London Missionary Society in the development of High School and Normal School education, substantially in accordance with the plan now under consideration (see Report, pp. 505,6) except that the development of college work should be held in suspense pending some clearing up of the whole situation in respect to higher education in that region. This course of action I understand to have been approved by the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union. I suggest therefore a gift to that body toward the sum necessary to enter into the proposed union with the London Missionary Society. I have not the data for determining the precise amount needed, but I suggest (subject to correction) a gift toward land and buildings of

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Respecting the proposed union in medical education, I am not prepared to make a recommendation at present.

5. Normal School Work. In connection with the Canton, Chengtu, and Hankow schools reference has been made to Normal School work. This I consider of prime importance as helping to provide China with competent teachers. Cf. Report, pp. 664ff. I only regret that it does not seem practicable to point to other immediate opportunities for further work of this kind, for the reason that though the need is great, in most cases preliminary steps in the way of organization are needed before appropriation can be wisely made. Such work could well be done at Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking, Peking, and in the provinces of Shantung, Shansi, and Manchuria. The major portion of the education of a teacher is of course instruction in the subject-matter of education. For this reason the training of teachers can often be most economically accomplished in schools not exclusively for teachers, especially when the latter already exist. While suggesting this plan for Canton and Chengtu, we have outlined a plan beginning on distinctly Normal lines for Manchuria (Report, pp. 643,644). Here, however, the advisability of securing government approval stands in the way of immediate aid. At Tsinchow in Shantung (Report, pp. 607,613) there is an organized Normal School, but the pending proposal to remove it to Tsin-An-Fu, and the large Kennedy bequest to the Presbyterian Board under whose care it is in

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6. Woman's education in China appeals to me strongly as very much needed and as more likely if properly conducted to be an unmixed good than almost any other form of educational work. Three enterprises appeal to me especially, viz., a High School with Normal features in Canton (see Report, p. 653), a college for women in the Lower Yangtze Valley (Report, pp. 658-663), and a Normal School in West China (Report, pp. 656-658). In all of these cases, however, considerable preliminary work in the way of organization or reorganization is necessary to prepare them to receive a gift and use it to the best advantage. I cannot therefore recommend an appropriation at this time.

7. So far as the merits of the enterprise are concerned I should gladly recommend a gift of \$5,000 or \$10,000 toward land and buildings for the Yale School at Changsha (see Report, pp. 550) and the more so that I have learned within a few days that the Committee have decided on the sale of their property south of the city and the purchase of a very desirable site on the west, across the river. This site highly commended itself to me when I was there, and I now know that the objection to it referred to in the Journal, p. 663, has been found to be easily superable. But I have gained the impression from conversation both with the staff at Changsha and with the Committee at New Haven that they look to Yale men to provide all the

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money needed.

8. The Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. John R. Mott, New York (124 East 28th Street) Secretary. My judgment and recommendations on the work of the body have been fully set forth in the Report.

a. Respecting India, see Report, pp. 277-288, especially pp. 282ff.

b. Respecting China, see Report, pp. 689-723, and especially as respects immediate needs, pp. 720-722.

c. Respecting Japan, see Report, pp. 904-912, and as respects needs, especially p. 911.

d. Respecting Korea, see pp. 957-962. I suggest a gift of \$5,000 for industrial work among the Koreans and \$5,000 toward a \$20,000 building for the Japanese Association.

All of the enterprises named above commend themselves to me strongly because in good degree they touch the sources of things and promise to be not only productive but reproductive. I venture to add two or three others of which this cannot be said in the same measure, but which nevertheless appeal to me somewhat strongly.

9. School for the Deaf at Chefoo. Report, pp. 738-741. Mrs. A. T. Mills, the Principal of this school, is now in this country (address 181 East 71st Street, New York) seeking an endowment of \$60,000, of which the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has consented to ask as Trustee.

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Mrs. Mills has already secured \$14,000. I recommend a gift of \$20,000 to this endowment fund, conditional upon the obtaining of the full amount of \$60,000 and of assurance that this amount will put the institution upon a sound footing. If a larger amount is necessary I should condition the gift on the securing of that larger amount, but also increase the gift proportionately. If \$20,000 seems a large fraction of \$60,000 it is justified, I believe, by the importance of the work and the fact that philanthropic work of this kind unfortunately appeals to but few.

This particular effort for the well-being of the Chinese commends itself to me both on broad philanthropic grounds and because of the appeal it makes to the Chinese. The Chinese themselves have done nothing for the deaf and dumb. Mrs. Mills on the basis of the American methods has developed a system for teaching the deaf and dumb to understand and speak Chinese. Thus her work not only reaches the limited number that can be taught in her school, but inaugurates a movement for educating the thousands of deaf and dumb in the empire. Her effort has won the favor of Chinese officials of high standing, and because it is free from all suspicion of either political or religious propagandist motives is peculiarly calculated to convince the Chinese that some at least of those who come from the West are in China with wholly disinterested motives.

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exerting an influence on the Japanese educational situation are set forth in the Report. See especially pp. 856, 869, 870, 901-903. In view, however, of the complicated situation in respect to adequate organization through which to act, I suggest only one relatively small matter.

The American Baptist Missionary Union, (Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, D.D., Ford Building, Boston, Sec.) is conducting a hostel for the benefit of students in the Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan. It is as yet a small enterprise in a rented building. I recommend an appropriation for the enlargement and development of this work. On the necessity see Report, p. 878, and paragraph beginning at the bottom of p. 904. The amount that it would be wise to give I cannot name definitely, but suggest

\$10,000

for a building, on condition that the American Baptist Missionary Union provide the director, and that the hostel be otherwise self-supporting.

11. The Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Grace Dodge, President, 262 Madison Avenue, New York, and Miss Harriet Taylor, Foreign Secretary, 125 East 27th Street, New York. As indicated in the Report I believe that the Association is doing excellent work in various cities of the East. I particularly commend the Association at Colombo, Ceylon, and recommend a gift of

\$ 5,000

toward a new building on condition that the full amount, approximately \$30,000 be secured. See Report, pp. 178, 179.

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at Colombo, Ceylon, and recommend a gift of toward a new building on condition that the full amount, approximately \$30,000 be secured. See Report, pp. 178, 179.

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tion of these matters which it is possible to recommend under existing conditions may not divert attention from or stand in the way of the much greater things that seem to Professor Chamberlin and myself to be possible and desirable. May I also add the hope that you may before many weeks find time for the reading of the full Report. I say this with diffidence; but in the conviction that such reading will make upon your mind a somewhat different impression from that produced by the fragmentary chapters of the Journal sent from time to time. Much, especially of Professor Chamberlin's mature thought, appears only in the Report. This is especially true respecting Manchuria and on the matter of overpopulation concerning which you spoke at your house. Professor Chamberlin and I have become so deeply interested in the matters we were sent to investigate and are so strongly impressed with the possibilities for good work in China that we cannot but hope that eventually you will share our feeling.

As I resume my proper work at the University drawing to a conclusion the two years' parenthesis devoted mainly to the study of educational conditions in the East, I desire again to express to you and your colleagues, and through you to Mr. Rockefeller, my appreciation of the great privilege which I have enjoyed, and my hope that directly or indirectly the information gained may prove of sufficient value to have justified the expense involved.

This letter has been read by Mr. Chamberlin and has his general approval. I have asked him however to state his own views, and I hope he will do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest S. Hunter

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This letter has been read by Mr. Chamberlin and has his general approval. I have asked him however to state his own views, and I hope he will do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Chamberlin

COPY.

Hongkong, January 14, 1913.

Dear President Judson,

Out of the numerous delightful experiences I must take time to recite what happened to-day during my visit in Canton. I had already given an address to the students of Canton Christian College and then had met Mr Chung Wong Kwong, Commissioner of Education of Kwangtung Province. To-day several students of the University of Chicago invited me to a luncheon in the Yamen (public offices) of the Province when I met Mr Wu How-man, Governor General of the Province; Mr Peter Hing, A.M. (Columbia University), Chief Justice of the Province; Mr Hin Wong, B.S.,D.J., former student in the Universities of Missouri, Yale and Columbia, now Honorary Inspector of Prisons and a journalist highly esteemed; Mr Lin Bang, Manager of the Bank of Vancouver; Mr Frank W.Lee C.C., New York City University and Crozer; Mr F.O. Leiser of University of Wisconsin and one quarter at University of Chicago; and Mr Chung Wong-Kwon. The former students of our own University who gave me this delightful Chinese "tiffin" were - Mr Peki T.Cheng, Ph.B. (Class of 1910), now Commissioner of Public Works

of Kwangtung Province; Mr C.T.Tang M.A.(1911), President of the Provincial Normal College; Mr P.H.Lo, A.M.,J.D., (1911), Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Province; Mr Chien Shu-fan (Law School,1910-11),Commissioner of the Interior of the Province; Mr Ching Yue,Ph.D.,1908, Professor in the Provincial Normal College.

After a long interview with these gentlemen I came away proud that American Universities have already had an honourable share in helping the new Republic to start with educated modern leadership; and that our own University is so worthily represented in the inspiring movement. These gentlemen are eager to move forward as rapidly as possible and they are fully conscious of the immensity of the task which lies before them; but they are self-possessed, they treat the experienced men of the old regime with respect, they give great credit to their predecessors in office, they intend to offend rooted national sentiment as little as possible. They are aware that even a good innovation cannot be successfully introduced without a transformation of public opinion, and they are putting forth all their energies to promote popular intelligence. When public funds are scant, and while they are re-organizing their

financial system, they are making an appeal to generous citizens for voluntary contributions, and large sums are being offered for the cause.

It is true that a brief visit cannot enable one to go very far into so vast and complicated a problem; but this interview with a group of alert, earnest, patriotic, educated young leaders has stirred the hope that our American influence is being felt and appreciated in this vast country. No man can look far into the future, but there are found in such young men reasonable promises of a brighter future for this great people who so sorely need economic, educational, sanitary and spiritual progress. Our American representatives are in sympathy with all that is best, and are themselves quietly hopeful of success in the new path. Certainly we can assure them that in this effort they have our best wishes for prosperity.

They desired me to send their grateful remembrances to the President of the University, to their instructors in the Faculty of Law and others, and they voiced this request in such a sincere and heartfelt manner that I send it forward to you at once, while their greetings and handclasps are fresh in my own thought and feeling.

Yours sincerely

G. B. Henderson

Washington, D.C., May 15, 1913.

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES OF AMERICA,

Dear Sirs:

Chinese Women

May I request that the Presidents of Colleges throughout the United States will petition the Honourable Yuan Shih Kai, President of China, and the Chinese Government at Peking in behalf of education for the girls of China? The reasons for making these requests are as follows:

1. Without Christian womanhood the redemption of China is impossible.

The co-operation of Christian Chinese women is necessary for the uplift of the women of the Nation. The betterment of their condition cannot be obtained without it.

2. Girls in China have practically no chance for education. Among the forty-two thousand schools in China, the majority of them established since the Revolution, less than three hundred are for girls. During the last four years the Chinese Government has sent three groups of one hundred and seventy-five indemnity students to the United States and not one girl has been among them.

It is believed among the educated Christian Chinese men that the influence of the Presidents

Washington, D.C., May 18, 1915.

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES OF AMERICA

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(2)

of Colleges in the United States will go far toward persuading President Yuan Shih Kai to name young women among the indemnity students. If the Chinese Government can be induced to begin sending girl students abroad the results will be so self evident that it will do so every year thereafter.

During the change of government in China last year indemnity students were not sent abroad. The next group of students, therefore, will be unusually large, if not double the usual number. It is expected that at least one hundred students will land at San Francisco before the first of September, 1913. In order to have the young women students included then, IT IS NECESSARY THAT PROMPT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN THIS MATTER.

Will you not write a strong personal appeal that the girls of China may be included as students of the indemnity fund and send your letter to the address at the bottom of this letter?

Mr. Yuan Shih Kai.
Peking.
China

Yours faithfully
Jm H. Chung.
secretary

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persuading President Yuan Shih Kai to name young women
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the bottom of this letter?

Mr. Yuan Shih Kai.
Peking.
China.
Yuan Shih Kai.
Peking.
China.
Secretary

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, May 31, 1913.

Dear President Judson:

I have given careful attention to the enclosed letter which is signed by William W. Chung, Secretary.

I am very clear that the subject might well be called to the attention of the leaders in Japan, because it is an extremely important matter. But I think that Mr. Calhoun might well be consulted as to the proper method of presenting such a statement. Perhaps we might very properly send our documents which show what we are doing for woman's education in our University. If it was thought best, I could write a letter to General Chang, who is on President Yuan Shih-Kiah's staff, although a direct official letter would be much stronger.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Henderson,
Per H.

Dictated
not read

Chicago, May 31, 1913.

Dear President Johnson:

I have given careful attention to the enclosed letter which is signed by William W. Chang, Secretary. I am very clear that the subject might well be called

to the attention of the leaders in Japan, because it is an

extremely important matter. But I think that Mr. Calhoun

might well be consulted as to the proper method of presenting

such a statement. Perhaps we might very properly send our

documents which show what we are doing for women's education

in our University. If it was thought best, I could write a

letter to General Chang, who is on President Yuan Shih-Kai's

staff, although a direct official letter would be much stronger.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Johnson
C. H.

Dictated
not read

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

51 Grays Hall,
March 9, 1914.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Having learnt that you are soon going to my country, China, as chairman of the Rockefeller Commission to investigate medical conditions there, I beg permission to enquire whether you desire to have a Chinese student to accompany the Commission as interpreter, translator, and consultant on things Chinese. I remember my friend, Mr. Y. Tsenshan Wang, Chicago '10, was so engaged in connection with the 1908-9 educational commission headed by Professor E.D. Burton and Professor T.C. Chamberlain. To the present Commission over which you preside, I should like very much

3/ of this application, I will presently refer you
as to my person to Messrs J.Y. Lee and Shiro
Tashiro, Professors J.P. Goode, J.A. Field, and
E.D. Burton.

Hoping, sir, to receive a reply,

I am yours respectfully,

Juntsoon Lee

2/ to be considered for an appointment for similar
services.

I spent two years, 1910-11 and 1911-12, in
the Junior Colleges of the University over which
you preside. Having completed the requirements
for graduation at Harvard College, I may receive
the degree of A.B. in ^{the coming June,} absentia, should I leave
my work immediately now. I came from China in
1909 one of the forty-seven which formed the first
batch of the Indemnity Fund Scholars. I desire
to take an opportunity to return home before pro-
ceeding to take up my three years of graduate
work in this country again, and I may return with
the approval of the proper authority, which I am
certain I can get. I know Shanghai and Peking
particularly well, and hence could particularly
be of service to the Commission since it will
make its headquarters in Peking.

Should I be informed of your kind consideration

Chicago, March 11, 1914

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. I thank you for the suggestion, but my arrangements are all made, so that I shall have no occasion to avail myself of your very interesting services.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Zuntsoon Zee,
51 Grays Hall,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Chicago, March 11, 1914

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. I thank you for the suggestion, but my arrangements are all made, so that I shall have no occasion to avail myself of your very interesting services.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Luntson Lee,
51 Gray Hall,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

or sickness and did not know of the one true God who could help and save them.

One of the most faithful of these worshippers was my father. It was his custom to rise early each morning to burn incense, and offer long prayers to these idols, but the more he worshiped the more heavy-hearted he became. He was a school teacher and he made many sacrifices to help the poor and did other kind deeds hoping to find peace. But more and more God was turning his heart away from idols.

One day a man in our village picked up a Christian tract as he was going to the theatre. He could not read it and so he gave it to my father. The tract told of Jesus, who died to save the people. My father thought a great deal about this religion and was anxious to learn more. He took the tract and went from house to house and from village to village to find some one who could tell him about Jesus. One night he dreamed that he saw a man with a bright face and white hair who told him not to worship idols any more and that after a few months he would see a man who would tell him of the true religion. He gave up his position as teacher that he might seek for this man, and one rainy day he found him. Passing an idol temple he glanced in, saw a crowd gathered and saw an American speaking to them. As he drew closer to listen the first

words he heard were these "This is the true religion from heaven." He went in and listened through the entire service then stayed to talk, personally, with the missionary. The next day, he returned, and when he found that the missionary had carefully cared for an umbrella, which he had forgotten, and returned it to him, he felt the man was honest and must be telling the truth. He soon accepted Christ and was baptized and then felt called to give his time to telling others of this glad tidings. Before his death many were brought to Christ through him. My mother also became a Christian and was a Bible woman for one of the missionaries for a number of years.

Of course the children in this home were brought up in a Christian atmosphere. I was the youngest child in the family and learned to love the Lord Jesus when I was a little girl, for my father loved his girls as well as the boys and educated them the same.

When I was eight years old my mother died and two years later my father died also. Three months after this the Lord opened the way for me to attend the mission school in Canton. Here we had daily Bible lessons and I decided to give my heart to Jesus and fully accepted Him. I was baptized when I was eleven years of age.

In 1896 I came to the United States with my sister and her family. We lived in Chi-

cago for four years and during that time I felt the love of God more strongly than ever, and was very anxious to do something for Him. I offered an earnest prayer that the Lord would give me some special work to do for Him, that I might lead some one to love Him. I offered this prayer day after day and year after year I waited for the answer.

In 1900 I went to San Francisco and there I joined the Chinese "What I Can" Society. Later the Chinese Woman's Missionary Society was organized and I was chosen Secretary. The members of this society took turns in giving the Scripture lesson, and when my turn came the subject was "The Parable of the Talents." As I studied this lesson the thought impressed me very deeply, and I felt that I had not been using all for Him. Then I determined to give my life to His service, and I consecrated myself more fully than ever before.

In 1902 the Lord opened the way for me to enter the beautiful home at the Baptist Missionary Training School to prepare my life for better service. I wish I could tell you what the two years of training really meant to me. Those were the happiest years of my life. It was such a beautiful Christian home. Everyone was so kind and helpful to me. We all loved our real missionary work in the city and I had the joy of seeing some of our Chinese people there accept Christ as their Saviour.

I graduated June 28, 1904, but stayed to take some extra lessons and did not come to my work in Portland until March 5, 1905. The work here is rather slow and hard but it is a needy field. Many of my people here still follow their old religion of idol worship. The Lord has opened a wide field to us and He has shown us that the field is white unto the harvest.

Sisters, if you will give of your prayers and means to carry on this work to a glorious success, a share in the souls saved and all that may be done will be yours.

The Lord may call some of you to give your lives to this blessed work:

"Give to Jesus, you who love Him,
Give to Him with heart and hand,
In His whitened field be laborers,
Laborers in your own blest land."

With love and best wishes,

PAULINE SEEN.

Literature on Work Among Chinese in America.

Published by the Women's Baptist Home
Mission Society, 2411 Indiana Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Chinese in America, Lesson.....	2c.
Chinese Heathenism.....	2c.
Twenty Years' Work Among Chinese in America (pamphlet containing pictures of all missionaries of the W. B. H. M. S. among Chinese)	10c.
Condition of Chinese Children.....	1c.
Our Chinese Kindergarten.....	5c.
One of His Jewels (story).....	1c.
Ah Huen's First Gift.....	2c.
Our Heathen Chinese (poem).....	1c.
Address Literature Clerk, 2411 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.	



PAULINE SEEN.

A Message to You.

MY DEAR SISTER:

I would like to show you to-day a picture of the village where I was born. It is called Di Wan and is near the city of Canton, China. There were about four hundred families in the village and they worshiped many idols. They brought their gods offerings of foods, and prayed to them for help in time of trouble

7
Chicago, August 15, 1916

My dear Mr. Koo:-

The Convocation at the close of our Autumn Quarter falls on Tuesday, December 19th next. As you are aware the University gives degrees at convocations four times a year. On each occasion there is an address by some man of distinction. I am wondering whether you could favor the University by being the Convocation orator at that time. I shall be much gratified if you can do so both personally and from your position as representing the Chinese Republic in which we in Chicago are so much interested.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.-V.

His Excellency Mr. K. Wellington Koo
Chinese Legation
Washington, D. C.

7

Chicago, August 15, 1916

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Chinese Legation
Washington, D. C.

118

7

**CHINESE LEGATION
WASHINGTON**

August 23, 1916.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:

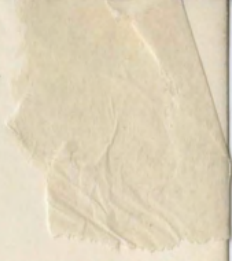
I have just received your letter of August 15th, and I wish to thank you for asking me to be the orator at the Convocation of your University at the close of the Autumn Quarter on Tuesday, December 19th next.

I appreciate highly the honor you have thus conferred upon me, and I take great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation.

I am, with kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

V. N. Wellington Koo



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
U.S.A.

Chicago, August 25, 1916

Dear Mr. Koo:-

Your favor of the 23rd inst. is received. I am gratified to know that you can serve the University as Convocation orator in December, and will communicate with you later as to details.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.-V.

Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo
The Chinese Legation
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, August 22, 1916

Dear Mr. Koo:-

Your favor of the 23rd inst. is received. I am gratified to know that you can serve the University as Convocation orator in December, and will communicate with you later as to details.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.-V.

Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo
The Chinese Legation
Washington, D. C.

7 + 214
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

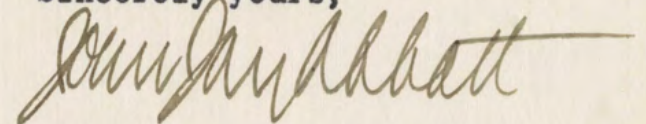
November 21, 1916.

Dear Doctor Judson:

It would be a favor most highly appreciated if it could be arranged for me to attend that part of the Convocation exercises at the University of Chicago, which will include Doctor Koo's address, as it would be a pleasure to renew the acquaintance with him so pleasantly formed through the negotiations which resulted in our Bank lately making a loan to the Chinese Government. And following your kind suggestion, I should like to take with me Mr. Arthur Reynolds, who is First Vice President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and who also knows Doctor Koo.

If Doctor Koo's time, while he is in Chicago, will permit of it, we would like very much to tender him a luncheon to meet some of our Directors, so that they may get to know him, in view of future business which we expect will follow this initial transaction. Under no circumstances would we want to have the luncheon interfere with any of the plans that you may have in mind for the Minister while he is in Chicago, but if time for such a luncheon can be found, we would be honored and greatly pleased to have you as one of our guests. Will you give me an idea how his time will be disposed of, so far as you know.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John D. Doherty". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

11 Boston Ave. Boston, Mass.

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like very much to send him a luncheon

to meet some of our Directors, so that

they may get to know him, in view of future

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while he is in Chicago, but it is for

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honored and greatly pleased to have you

be one of our guests. Will you give me

an idea how this will be disposed of,

so far as you know.

Sincerely yours,



Chicago, November 23, 1916

Dear Mr. Abbott:

Your note of the 21st inst. is received. The Convocation Exercises will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 19th, in Mandel Hall. A box will be reserved for you and your friends. There will be six seats, and my Secretary will send you tickets at the right time. We shall be very glad indeed to have you with us.

I am writing to Dr. Koo with regard to the distribution of his time. I am planning to have him at my house at dinner on the evening of the 18th, to be followed by a reception in his honor in Hutchinson Hall. So far as I can see, it would be practicable for you to have a luncheon for him on Convocation Day, provided he is able to get back here by perhaps two-thirty in the afternoon. Or, if he comes in from Washington by one of the morning trains on Monday, it would be possible for you to have the luncheon

Chicago, November 23, 1916

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here by perhaps two-thirty in the afternoon. Or, if he

comes in from Washington by one of the morning trains on

Monday, it would be possible for you to have the luncheon

on that day. I should think that that might be arranged directly with him. It will give me great pleasure to be with you on either date.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John Jay Abbott
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago

7
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

November 24, 1916

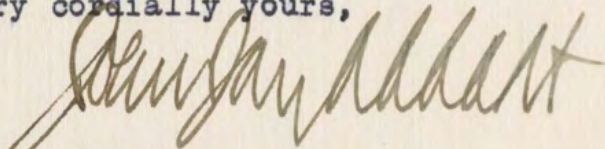
Dear Dr. Judson:

Please accept my very best
thanks for your letter of yesterday.

Since you have been good
enough to reserve a box for me at Mandel
Hall, I shall probably take both George
and Arthur Reynolds and two or three of our
Directors, who are anxious to hear Dr. Koo.

Thank you also for your infor-
mation in regard to the disposition of Dr.
Koo's time while he will be in Chicago.

Very cordially yours,



Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
C h i c a g o.

RECEIVED OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

CHICAGO, ILL.

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CHAIRMAN

C. T. WANG, GENERAL SECRETARY

LECTURE DEPARTMENT

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF

CHINA

3 & 4 QUINSAN GARDENS, SHANGHAI

COMMITTEE

S. C. CHU, CHAIRMAN

F. L. HAWKS POTT

F. D. GAMEWELL

Y. T. TSUR

H. S. HOUGHTON

SECRETARIES

DAVID Z. T. YUI, EXECUTIVE

EDUCATION DIVISION

C. H. ROBERTSON, SCIENCE DIVISION

G. H. COLE, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

W. W. PETER, HEALTH DIVISION

D. Y. LIN, CONSERVATION DIVISION

C. H. HAN, LABORATORY

K. L. DZUNG

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

"COMMITTEE SHANGHAI"

CODES: C. I. M., MISSIONS, WESTERN UNION

6239 Drexel Avenue,
Chicago, December 14th, 1916.

Professor David A. Robertson,
President's Office,
University of Chicago.

Dear Professor Robertson:-

The Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in China is anxious to secure a series of lantern slides descriptive of ~~and~~ and depicting the life in an American University. Recalling the fact that you had a very complete set of slides of the University of Chicago, I would like to ask if the University would be willing to contribute a number of such slides as may be deemed suitable for popular ^{much} presentation in China. Lantern slides and motion picture films are very desired for our lecture work on education and visual instruction, and I am glad to say that we have received large contributions of materials from public and private institutions in this Country. It is only natural, then, that I like to see the University of Chicago well represented in our lectures on educational systems in America.

It may interest you to know that I expect to spend the next few months in Chicago to gather data and materials for a series of Science lectures, preparatory to going back to China next Spring to take charge of the laboratory of the Lecture Department and to give lectures in Science. The Science lectures have been used very successfully the last few years for establishing a point of contact with the officials and literati for evangelical work in China. The enclosed leaflet, while not up to date, gives you some idea of the methods and aims of this work.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Lee

JYL/R
Enclo.

*Chinese
Students*

4

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF
CHINA
IN A & G CHURCH, SHANGHAI

COMMITTEE

CHINA WANG, GENERAL SECRETARY

LECTURE DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEE

CHINA WANG, GENERAL SECRETARY

LECTURE DEPARTMENT

MEMBERSHIP

6239 Broadway Avenue,
Chicago, December 14th, 1918.

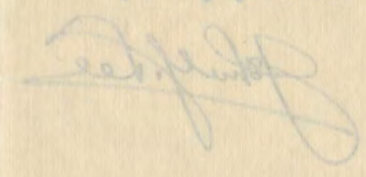
Professor David A. Robertson,
President's Office,
University of Chicago.

Dear Professor Robertson:-

The Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in China is anxious to secure a series of lantern slides descriptive of life and depicting the life in an American University. Recalling the fact that you had a very complete set of slides of the University of Chicago, I would like to ask if the University would be willing to contribute a number of such slides as may be deemed suitable for popular presentation in China. Lantern slides and motion picture films are very desired for our lecture work on education and visual instruction, and I am glad to say that we have received large contributions of materials from public and private institutions in this country. It is only natural, then, that I like to see the University of Chicago well represented in our lectures on educational systems in America.

It may interest you to know that I expect to spend the next few months in Chicago to gather data and materials for a series of lectures, preparatory to going back to China next Spring to take charge of the Laboratory of the Lecture Department and to give lectures in Science. The Science lectures have been used very successfully the last few years for establishing a point of contact with the officials and literati for evangelical work in China. The enclosed leaflet, while not up to date, gives you some idea of the methods and aims of this work.

Sincerely yours,



Yours,
David A. Robertson

9. The Lecture Department of the National Committee of
Young Men's Christian Associations of China
(April 1914)

By Professor C. H. Robertson

The Lecture Department of the National Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations is the result of an experimental study of strategy in the campaign for Christ in China. This study began nearly twenty years ago at the time of Dr. Mott's first visit to China (1896) and was followed by a strong appeal about three years later from Mr. Brockman for a special form of work to reach China's literati. This resulted in the writer being invited in 1902 to begin the experiment of using science as a point of contact for reaching China's literati with the message of "the Kingdom." Since that time the Association movement has been bending its energies to the occupation and manning of the provincial and commercial capitals, and during this period its secretarial force has increased from two Chinese and six foreigners in 1902 to 65 Chinese and 88 foreigners in 1914.

At the same time, the author, while participating in this expansion of the Association, was giving as much time as possible to investigating conditions and testing science lectures as a point of contact for reaching the leading men of the cities. A furlough period in 1909-10 gave opportunity for a visit to America and Europe to secure ideas, assemble equipment, and through the co-operation of Dr. Mott and Mr. Brockman to provide funds for a further four-years' experiment. In 1911 special headquarters for the Lecture Department were established in Shanghai, consisting of an office, a shop for the construction and repair of apparatus, and a laboratory where it could be conveniently assembled and adjusted to the special needs of the movement.

The expansion of the Association movement and the equipping of the Department has made possible the developing of a particular type of science lecture campaign, with the following characteristics:—

(a) A graphic and thoroughly demonstrated lecture on such topics as "The Gyroscope and Its Applications," "Wireless Messages," "Temperature and the Universe," "Aeronautics and Flying Machines," "Electricity and Magnetism."

(b) The repeating of one of these lectures in a city before as many and as large audiences as the time, the size of the hall, and the strength of the lecturer will permit.

(c) Admission to the lectures without cost, but by ticket; thus permitting control of the class and of the number of people to whom the privilege is extended.

(d) In securing the audiences, the principle is observed of beginning with the leading classes of the city, for example the officials, educators, gentry, merchants, and students, and then reaching to the general public.

(e) While the instructional value of the lectures is very great, the object is to make them of even more value on the inspirational side, so as to move men to new viewpoints and to make them sensitive to a higher message.

(f) By the use of analogies, the wonder and beauty of natural laws are paralleled to those in the spiritual world, thus preparing the mind for the evangelistic appeal.

From the standpoint of principles, the guiding features in the development and application of the lecture campaign have been,

(a) Quality first, then quantity.

(b) Serve China through her leaders.

(c) Reach through the point of contact won by science to definite results on the evangelistic side.

(d) Go to those cities where thorough preparation and follow-up work is assured.

(e) Seek to use the utmost strategy in point of *geography* (that is, to visit the places of greatest influence); in point of *time* (that is, to be there at the time of special opportunity); and in point of *class* (that is, by reaching the leaders in the community).

(f) While we seek to know as much as we practically can about the lecture subjects, it is regarded as of even more

importance to specialize in the presentation so as to make the subjects as vivid, objective and graphic as possible.

(g) To limit the work to a constructive, demonstrated lecture enterprise, seeking to stimulate other organizations to take advantage of the multitudinous points of contact won for advancing the Kingdom.

Some results of this type of lecture campaign on these principles are as follows:—

In Hangchow, the occasion was the formal opening of the Association, when the interest and support of the whole community was desired. Fifteen lectures were given in six days on the topic "Wireless Messages." The officials and influential and potential people of the city came to the lectures and showed their enthusiastic appreciation by instant and continued co-operation in the work of the Association. The attendances totalled 5,667, and included the students of the institutions for advanced education in the city, women as well as men.

In Hankow and Wuchang, an effort was being made to secure a site for the Association building, for which a friend in Canada had contributed the building funds. Nineteen lectures were given in eight days on "Temperature and the Universe" and the attendance totalled 9,871. General Li Yuan-hang showed himself specially interested, not only in the lectures but also in the work of the Association.

In Changsha the work of the Association was to be brought before the city preparatory to launching some special social service enterprises. Eleven lectures on "The Gyroscope and Its Applications" were given in four and a half days, with an attendance of over 10,000. One inspiring incident following the campaign was the decision of one of the younger leaders in the official set to devote his life to Christian service, beginning as a secretary of the Association.

In Kirin the visit was again to mark the formal opening of the Association which had shown itself to be one of the most vigorous in the country since its organization. Eleven lectures on "Wireless Messages" brought out all the important people in the city, with the schools, which the

Commissioner of Education arranged should attend on a regular schedule, the aggregate attendance being 3,514. As a result of the campaign, the Association was formally requested by the Provincial Assembly to take a share in the Provincial educational programme; and permission to hold Bible classes in the Government schools was gladly taken advantage of.

In Foochow "Wireless Messages" was used in conjunction with the evangelistic campaign for which preparation had been made for many weeks. Ten lectures during the five days attracted audiences to the number of 15,300. This was introductory to evangelistic meetings conducted by Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, when more than 1,500 signed as inquirers into Christianity. The follow-up work by pastors, evangelists, and the Christian workers of the city has been remarkable.

So far in this paper reference has been made only to the work of the Science Division of the Lecture Department. But much more significant even than anything thus far mentioned has been the manifestation of multiplying power in other directions. One of these has been the inspiration of other men to take up a similar work in other subjects. As a result of this, Mr. David Z. T. Yui, a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai, on the faculty of Boone University, Wuchang, for a time, and a post-graduate student at Harvard, where he took his Master's degree in pedagogy, accepted a call to the Department to head a Division on Education, similar to the Science Division. Even more important was his acceptance of the work of Executive Secretary for the Department as a whole. That same year, 1913, Dr. W. W. Peter accepted the call to head a Division on Health, which will begin active operations as soon as Dr. Peter's language study permits. In the autumn of 1913, Mr. G. H. Cole, M.Sc., former demonstrator in science at McGill University, Montreal, joined the Science Division. He also has responsibility for the Division on Visual Instruction, which now serves twenty centres (divided into five circuits) with lantern slides on a variety of topics, equipped with manuscript lectures; and prepares exhibits of charts, diagrams, pictures, and other forms of

instruction which can best be so given. One city in the interior wrote recently that the material on Athletics supplied by this Division had been presented before some four thousand students in that province, arousing great interest in physical development; and that the Tuberculosis lecture had been given before some ten thousand people in that city and in neighbouring towns.

Another result has been the making of an appropriation by the Famine Relief Committee of the sum of Taels 15,000.00 towards a Division for lectures on Conservation. Word has just been received of the acceptance of the leadership of this Division by Mr. D. Y. Lin, a graduate of the Graduate School of Forestry at Yale University. Mr. Lin will be taking up his work in the autumn of 1914.

A division of great significance to the future of China, in which a beginning has been made, and which should receive a large increase in the near future, is one for the purpose of bringing special lecturers to China, or for the facilitating of the giving of living messages by men of international reputation while they are visiting China.

In addition to these, it is planned to have Divisions on Social Service, Physical Education, and Fundamentals of Government. Each Division is concerned with Evangelism, as well as its particular line of subjects.

By far the most interesting immediate event for which we are now making preparation is the evangelistic campaign in the autumn in connection with the visit of Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy. The campaign has two phases, first, a series of evangelistic meetings with science lecture preparation, in ten cities—Tientsin, Peking, Paotingfu, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. Then during this campaign a special conference will be held in Foochow for the training of five teams of lecturers and evangelists to carry out a province-wide campaign in Fukien. The experience and results of the extended evangelistic campaigns of two years ago lead us to look forward with great faith and enthusiasm to greater achievements as a result of the more thoroughly developed plans for this year's campaign.

Although the events in the above programme have been nineteen years developing, it is estimated that it will take at least five years more to round out the incomplete parts of the programme and especially to carry through another supremely important element, namely, a special Division for the originating and giving of lectures, demonstrated, on Religion,—comparable in attractiveness and power with the demonstrated lectures of the other Divisions and especially designed to put another and greatly needed feature into the science lecture-evangelistic campaigns, so as to make a more thorough and appropriate preparation for the decisions of multitudes to enter upon an eternal life in the service of God.

Tabular Statement of Lecture Department, National Committee Y.M.C.A.

FULL-TIME STAFF		
Joined the Department	Name and Degree	Division
1913...	D. Z. T. Yui (M.A., Harvard)	Education.
1914...	D. Y. Lin (M. F., Yale)	Conservation.
1911...	C. H. Robertson (M. E., Purdue)	Science.
1913...	G. H. Cole (M.Sc., McGill)	Science and Visual Instruction.
1913...	W. W. Peter (M. D., Chicago)	Health.
1911...	H. Barchet	Office.
1913...	C. H. Han	Laboratory.
1911...	H. C. Ts'ao & five mechanics	Shop.

VOLUNTEER LECTURERS, SCIENCE DIVISION, 1911-1913

C. D. Hayes	Yunnanfu.
C. H. Corbett	Peking and Paotingfu.
S. V. Boxer	Wuhan and Kuling.
A. Q. Adamson	Foochow.
G. A. Fitch	Shanghai.
G. A. Gregg	Seoul, Korea.

CENTRES VISITED BY LECTURE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Shanghai	Hankow	Tientsin	Hongkong	Mokanshan
Soochow	Wuchang	Tsinanfu	Canton	Sanwanfan
Hangchow	Changsha	Kirin	Foochow	Kuling
Nanking	Taiyuanfu	Changchun	Amoy	Wofossu
Kiukiang	Peking	Tokyo	Swatow	Peitaiho

LECTURE RECORDS, SCIENCE DIVISION, 1911-1913

		Number of Lecturers	Number of Cities	Number of Lectures	Total Attendance	Average Attendance
Volunteer Lecturers	1912	7	11	82	26,676	325
	1913	5	6	42	12,533	298
Total for the two years.....					39,209	316
C. H. Robertson	1911	11	75		16,500	200
	1912	12	35		17,133	490
	1913	11	123		86,717	705
Total for the three years.....					120,370	
Grand total attendance.....					159,579	

SUBJECTS USED

"The Gyroscope and Its Applications."
 "Wireless Messages."
 "Electricity and Magnetism."
 "Aeronautics and Flying Machines."
 "Temperature and the Universe."

LANTERN SLIDE EXCHANGE

There are twenty centres served in five circuits; monthly lectures for each city, with others for special occasions.
 There are Forty (40) subjects.
 The attendance in 1913 was about 20,000 (six cities not reported).

EXHIBIT RECORD, PERSON DIVISION, 1913

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were examined by the Bureau of Investigation in 1913. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in abbreviated form. The date of examination is given in parentheses at the end of each name. The names of the persons who were examined by the Bureau of Investigation in 1913 are as follows:

SUBJECTS LISTED

"The Grange and the Grangers"
 "The Grange and the Grangers"
 "The Grange and the Grangers"
 "The Grange and the Grangers"
 "The Grange and the Grangers"

EXHIBIT RECORD, PERSON DIVISION, 1913

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were examined by the Bureau of Investigation in 1913. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the last name. The first name is given in full, and the middle name is given in abbreviated form. The date of examination is given in parentheses at the end of each name. The names of the persons who were examined by the Bureau of Investigation in 1913 are as follows:

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7

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT
JOHN JAY ABBOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ARTHUR REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHAS. C. WILLSON, CASHIER
FRANK H. JONES, SECRETARY
WM. P. KOPF, ASST. SECRETARY
HENRY C. OLCOTT, MOR. BOND DEPT.
ROBERT J. HERCOCK, ASST. CASHIER
ALBERT S. MARTIN, ASST. CASHIER

CHICAGO

March 19, 1918.

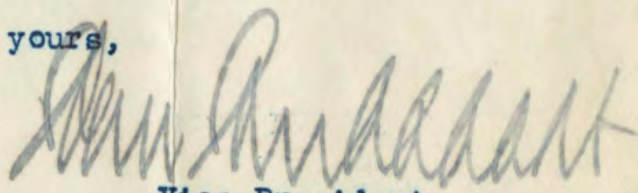
Dear Dr. Judson:

We are very anxious to get a Chinese, part of whose time will be used by our Foreign Exchange Department and the remainder of it by the Banking Department. We would like a man who would be persona grata to the different tungs and with the opportunities we would give him he should be able to make an excellent position for himself. We would be willing to start him at \$100.00 per month.

It occurred to me that you might know of some student in the University who would be anxious to avail himself of such a good opening and concerning whom you might feel there was a reasonably good prospect of his making good.

With personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,



Vice President.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
C h i c a g o.

Mr. Wang. 117 m.D.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

CHICAGO

March 15, 1918.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We are very anxious to get a Chinese, part of
whose time will be used by our Foreign Exchange Depart-
ment and the remainder of it by the Banking Department.
We would like a man who would be personally gratified to the
different things and with the opportunities we would give
him he should be able to make an excellent position for
himself. We would be willing to start him at \$100.00 per
month.

It occurred to me that you might know of some
student in the University who would be anxious to avail
himself of such a good opening and concerning whom you
might feel there was a reasonably good prospect of his
making good.

With personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Wm. H. H. H.
Vice President.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Chicago, March 22, 1918

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Your favor of March 19 was duly received. I have made inquiries, and the only man who seems available at the present time is Mr. Z. Ying Loh. He has been here several years as a student, and those who are in a position to know about him speak of him as reliable and capable. While he is not himself a Cantonese, and I fancy that the Chinese here come mostly from Canton, nevertheless he knows them, is able to talk with them in the Cantonese dialect, and I think would be on good terms with them. The essential facts about him I am sending enclosed.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John Jay Abbott
Continental and Commercial
Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago

Chicago, March 22, 1918

My dear Mr. Abbott:

Your favor of March 19 was duly

received. I have made inquiries, and the only man who seems available at the present time is Mr. E. Ying Ioh. He has been here several years as a student, and those who are in a position to know about him speak of him as reliable and capable. While he is not himself a Cantonese, and I fancy that the Chinese here come mostly from Canton, nevertheless he knows them, is able to talk with them in the Cantonese dialect, and I think would be on good terms with them. The essential facts about him I am sending enclosed.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John Jay Abbott
Continental and Commercial
Trust and Savings Bank
Chicago

Chicago, March 22, 1918

Memorandum to President Judson:

Mr. Z. Ying Loh, 12 Snell Hall, The University of Chicago, is a graduate student in the School of Education, advising with Professor C. W. Wright, and working under Dr. Judd as a candidate for the doctorate of Philosophy. He applied last summer to various of the large banks down town for openings in banking. At that time there was only one position open, at \$40 a month, and this Mr. Loh could not afford to accept. He expects to go into financial work of some sort. His father is cashier of the Che-King Bank in Shanghai, China. His uncle is Director of a large rubber company in Shanghai and president of the business men's organization. It is doubtful if Mr. Loh can make the Ph.D. degree, from what Mr. Wright reports of Dr. Judd's opinion, but he seems to have a fair business head. He stands well in his classes and seems a very reliable man. He has 16 majors of graduate work to his credit, and has had 4 majors in Banking in the College of Commerce and Administration.

-Fred Merrifield

Chicago, March 22, 1918

Memorandum to President Johnson:

Mr. S. Ying Joo, is Small

Hall, The University of Chicago, is a graduate student in the School of Education, advising with Professor G. W. Wright, and working under Dr. Judd as a candidate for the doctorate of Philosophy. He applied last summer to various of the large banks down town for openings in banking. At that time there was only one position open, at \$40 a month, and this Mr. Joo could not afford to accept. He expects to go into financial work of some sort. His father is cashier of the Che-King Bank in Shanghai, China. His uncle is Director of a large rubber company in Shanghai and president of the business men's organization. It is doubtful if Mr. Joo can make the Ph.D. degree, from what Mr. Wright reports of Dr. Judd's opinion, but he seems to have a fair business head. He stands well in his classes and seems a very reliable man. He has 16 majors of graduate work to his credit, and has had 6 majors in Banking in the College of Commerce and Administration.

-Fred Herfield

7

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT
JOHN JAY ABBOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ARTHUR REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHAS. C. WILLSON, CASHIER
FRANK H. JONES, SECRETARY
WM. P. KOPF, ASST. SECRETARY
HENRY C. OLCOTT, MGR. BOND DEPT.
ROBERT J. HERCOCK, ASST. CASHIER
ALBERT S. MARTIN, ASST. CASHIER

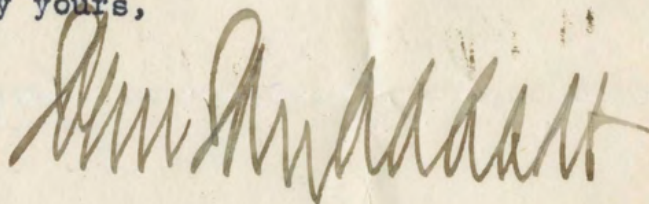
CHICAGO

March 23, 1918.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I appreciate very much your letter of yesterday in regard to Mr. Z. Ying Loh. Your suggestion will be very helpful.

Very truly yours,



Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, April 2, 1918

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have another name of a possible Chinese for you. It is that of Wa Chuen Liu. He is a Cantonese. He took his Bachelor's degree last year, and is now in the Law School. He is twenty-three years old. He has had work in economics, with two courses in banking. His address is 5736 Drexel Avenue; his telephone, Blackstone 2600.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John Jay Abbott
Continental & Commercial
Trust & Savings Bank
Chicago

Chicago, April 2, 1918

Dear Mr. Abbott:

I have another name of a possible
Chinese for you. It is that of We Chuen Lin. He
is a Cantonese. He took his Bachelor's degree last
year, and is now in the Law School. He is twenty-three
years old. He has had work in economics, with two
courses in banking. His address is 5736 Drexel Avenue;
his telephone, Blackstone 2600.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John Jay Abbott
Continental & Commercial
Trust & Savings Bank
Chicago

Chinese Students

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, President
JOHN JAY ABBOTT, Vice-President
ARTHUR REYNOLDS, Vice-President
CHAS. C. WILLSON, Cashier
FRANK H. JONES, Secretary
WM. P. KOPF, Asst. Secretary
HENRY C. OLCOTT, Mgr. Bond Dept.
ROBERT J. HERCOCK, Asst. Cashier
ALBERT S. MARTIN, Asst. Cashier

7

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

CHICAGO

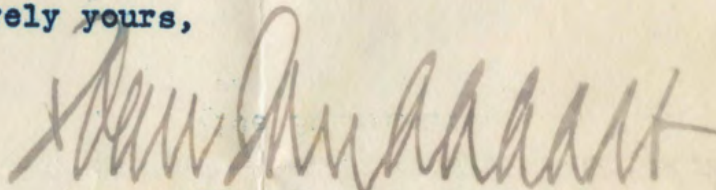
April 3, 1918.

Chinese

Dear Dr. Judson:

My best thanks to you for your letter of
April 2nd, in regard to Wa Chuen Liu. I will take
this matter up with our Foreign Department at once.

Very sincerely yours,



Vice President.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

CHICAGO

April 3, 1918.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

My best thanks to you for your letter of

April 2nd, in regard to Mr. Charles E. I will take

this matter up with our Foreign Department at once.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter P. Reuther, President.

Dr. Harry Pratt Johnson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

The University of Chicago

Office of the Counsel and Business Manager

ROOM 1204, 134 SOUTH LASALLE ST.
TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 214

March 26, 1918.

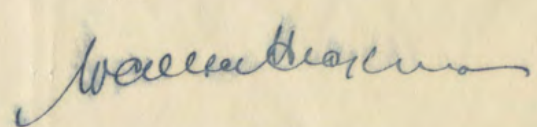
Please return to
My dear President:

Referring to your inquiry concerning the rooms and board for the Chinese students in September, all branches of the Commons are closed during September but there are other convenient eating houses where they will be apt to find accommodations.

Concerning the rooms, Mr. Moulds figures that a charge of \$1.00 per week per student would take care of the actual expense of caring for the rooms, provided the students themselves will provide their own towels. He thinks that would be the most satisfactory way of handling the proposition for if towels should be furnished there would be likely to be some replacement expense rather difficult to estimate.

Very truly yours,

WH-M



President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago

Office of the Council and Student Services

Room 1004, The South Library
Tel. 534-1111

March 28, 1934

My dear President:

Referring to your inquiry concerning the rooms and board for the Chinese students in September, all branches of the Commons are closed during September but there are other convenient eating houses where they will be apt to find accommodations.

Concerning the rooms, Mr. Moulton figures that a charge of \$1.00 per week per student would take care of the actual expense of eating for the rooms, provided the students themselves will provide their own towels. He thinks that would be the most satisfactory way of handling the proposal for it towels should be furnished there would be likely to be some replacement expense rather difficult to estimate.

Very truly yours,

WM-M

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago.



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Peking,

April 10th, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:

I have given a letter of introduction to His Excellency Liang Chi-chao, formerly Minister of Justice and Finance in the Republic of China. Mr. Liang is one of the first public men and writers of China and exercises a great influence over public opinion here. He is on a mission to the United States to study matters of education, particularly university work and the organization and support of public education. Any assistance you or the institutions with which you are connected may give him will be very beneficial to the cause of education in China.

With the highest regard,

I remain,

Faithfully yours,

S. C. Kiang Kang-Hu

University of California

Berkeley, Calif., U.S.A.

江亢虎

名銓紹以字
美國嘉省大
學行

HUNG TAO SOCIETY

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHINESE THOUGHT

會 道 弘

Representative:

S. C. KIANG KANG-HU.

Committee:

JOHN FRYER, Chairman.

SIGMUND BEEL.

MISS KATHERINE M. BALL.

MISS LOUISE JANIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

TOPICS OF LECTURES FOR THE THIRD YEAR OF THE SOCIETY, 1919......Programme for each social meeting will be arranged at the preceding lecture meeting....

Twelve Lectures on Taoist Classics and Some Representative Works of Chinese Ancient Independent Philosophers, by S. C. Kiang Kang-Hu, First Friday of each month at 8 p. m., in room 807, Kohler & Chase Bldg., 26 O'Farrell St. S.F.

1. Lao Tzu or the Tao Teh Ching, the first of the Taoist Four Books; January 3.
2. Chung Tzu or the Nan Hua Ching, the second of the Taoist Four Books; February 7.
3. Lieh Tzu or the Ch'ung Hsu Ching, the third of the Taoist Four Books; March 7.
4. Weh Tzu or the T'ung Hsuan Ching, the fourth of the Taoist Four Books; April 4.
5. Hsun Tzu, a Confucian antagonistic school to Mencius; May 2.
6. Kuan Tzu, a Chinese state-socialist; June 6.
7. Shang Tzu, another Chinese state-socialist; July 4.
8. Han Fei Tzu, the great authority on Chinese jurisprudence; August 1.
9. Mo Tzu, the Chinese altruist; September 5.
10. Sun Tzu, the classic of Chinese military art; October 3.
11. Nei Ching, the classic of Chinese medical art; November 7.
12. Lun Heng, treatise on Chinese skepticism; December 6.

HUNG TAO SOCIETY

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF CHINESE THOUGHT

會 道 弘

THE REASONS WE SHOULD STUDY CHINESE PHILOSOPHY

A.—Chinese Philosophy has the oldest foundation, the longest period of development, and the largest number of followers.

B.—Chinese Philosophy is less known to the western nations and omitted from their general plan of instruction; this being a great deficiency to the world and responsibility to all of us.

C.—Chinese Philosophy is the source and essence of the religions, histories, governments, customs, sciences and arts of China, and many other eastern countries; without studying it, these things can never be thoroughly understood.

D.—Chinese Philosophy is the remedy of certain weak points and decadent tendencies of modern ideas and policy.

E.—Chinese Philosophy represents the Oriental type of civilization, which is equally as important as the Occidental. From the unity and harmony of these two types, the future new civilization will be produced.

LECTURE MEETINGS --- Open to the public --- The first Friday of each month at 8 p. m., in room 807 Kohler and Chase Building, 26 O'Farrell St., San Francisco.

SOCIAL MEETINGS --- For the members and their friends --- The third Friday of each month at 8 p. m., at the residences of different members.

COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to S. C. Kiang Kang-Hu, Representative, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

APPLICATION for membership and remittance of fees may be made to Miss Louise Janin, Secretary-Treasurer, Artists' Studio, 535 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

7

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF S. C. KIANG, KANG-HU.

1. Born in Chinese Mandarine family in Peking.
2. Graduate of Peking Imperial Academy.
3. Holder of degree Cha-Jen, a high Chinese literary title.
4. Special research student in Tokio Imperial University of Japan.
5. Traveller in all European countries.
6. Third secretary of Ministry of Justice of China.
7. Second secretary of Ministry of Education of China.
8. President of government Text Books Bureau in Chili Province, China.
9. Assistant Professor of Japanese Language, and Professor of Chinese classics in Peking Government University.
10. Editor of "The National News" in Tientein, and of the "Social Star" in Shanghai.
11. Founder of the first girls' public school of Peking, and Superintendent of Girls' Public Schools in Peking.
12. National secretary of Chinese Social Democratic Party.
13. Political exile from China under the late new monarchic government.
14. Organizer of the Oriental Friends' Club, San Francisco.
15. Instructor in Chinese in the University of California, and lecturer for the University Extension.
16. Co-laborator in U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
17. Special Agent representing U.S. Library of Congress to Chinese Government.
18. Representative to America of Hung Tao Society, the only Chinese philosophical society.
19. Director of Chinese Information Bureau, Berkeley, Calif.
20. Re-examiner in U.S. Postal Censorship, San Francisco.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF S. C. KIANG, KANG-HU.

1. Born in Chinese Mandarin family in Peking.
2. Graduate of Peking Imperial Academy.
3. Holder of degree Gao-jen, a high Chinese literary title.
4. Special research student in Tokyo Imperial University of Japan.
5. Traveler in all European countries.
6. Third secretary of Ministry of Justice of China.
7. Second secretary of Ministry of Education of China.
8. President of Government Text Books Bureau in Chih Province, China.
9. Assistant Professor of Japanese language, and Professor of Chinese classics in Peking Government University.
10. Editor of "The National News" in Tientsin, and of the "Social Star" in Shanghai.
11. Founder of the first girls' public school of Peking, and Superintendent of Girls' Public Schools in Peking.
12. National secretary of Chinese Social Democratic Party.
13. Political exile from China under the late new monarchic government.
14. Organizer of the Oriental Friends' Club, San Francisco.
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA EXTENSION

SIXTY LECTURES ON CHINESE CULTURE BY S. C. KIANG KANG HU.

Part I. Chinese History and Geography.

1. The Names and Origin of China and the Chinese; the Legends of Pre-historical Time.
2. The Three Huang and Five Ti Rulers and the Three Long Dynasties, the Golden Ages.
3. The Five Powers and the Seven Powers, the First Dividing of the Empire, and the Reunion under the Ch'in Dynasty; the Two Han Dynasties, the first extension of the Empire.
4. The Three Kingdoms, the Second Dividing of the Empire, and the Reunion under the Chin Dynasty.
5. The Invasion by the Five Barbarian Tribes, the Third Dividing of the Empire, and the Reunion under the Sui Dynasty; the T'ang Dynasty, the Second Extension of the Empire.
6. The Five Short Dynasties, the Fourth Dividing of the Empire, and the Reunion under the Sung Dynasty.
7. The invasion by the Three Tartars, the Fifth Dividing of the Empire, and the Reunion under the Yuan Dynasty; the Third Extension of the Empire; the Ming Dynasty.
8. The Ch'ing Dynasty, the Fourth Extension of the Empire.
9. The Great Revolution and the Republic.
10. The Physical Geography of China.
11. The Great Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes.
12. China Proper, the Eighteen Provinces.
13. The Dependencies, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Chinese-Turkistan.
14. The Modern Trade Ports and Commercial Cities.
15. China's Position as a World Nation.

Part II. Chinese Government and Social Institutions.

1. The Primitive Community.
2. The Ancient Republican Government.
3. The Development and Downfall of the Feudal System.
4. The "Democratic Empire".
5. The System of the Central Government.
6. The System of the Provincial Government.
7. The Legislative and Judicial Systems.
8. Taxation, Currency, Transportation, and Military Systems.
9. The Beginning and Abolition of Slavery.
10. The Class Distinctions.
11. The Ancient and Modern Educational Systems.
12. Woman's Position in Society and in the Family.
13. The Political, Economical and Fraternal Organizations.
14. Labor Problems and the Socialistic Movement.
15. The Customs and Ceremonies Pertaining to Birth, Marriage and Death.

Part III. Chinese Religions and Philosophy.

1. The Ancient Religions
2. The State Religion of the Ancient Empire.
3. The Commencement of Ancient Taoism and its Great Teachers.
4. The Commencement of Confucianism and its Great Teachers.
5. The Various Independent Schools of Philosophy.
6. The Introduction of Buddhism and its Influence.
7. The Commencement of Modern Taoist Religion and its Influence.

SIXTY LECTURES ON CHINESE CULTURE BY S. C. KIMM KANG HU.

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 7. The Development of Modern Religions and the Influence.

9. The Introduction of Mohammedanism and its Influence; Judaism.
9. The Five Great Philosophers of the Sung Dynasty.
10. Some Great Philosophers of the Yuan and the Ming Dynasties.
11. Philosophers and Scholars of the Ch'ing Dynasty.
12. The Introduction of Christianity and its Influence.
13. The Chinese View of God, the Universe, and Life:
14. The Popular Beliefs and Practical Morality of the Common People.
15. Chinese Philosophy as a Remedy for the Defects of Modern Civilization.

Part IV. Chinese Literature and Art.

1. The Origin and History of the Written Characters.
2. Inscriptions and Printings.
3. The Confucian, Taoist, and Buddhist Classics.
4. The Official Histories and Some Great Historians.
5. The Various Types of Chinese Composition.
6. Chinese Poetry and Some Great Poets.
7. Chinese Novels.
8. Chinese Dramas.
9. Chinese Libraries and Their Classification System.
10. The Art of the Penmanship and Some Great Calligraphers.
11. The Art of Painting; Its General History and Methods.
12. The Various Periods of Painting and Their Great Painters.
13. The Art of Seal Cutting.
14. Chinese Music and Musical Instruments.
15. The Applied Sciences and Arts.

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15. The Applied Sciences and Arts.



no date

My dear President Judson,
It has been
my privilege to have Miss
Pauline Sem in my
house two days of the
present holidays and
I have been intensely
interested in her
modest, conscientious,
personality.

I consider it a priv-
ilege to assist her in
every way possible in
furthering her plans
for a medical educa-
tion: a cherished hope

of her almost from
childhood.

May I ask your
consideration in this
matter as I feel Miss
Lenn promises to be one
of the most useful
workers among her
people it has been
my good fortune to
meet.

I remain

Yours most cordially
Mrs Milton Fitch.

Kingwood Hill Chicago.
January the Third.

Hongkong, January 14, 1913.

Dear President Judson:

Chung
Wong
kwong
kwong
Of the numerous delightful experiences I must take time to recite what happened to-day during my visit in Canton. I had already given an address to the students of Canton Christian College and then had met Mr. Chung Wong-kuong, Commissioner of Education of Kwangtung Province. To-day several students of the University of Chicago invited me to a luncheon in the Yamen (public offices) of the Province, and invited when I met Mr. Yu How-man, Governor General of the Province; Mr. Peter Hing, A.M. (Columbia University), Chief Justice of the Province; Mr. Hui Wong, B.S., D.J., former student in the Universities of ~~California~~ Missouri, Yale and Columbia, now Honorary Inspector of Prisons and a journalist highly esteemed; Mr. Lin Bang, Manager of the Bank of Vancouver; Mr. Frank W. Lee, C.C., New York City University and Crozer; Mr. W. L. Leiser of University of Wisconsin and one quarter at University of Chicago; and Mr. Chung Wong-kuon. The former students of our own University who gave me the delightful Chinese "tiffin" were: Mr. Peiy T. Cheng, Ph.B. (Class of 1910), now Commissioner of Public Works of Kwangtung Province; Mr. C. T. Tang, M.A. (1911), President of the Provincial Normal College; Mr. P. H. Lo, A.M., J.D. (1911), Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Province; Mr. Chien Shu-fan (Law School, 1910-11), Commissioner of the Interior of the Province; Mr. Ching Yue, Ph.D., 1908, Professor in the provincial Normal College.

After a long interview with these gentlemen I came away proud that American Universities have already had an honorable share in helping the new Republic start with educated modern leadership; and that our own University is so worthily represented in the inspiring movement. These gentlemen are eager to move forward

rapidly as possible and they are fully conscious of the magnitude of the task which lies before them; but they are self-possessed, they treat the experienced men of the old régime with respect, they give great credit to their predecessors in office, they intend to offend no rooted national sentiments as little as possible. They are aware that even a good innovation cannot be successfully introduced without a transformation of public opinion, and they are putting forth all their energies to promote popular intelligence. When public funds are scant, and while they are reorganizing their financial system, they are making an appeal to generous citizens for voluntary contributions, and large sums are being offered for the Cause.

It is true that a brief visit cannot enable me to go very far into so vast and complicated a problem; but this interview

with a group of alert, earnest, patriotic, educated young leaders has stirred the hope that our American influence is being felt and appreciated in this vast country. No man can look far into the future, but there are found in such young men the reasonable promise of a brighter future for this great people who so sorely need economic, educational, sanitary and spiritual progress. Our American representations are in sympathy with all that is best, and are themselves sincerely hopeful of success in the new path. Certainly ~~they~~ ^{we} can assure them that in this effort they have our best wishes for prosperity.

They desired me to send their grateful remembrances to the President of the University, to their instructors in the Faculty of Law and others, and they voiced this request in such sincere and heartfelt manner that I send it forward to you at once, while their greetings and handclaps are fresh in my own thoughts and feeling. Yours sincerely,
C. R. Hudson

which is possible and that we fully conscious of the immensity
 of the task which lies before them, but they are self-possessed, they
 think the expenditure even of the whole Empire with respect, they have
 great credit to their predecessors in office, they intend to afford
 a most valuable monument as little as possible. They are now
 but in a first transition cannot so successfully introduce
 without a transformation of public opinion, and they are putting
 forth all their energies to forward popular intelligence. Men
 public funds are meant, and while they are reorganizing their
 financial system, they are seeking an appeal to generous
 citizens for voluntary contributions, and large sums are
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 It is true that a first visit cannot make me to go
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 being felt and appreciated in this vast country. No man can
 look far into the future, but there are found in such young
 men the reasonable promise of a brighter future for this great
 people who so bravely and economically, education, sanitation
 and spiritual progress. Our American representations are in
 sympathy with all that is best, and are themselves greatly
 helped of success in the best path. Certainly, ~~but~~ an earnest
 that in this effort they have our best wishes for prosperity.
 They have our best wishes for the faithful representation of the
 President of the University, to their institution in the faculty of
 law and ethics, and they wish this respect in such
 serious and beautiful manner that I need not fear
 at once, while their youths and handbooks are found
 in very own hearts and feeling from beyond

7

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear President and Madam:

Chinese Students' Club

You are cordially
invited by the Chinese Students'
Club of the University of Chicago
to attend an informal dinner
to be held at Hutchinson
Commons on Friday, March 6,
at 7 p. m. in honor of your
proposed visit to China.

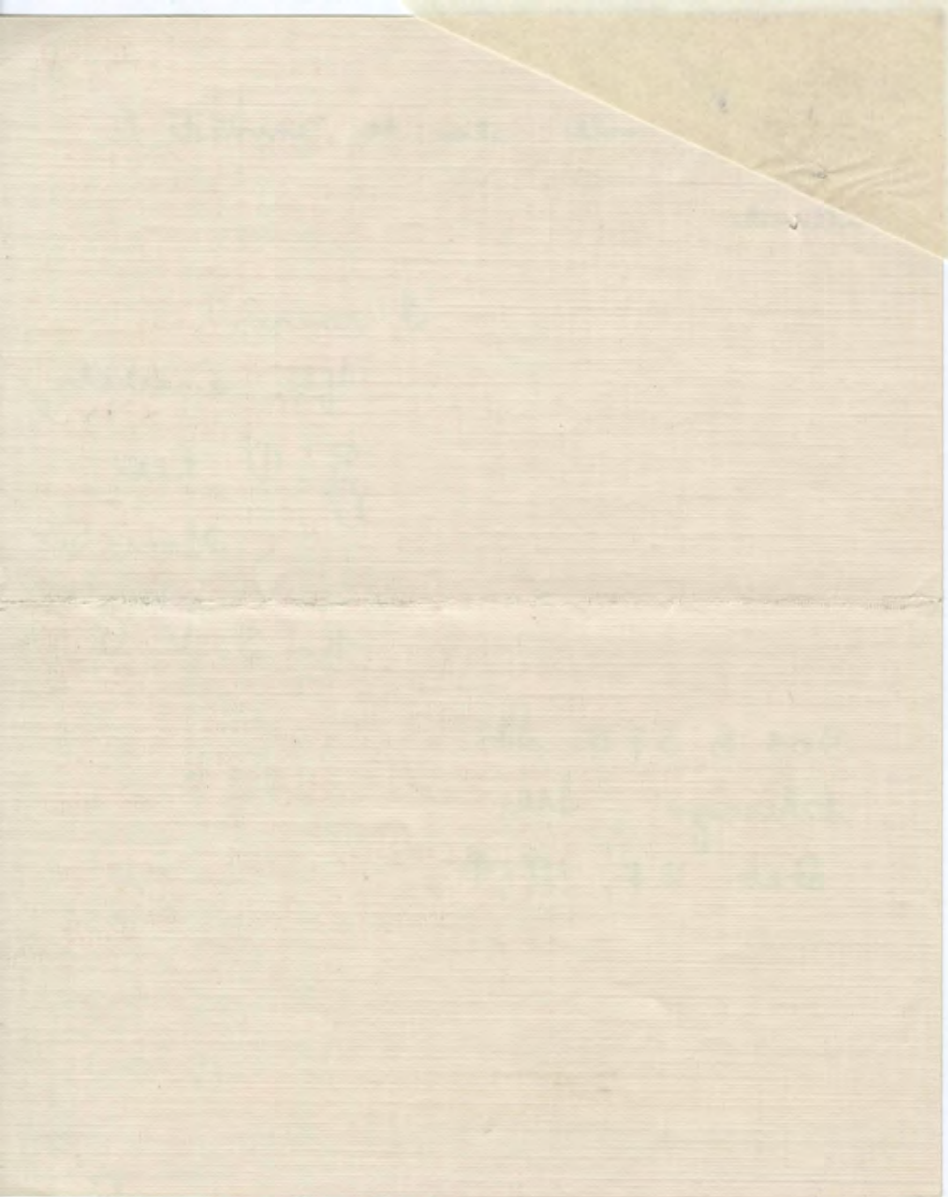
Drs. Henderson, Burton and Chem-

beslain will also be invited to
attend.

I remain
Yrs. sincerely
J. V. Lee
(Hon. Sec.)

R. S. V. P.

908 E. 57th St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 28, 1914.



Chicago, March 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Lee:-

On behalf of Mrs.
Judson as well as myself I beg to
accept the kind invitation of the
Chinese Students' Club for Friday,
March 6th, at seven o'clock.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Z. V. Lee,
908 E. 57th St., Chicago.

Chicago, March 2, 1914.

Dear Mr. Lee:-

On behalf of Mrs.

Judson as well as myself I beg to
accept the kind invitation of the
Chinese Students' Club for Friday,
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With sincere regards, I am,
Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. E. V. Lee,
908 E. 57th St., Chicago.

The University of Chicago

5802 Mayland Ave
Chicago, Ill.

June 28, 1915

Chinese Students
My dear President :- After taking a course of Political Science under you last winter I have become extremely interested in International Law.

I have now decided to devote 5 or 6 more years to study International Law in this country and also in Europe. Will you kindly tell me which University I should go in this country and which in Europe?

Will you also tell me how to get a permission to attend the Hague Conference after I have finished my study?

Thanking you in advance for your favor.

I am

Respectfully yours,

Yernier y. Chien

Chicago, Ill.
June 22, 1907

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your letter of the 20th inst. regarding the [subject] and am glad to hear that you are interested in the [subject]. I have been thinking about this for some time and have been hoping to see you about it. I have been thinking about this for some time and have been hoping to see you about it.

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Chicago, July 1, 1915.

My dear Mr. Chiu:-

Your favor of June 28th is at hand. I am glad to know that you are turning your attention to the larger requirements in International Law. I think you cannot do better in this country than to take the course at Columbia.

I cannot advise you now as to affairs in Europe. There may be many changes before you are ready to take that matter up. As to the Hague Conference, that also is a matter which cannot be settled at the present time. There is no telling when the Conference may meet. I suggest that you get into correspondence with Mr. James Brown Scott in Washington, who will give you all information. You may say to him that I suggested your writing to him. With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.-D.

Mr. Vernier Y. Chiu
5802 Maryland Avenue, *Chicago.*

Chicago, July 1, 1915.

My dear Mr. Child:-

Your favor of June 28th is

at hand. I am glad to know that you are
turning your attention to the larger repur-
ments in international law. I think you
cannot do better in this country than to take
the course at Columbia.

I cannot advise you now

as to affairs in Europe. There may be many
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pondence with Mr. James Brown Scott in Washington,
who will give you all information. You may
say to him that I suggested your writing to him.
With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

H.P.L.D.

Mr. Vernier Y. Child
8802 Maryland Avenue, Chicago.

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Office of the President

- Senn

7

Memorandum:

1. It is understood that I will provide tuition fees for the second half of the winter quarter and the spring quarter, 1916, in excess of what will be paid by Mr. Kawein at Northwestern for Miss Senn.

2. I will see that tuition is provided for her for the first term of the summer quarter.

3. I will see that tuition is provided for her for three quarters, beginning October 1, 1916, in medical work in the Colleges of the University.

4. Miss Pearson is to inform me later as to what other plans she can make for the remaining expenses of Miss Senn as a medical student.

H. P.

Chicago, January 8, 1916.

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1916.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

In order to introduce myself to you allow me to say my name is Pauline Senn from Canton, China. I am very anxious to enter Rush Medical College in preparation for work in China. I am now in the Senior year at Northwestern University. May I give you a sketch of the work I have done?

Before I came to this country I was interested in missionary work. My father was a Baptist minister for over twenty-five years and, after he died, I came to this country with my sister's family, Mrs. T. L. Lee, whose husband did missionary work in Chicago and who is now a pastor in Oakland, Calif. I enclose a leaflet which was published after I graduated from the Baptist Missionary Training School which gives some detail of my life. I prepared for college at Lewis Institute where I received a title. In a matter of tuition Northwestern University gave me forty per cent discount, being a minister's daughter. I have no means of my own, but through Mr. Carman at Lewis Institute a friend has helped me on tuition. I have been self supporting through all my school work for eleven years.

Miss S. E. Pickett, 21 E. Lake St., who has been a superintendent in the Central Baptist Chinese Mission over thirty-five years and where I have been at work, has known me for nineteen years.

I am very anxious to learn, President Judson, what help your University can give me in getting this medical course so that I can return to China prepared for missionary service.

Dean Payne tells me that I lack some preparatory credit for medical work and that I should enter University of Chicago February, 1916. Please let me know about the tuition and any other needed information.

Respectfully yours,

Pauline Senn,

2040 Sherman Ave.,
Evanston, Ill.

MONNETT HALL
4948 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1916.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I am anxious to enlist your kind attention and interest in behalf of a Chinese student, Pauline Senn, a loyal Baptist girl who wishes to enter Rush Medical College. I enclose a statement and folder from herself, and with your permission I will give you a little sketch of my acquaintance with her.

Her spirited effort to secure for herself an education covering a period of eleven years during which she has been mainly self supporting has won my unbounded admiration.

Several years ago she lived at Monnett Hall a number of months. She has for a long time been working with the Chinese Mission and receiving from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per month according to the time she gave. She did preparatory work at the High School, then two years at Lewis Institute. Through Mr. Carman, Director of Lewis Institute, a Jewish contributor was influenced to pay her tuition there and he has also done this for her at Northwestern where she is now in her Senior year.

She has lived on \$20.00 per month, has done her own sewing and laundry, boarded herself, bought her books, etc.

Chicago, Jan. 4, 1916.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
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She has lived on \$20.00 per month, has done her own sewing and laundry, boarded herself, bought her books, etc.

#2.

She is a model of neatness as to her room and person.

Pauline is a second generation Christian. Her father was a Baptist minister in China for twenty-five years. After the death of her father and mother she lived with a married sister and later came with them to this country. The brother-in-law studied medicine. Pauline slept in the room where he kept his books; after the family had retired she made a point of reading his medical books, at that time she resolved if possible to become a physician.

When she was a student in the Baptist Missionary Training School she wanted some work in nursing to aid her in her work at the Chinese Mission where she was working. Miss Burdette tried to enter her at Mary Thompson Hospital. She could not get this because Pauline was too small in size. Then a plan was made so that she went about with a doctor at Hull House.

Thereafter she has stepped in on her own initiative and done obstetrical work at times for the Chinese women. This little woman stands high in the estimation of her instructors. We have lately interviewed Dean Holgate at Northwestern University and heard most gratifying reports of her conscientious work and character.

We find by consulting with Dean Payne that if she can enter University of Chicago

42.

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MONNETT HALL
4948 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

#3.

February, 1916, she can finish her requirements for the pre-medical course by the end of July and thus be ready to enter the Medical course October 1. The credits for her spring's work can be transferred to Northwestern University so that she may receive her degree of B. S. there in June.

Northwestern University Medical College does not admit women, so it is necessary for her to enter University of Chicago and Rush Medical College. Pauline is now about 30 years of age. She wishes to work in Canton where she will not need to spend time learning a new dialect.

She has not wished to share in the Indemnity Fund, fearing she would be placed under obligation to the Government and would have to work in non-Christian surroundings. Neither is she willing to accept help which will put her under obligation to "do time" in return for her training. It has been suggested that Pauline take her medical work in China. We have advised with Dr. Anna D. Gloss, Superintendent of the Union Medical School for Women in Peking and with Dr. Ellen L. Lyon, Superintendent of M. E. American Hospital for women at Foochow. These friends advise that Pauline should have her medical course in this country. Much of the teaching in China must yet be in Chinese because of the imperfect English of the students and because of the lack of sufficient translations.

73.

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MONNETT HALL
4948 INDIANA AVENUE
CHICAGO

#4.

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The above physicians also state as their experience that Chinese students left to work their way alone as Pauline has done have been known to return to China so worn that they were a prey to climate and disease and some of these best workers have passed away. *very early*

Pauline is self-reliant to a remarkable degree. She is truly consecrated and knows how to use her Bible. In giving me these experiences together with many details showing much hardship and privation she said, "If you are true to God, Miss Morse, He will be true to you", and this marks her attitude in everything.

In the opinion of the friends who have looked into this matter we are anxious that Pauline shall have her medical course free from financial cate - free from self support, that she shall have time for rest which she never has taken. In short, that she shall have no obligations outside of her studies.

If you, President Judson, can assist in bringing this to pass for this singularly noble Chinese student we shall indeed be most grateful.

Very heartily yours,

(Miss) Clara Yale Morse

44.

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The above physicians also state as their experience that Chinese students left to work their way alone as Pauline has done have been known to return to China so worn that they were a prey to climate and disease and some of these past workers have passed away.

Pauline is self-reliant to a remarkable degree, she is a very determined and knows how to use her Bible. In giving me these experiences together with many details showing much hardship and privation she said, "If you are true to God, Miss Morse, He will be true to you", and this marks her attitude in everything.

In the opinion of the friends who have looked into this matter we are anxious that Pauline shall have her medical course free from financial care - free from self support, that she shall have time for rest which she never has taken. In short, that she shall have no obligations outside of her studies.

If you, President Jackson, can assist in bringing this to pass for this singularly noble Chinese student we shall indeed be most grateful.

Very heartily yours,

(Miss) Clara F. Morse

Middle Divinity Hall
University of Chicago
Jan. 31st, 1917.

China
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago

Dear Dr. Judson:

It was my pleasure to hear you and converse with you a few Minutes the ^{evening} others and to know further of your deep interest in China. I wonder if it would be asking too much of you to let me know some of the best books on China you have read recently, say since last May?

I am making this request at the suggestion of Dr. Dickerson in connection with a general missionary reading plan which is being carried out in the Hyde Park Baptist Church of which you are a member. Dr. Dickerson and I hesitated to ask ^{you} to do anything more than this in connection with the plan, knowing how busy you are, and how interested you already are in the subject. Your suggestion will help us in the books we can recommend and ourselves read. You might include in the list, if you will, any books along this or a more general missionary line that you are intending to read, if indeed you have time for such a thing in the rush of the School Year.

Thanking you for your opinion on this matter, and trusting that this request will not be felt as an imposition, I am,

Yours very truly,

Newton H. Carman

Middle Divinity Hall
University of Chicago
Jan. 21st, 1917.

Harry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago

Dear Dr. Judson:

It was my pleasure to hear you and converse with you a few
minutes the other evening and to know further of your deep interest in China. I
wonder if it would be asking too much of you to let me know some of the
best books on China you have read recently, say since last May?
I am making this request at the suggestion of Dr. Dickerson
in connection with a general missionary reading plan which is being carried
out in the Hyde Park Baptist Church of which you are a member. Dr. Dickerson
and I hesitated to ask you to do anything more than this in connection
with the plan, knowing how busy you are, and how interested you already
are in the subject. Your suggestion will help us in the books we can recom-
mend and ourselves read. You might include in the list, if you will, any
books along this or a more general missionary line that you are intending
to read, if indeed you have time for such a thing in the rush of the
School Year.

Thanking you for your opinion on this matter, and trusting

that this request will not be felt as an imposition, I am,

Yours very truly,

Walter H. Cannon

Chicago, February 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Carman:

Your favor of the 31st of January is received. I must confess that I have not been reading any new books on China recently. I have been absorbed in the study of our medical plans for Shanghai and Peking, and for the University, to the exclusion of other matters. There may easily be books on China since last May which are worth while, but they have not come to my knowledge. I presume you have a list of all preceding that. If I come across anything important I shall be glad to let you know.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Newton H. Carman
Middle Divinity Hall
The University of Chicago

Chicago, February 2, 1917

Dear Mr. Garman:

Your favor of the 31st of January is received. I must confess that I have not been reading any new books on China recently. I have been absorbed in the study of our medical plans for Shanghai and Peking, and for the University, to the exclusion of other matters. There may easily be books on China since last May which are worth while, but they have not come to my knowledge. I presume you have a list of all preceding ones. If I come across anything important I shall be glad to let you know.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - J.

Mr. Newton H. Garman
Middle Division Hall
The University of Chicago



Luchoan Christian Hospital

Luchoan (Hohpei)

Anhui - China.

Main Building

(Dr. Paul Monfield Rush '04)

7 93

THE LUCHOWFU CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD

LUCHOWFU VIA WUHU

Chinese Affairs

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Pres. Judson:

For some little time I have
had it in mind to write you, the news just here re Rush brings me to the point.

First, re the Li Hung Chang book. The son of Li Dzi-gan is just back from Austria where he has been living for some years. I asked him again about the book. He says that some parts are "not true", or at least "not accurate". But I asked as to the major part. He suggested that one living in Hoh-fei need not ask. He gave me to understand very clearly that the family, for some very good reasons, would never acknowledge the book, but left me feeling that they quite intended that it should be published, I myself believe that the proofs were ^{first} submitted to the family. This will probably never be proven.

He seemed a little disgusted at I should urge a straight answer from him, suggested that I had been in China long enough to know that such admission would not be given. I do not believe any one will get nearer to the bottom of the book than this. Another thing may interest you. The boy's father, ^(Grandson of Li Hung-chang) Li Dzi-gan, was the local representative in the old first senate at Peking. He did not like Yuan and opposed his ambitions, secretly. Yuan found out about it, had his watched day and night. Li always was very weak physically. He broke under the strain. The family blames Yuan for his death. This again is not for publication, I felt you would be interested in seeing behind the curtain a bit.

Now as for Rush. I remember you told me that what has happened might happen. As an old Rush man I am glad of it. When I took my work Rush was the best there was for the work I wanted. In some things the staff is the

Dr. Harry Pratt Hooton,

University of Chicago,

Dear Sir,

For some little time I have

been in mind to write you, but have not had time to do so.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and I am sure that

you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

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I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

Yours truly,

How do you feel? I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

I am sure that you are doing very well. I am sure that you are doing very well.

THE LUCHOWFU CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD

LUCHOWFU VIA WUHU

best in the world right today. But there are some "dead ones", and some departments are very weak. These departments were so conspicuous that it is quite useless to specify. I am glad things are going to be cleared up.

However this rather upsets me. I come home in June. I have had seven years here. I am out of date and want to catch up. I had wanted to go back "home" to Rush. With this change I do not know what to do or who to go to. The ideal thing would be to be allowed to go into Presbyterian and see the work there, follow the cases with the staff as much as possible, work out the lab. work with the interns as much as I have time for. I do not know that it is possible to arrange this. I don't know who to go to to ask. I would like to live in the Hospital with the interns. I want to take some special work in New York, possibly some in New Orleans. A new doctor will come with me to Luchowfu when I come back, he will take ^{the} surgery. I will have most the rest of the work. New Orleans gives about the only work in tropical diseases. In New York I want some special work under Zinsser, whom I greatly admire. You see I am ambitious. I don't know what can be done, may be I am so out of date I cannot catch up. But I am going to try pretty hard. If one year is not enough I will fight for two, though I don't dare to breathe this to our Board for they are still to be converted to high grade medical mission work!

I hope you won't mind my putting my burden before you. I don't know who else to go to. We have had ninety three hundred separate people treated in this Hospital this last year. This with one self trained helper. Such work is of necessity low grade, and prevents any growth - or even self respect - to the man doing it. I am coming home to fight for better things.

Please remember me to Mrs. Judson. I suppose she still wonders why I am a missionary. After all, with all our limitations, mistakes, failures, -

that in the world right today. But there are some "best ones", and some
 experiments are very weak. These experiments seem to suggest that it is
 better to be a little bit better than to be a little bit worse.

However this is not a very good idea. I am not sure in fact, I have had even

years ago. I am not of that age and I had wanted to go back

"home" to Dublin. With this change I do not know what to do or who to go for

the best thing would be to be allowed to go into the hospital and see the

work there. I am not sure with the staff as much as possible, work out to

last, with the hospital as much as I have time for. I do not know that

it is possible to arrange this. I don't know who to go to for help. I would

like to live in the hospital with the hospital. I want to have some special

work in the hospital, certainly some in the hospital. A new hospital will come with

us in the hospital and I am not sure, but I am not sure, I am not sure, I am not sure.

most of the work. The hospital gives some very good in the hospital.

In New York I want some special work under the hospital, but I don't know.

You see I am a little bit. I don't know what can be done, may be I am not of

that I cannot stand up. But I am going to try pretty hard. If one year is

not enough I will try for two, though I don't have to breathe this for one

year for they are still to be converted to high grade medical students would

I hope you won't mind my writing my letter before you. I don't know who

else to go to. We have had thirty three hundred people treated in this

hospital this last year. This with one self trained helper. Each year is of

necessity for the hospital, and prevents any trouble - or even self rescue - to the

man doing it. I am coming home to fight for better things.

Please remember me to Mrs. Gahan. I suppose she will wonder why I am

not coming. After all, with all our limitations, it is not, it is not, it is not.

THE LUCHOWFU CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

DR. PAUL WAKEFIELD

LUCHOWFU VIA WUHU

still it is the greatest work in the world! I admit I count little now,-
but in two hundred years I am going to hunt Mrs. Judsen up and bring her back
here to Luchowfu and then she will know the why.

All good things to you, to the University,- and Rush. And above all the
hope that that the Spirit of Peace may be born anew this year in the hearts
of men.

Ever

Dec. 28th.

1916.

*Paul Wakefield - Rush '04 -
(Ph.D. - Harvard 1900)*

Luchowfu, via Wuhu, Anhui Province, China.

THE LUCHOWTU CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL

DR. HATS WARRICK

LUCHOWTU, CHINA

Still it is the greatest work in the world. I admit I don't like you, -
but in ten hundred years I am going to have you, because you and your
people to Luchowtu and then she will know the way.

All good things to you, to the University, - and Rich. And above all the
hope that the spirit of Peace may be born anew this year in the heart

of you.

Ever

Yours sincerely,
Dr. HATS WARRICK

Dec. 28th.

1916.

Lu-chow-tu, via Hanyuan, Anhui Province, China.

Chicago, February 15, 1917

Dear Dr. Wakefield:

Yours of the 28th of December I was very glad to receive, and to know of your welfare.

Thank you very much for your little discussion of the Li Hung Chang book. One has to read Chinese events backwards and upside down sometimes in order to get at the real meaning. I think your inference is doubtless entirely correct.

Things certainly are moving in medical matters here. I am sending herewith a copy of the last "University Record," which will give you a pretty thorough discussion of the whole situation. Since that was issued the fund has increased. We are aiming to secure \$5,300,000, and have at present \$5,147,000 pledged. We expect to get the rest shortly. We shall have two medical schools, one on the Midway for the training of candidates for the M.D. degree, and one in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital for what is

Chicago, February 15, 1917

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connection with the Presbyterian Hospital for what is

sometimes called polyclinic work, that is, for graduate work in the sense of graduation with the M.D. degree. Of course the entire faculty of Rush retire, and we appoint a new faculty.

However, all these things will take time. For a couple of years yet, so far as I can see, matters will have to go on at Rush as at present. You will have therefore no trouble at all in carrying out your plans here if you come back this summer. I hope also you will secure the additional year which you need. Mrs. Judson was very glad to see you when you were here. We all remember meeting you and yours on the Yang-tse-kiang. Please give my cordial regards to all the household, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Paul Wakefield
The Luchowfu Christian Hospital
Luchowfu, via Wuhu, Anhui Province
China

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H.P.J. - L.

Dr. Paul Wakefield
The Luchow Christian Hospital
Luchow, via Wuhu, Anhui Province
China

校長先生大鑒 欣幸
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蔡安福 館長

46 Snell Hall,
Univ. of Chicago,
Sept. 27, 1917.

Student
Quinn

Mr. Lapham, Private Secretary
President's Office
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lapham:

Having returned here from Champaign, I find a letter of yours for the translation of a Chinese card. This is a very simple one. The whole thing runs as the following:

Dear President:

We, as a group of students with the intention of entering your university, wish you to send us a copy of your latest bulletin in order that we may know something about the organization, etc., before we start. With best regards,

Signed: R. S. Wu, Aug. 18, 1917.

Regarding the address I should think that your bulletin would not be able to reach them without any Chinese characters. The full Chinese address given below seems to be necessary so that you better ask the sender to have this attached to the envelope.

I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

J. C. Yu

45 Snell Hall,
Univ. of Chicago,
Sept. 27, 1917.

Mr. Lapham, Private Secretary
President's Office
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lapham:

Having returned here from Champaign, I find a letter
of yours for the translation of a Chinese card. This is a very
simple one. The whole thing runs as the following:

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Signed: H. S. Wu, Aug. 18, 1917.

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would not be able to reach them without any Chinese characters. The
full Chinese address given below seems to be necessary so that you
better ask the sender to have this attached to the envelope.

I beg to be,

Yours very truly,

5826 Kintasky Av. 216
Chicago, March 28, 1918.

Dear President Judson,

Mr. C. T. Kwei of 75 Middle Divinity is the student who consulted you concerning the Chinese conference in September. Several other Universities, including Illinois, are vidding for the conference; so the boys think it unlikely that the local invitation will be accepted.

I talked with Mr. P. Wang the present President of the local Chinese Students' Club, giving him the contents of your letter. He wishes to thank you and will let you know if by any chance the conference decides to meet here.

By the way, this Mr. P. Wang is planning to be a teacher. He speaks excellent English, is a Cantonese, and has traveled extensively in China. He carries himself well and promises to be a man of unusual quality. I shall try to keep in touch with him. He is a Government student and will for that reason not be ready for a teaching position in this country until a year from this coming summer. Some place may then wish one of his type. He finds Mr. Loh to be a reliable, studious fellow of some promise.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Merrifield.

Chicago, March 26, 1874.
Dear Friend

Dear Friend

Mr. C. T. Davis of 1211 North Dearborn
Street who consulted you concerning the Chinese
Conference in September. Several other Chinese
also, including others, are looking for the
conference, as the hope there is that the
good minister will be accepted.

I talked with Mr. F. Wang the former
Chinese Consul in Chicago. He is going to the
conference again later. He wants to know you
and will let you know if he can. He can
furnish details to western.

For the way, this Mr. F. Wang is planning
to go to London. He is a very excellent Englishman
and has been several years in China. He
came himself well and promises to be a man
of unusual quality. I shall try to keep in touch
with him. He is a government official and will
probably remain in the country until a year from this coming
year. Some of the way the mind of this type
was. He finds Mr. Lee to be a reliable, intelligent fellow
and of some promise.
Sincerely yours,
Frank W. Springfield

Chicago, March 27, 1918

Dear Mr. Merrifield:

One of our Chinese students whose name apparently is not on my desk has been conferring about extending an invitation to a meeting for the Chinese students of the country, to be held here in September. It is an awkward time for us, because the University not being in session, the Buildings and Grounds Department will be busy in fixing the buildings. Nevertheless, we can provide for them if they wish. The Commons will be open, and they can obtain their meals there, and one or more of the dormitories for men can be opened. They sent a request to know whether they would be given their rooms free. We don't of course wish to have any rent, but the actual cost of taking care of the rooms while they are here would amount to about one dollar per person. It would seem reasonable that they should make that payment. If you are familiar with the facts will you kindly confer with the young man in question and send me word?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Chicago, March 27, 1918

Dear Mr. Herrifield:

One of our Chinese students whose name apparently is not on my desk has been conferring about extending an invitation to a meeting for the Chinese students of the country, to be held here in September. It is an awkward time for us, because the University not being in session, the Buildings and Grounds Department will be busy in fixing the buildings. Nevertheless, we can provide for them if they wish. The Commons will be open, and they can obtain their meals there, and one or more of the dormitories for men can be opened. They sent a request to know whether they would be given their rooms free. We don't of course wish to have any rent, but the actual cost of taking care of the rooms while they are here would amount to about one dollar per person. It would seem reasonable that they should make that payment. If you are familiar with the facts will you kindly confer with the young man in question and send me word?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Chicago, March 30, 1918

Dear Mr. Merrifield:

Thanks for yours of the 28th inst.
with regard to the meeting of Chinese students. If as
you say, "several other institutions, including Illinois,
are bidding for the conference" please say to Mr. Kwei
that the University of Chicago of course declines to
extend the invitation. We are not concerned for a thing
of the kind.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Fred Merrifield
The University of Chicago

Chicago, March 30, 1918

Dear Mr. Herrick:

Thanks for yours of the 28th inst.
with regard to the meeting of Chinese students. It is
you say, "several other institutions, including Illinois,
are bidding for the conference" please say to Mr. Kwei
that the University of Chicago of course declines to
extend the invitation. We are not concerned for a thing
of the kind.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Fred Herrick
The University of Chicago

Chinese History

6, Admiralty Quay

St. Petersburg

Russia

April the 23 1907.

To the President
Of the University of Chicago

Sir, — I should like to lay before you a few considerations. Permit me to hope that you will not grudge me the necessary attention.

European politics, sociology, economics, are all based on the experience of nations whose history covers but a short span of time and who represent but a very small fraction of the human race. As a consequence, social and economic sciences prove to a great extent misleading in their deductions. At the same time there exists an absolutely authentic history of an immense cultivated nation covering thirty centuries. I mean the Chinese nation, who in the year 9th A. D. put already in practice the nationalization of land and tried afterwards all the social systems, all the philosophic doctrines ever invented by the European genius.

A Russian by birth, I am familiar with Asia, which I have closely studied from Bagdad to Aomori in Japan, and therefore I see more clearly than you can that European science is one-sided simply because it takes its materials exclusively from the cultural experiences of European nations, ignoring the long ages of cultural life to which the Chinese can look back, — this race whose progenitors we Aryans might call our uncles, as they were the brethren of those still undiscovered tribes, from which the Greeks, the Italians, the Kelts, the Teutons, the Slavs, the Iranians and the Indo-Aryans were evolved in the progress of time.

Now the Chinese possess 24 Dynastic Histories (*Ching-shè*) in 3262 books, covering the period from remote antiquity to 1643 A. D., when the Ming Dynasty yielded the throne to the now reigning Tà ts'ing Dynasty. Besides the official histories, Chinese literature abounds in non-official historical works on different epochs. True, a short history of China was translated by the Jesuit A. Marie de Moyriac de Mailla and published in Paris in 1777—1785 in 13 volumes; but this translation represents only an insignificant fragment of that immense mine of information—Chinese historical literature. True again, the indefatigable French sinologist Edouard Chavannes is at present translating Chinese history of the

oldest times, by the Chinese Herodotus, Sze-mà Ts'ên (*Les mémoires historiques de Se-ma Ts'ien*, Paris, 1895—), but such desultory individual efforts are entirely inadequate to master a task of such magnitude, while time presses. For, who can tell what convulsions may shortly be in store for China, seemingly predestined as that country is to bear foreign influences?

At the same time our age is not wanting in sinologists. London boasts such names as *Sir R. K. Douglas* and *Sir W. Hillier*; Cambridge can point to *Mr. H. A. Giles*, for whom his excellent dictionary has won solid fame. In Oxford Chinese is taught by *Mr. T. L. Bullock*, in Liverpool by *Mr. E. H. Parker*. Germany has several eminent names: *Wilhelm Grube*, *Alfred Forke*, *Fried. W. K. Müller* (Berlin); *August Conrady* (Leipsic); *Paul Horn* (Strasburg); to which Austria adds those of *Franz Kuhnert*, *Maxim Bittner* (Vienna) and *Rudolf Dvořák* (Prague). In France we have *Chavannes*, *A. Vissière*, *Henri Cordier* (Paris), *P. Pelliot* (Hanoi);—in the Netherlands, the famous *J. J. M. de Groot* (Leyden);—in Belgium, *I. B. Steenackers* (Liège); in Italy, *Lodovico Nocentini* (Rome); in Russia: *P. S. Popoff*, *A. M. Pozdnéyeff*, *V. L. Kotvich* and *A. I. Ivanoff* (St. Petersburg), *D. M. Pozdnéyeff*, *A. V. Rudakoff* and *P. P. Schmidt* (Vladivostok); in New-York: *Friedrich Hirth*, whose work on the relations between China and the Roman Orient won him fame. Lastly we have the Japanese group: *Hisashi Hoshino*, *Kurakichi Shiratori*, *Sanjiro Ichimura*, *Tetzuto Uno*, *Taijiro Mori*, *Masayuki Okada*, *Hiroshi Kusaka* and *Hitzurō Kuwabara* in Tokyō.

Thirty four in all, taking only the best known names. Each one of these scholars has pupils of course, and there are many missionaries in China who could be counted among the best sinologists. All that is needed is to unite these forces and secure the collaboration of Chinese scholars, when Chinese history will lay open its pages before the whole of cultured Europe.

What I would propose, is to organize an International Fund for the purpose of preparing a set of translations from the Chinese, under the patronage of their Majesties: the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperors of Germany, of Russia, of China, of Japan, and of the Presidents of France and of the United States. The Fund should be formed of yearly sums, contributed by the respective Governments of the above named countries and by private members.

Mr. Chavannes, the translator of *Sze-mà Ts'ên* or some other of the great sinologists could be chosen President of the new Society. There should be a special committee to organize the whole enterprise. The work should be distributed among competent persons, natives both of Europe and of the Far East. *Max Müller's* personal energy gave to the world the monumental series: *«Sacred Books of the East»*; similarly to that noble precedent the proposed *«Chinese*

Translation Fund» must open to it the entire historical and possibly also the geographical treasure of China in a series of masterly English translations,

It would give me great pleasure to have this suggestion of mine made the subject of public discussion. I am not a sinologist, but am tolerably well acquainted with China, Japan and Corea, and would be willing with the greatest readiness to serve that cause in Russia.

I am, Sir,

yours faithfully

Sergius N. Syromiatnikoff, L. L. Dr.

