

**The University of Chicago**

Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON

THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN

COMMISSIONERS

*File*

Hankow, May 9, 1909.

*File under the Commission*  
-- dear Professor Burton --

Your telegram was received and with your permission I will report on the situation here as a preface to my impressions regarding effort elsewhere.

I had a very pleasant three hours conference with Bishop Roots on our scheme, going much into detail and elaborating our ideas on essential points so that he might, so far as possible, see things through our spectacles. His attitude was very nice and he indicated satisfaction with our scheme,-- indeed he indicated that it was much in advance of the other, though he thought that equally in advance of anything proposed before. As I had only one finished copy of the "Type and Scope" MS I took advantage of the fact to request its return within ten days and specifically contracted that it be not copied, and Bishop Roots indicated that he would not bring it before the general committee until toward the end of the period so that while it would subserve the purpose of giving definiteness to our views it would be less liable to permanent incorporation. I prefaced both MSS. with specific statements as to their nature, limitations of responsibility, etc. ... Mr. Reed and ourselves are invited to Bishop Roots' for supper this evening.

The Hankow situation has organized itself into distinct clarity. The roiled waters have settled measurably and I think I can see bottom. For brevity let me be dogmatic, and put in inter-rogation points at your pleasure. Hankow is a British city on the foreign side, commercially and educationally. The American contingent is a minor one. The major part of the American contingent is British, the Britishest of the British. The American church is more British than the London Mission. Under our scheme the control of an international institution will inevitably be British for a time. That our friends now see, but perhaps not to its full depths. They indicate a disposition to accept our scheme because they can secure the things they want through the Board of Trustees as proposed. This would be inevitable under the conditions of the case. The American Church is a dominant factor in the local situation and must in right have its proportionate representation. The working and presumably dominant factor of the Board of Trustees should be local. It will represent the ultra British-American element and the British element, and the two are greatly in the majority here and will naturally be dominant on the Board. Moreover the proposed Senate will be pre-dominantly British and the British Board will be Britishly advised by a British Senate. The result will be a British faculty and no doubt a British president and the outcome will be cumulatively British.



Hankow, May 3, 1909.

My dear Professor Burton --

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# The University of Chicago

## Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON

THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN

COMMISSIONERS

Mr. E. D. Burton -2-

This for the present. Perhaps it may change in the future. The American element may in time become American and an American factor may come in. It is worth while therefore that we have a footing though it is only a little foot for a while. We would have no footing at all I think but that we have money and they want it. That will carry the scheme if it is carried at all. I think it will carry it. But the scheme so carried is little to our main purpose. It is worth something, however, to secure international cooperation, more for the future than for the present. It is something to round out a comprehensive scheme. It is something to have a scheme that is round though some parts of the circle may be weak for a while. If the scheme goes it fills out geographically, and it meets the prepossessions established in other minds as well as in our own.

These prepossessions I am persuaded are at fault. Hankow is not "The Windy City" -- it is The Dead-air City. Physically this is symptomatic. There is not the life and vitality of Chicago here and in my judgment the situation does not invite it. This will be a large commercial centre but it will be colonial for a long period. The foreign element here come in to make money and then go away to live on it, as is true of so many colonial cities. This transitoriness contributes to change, to secular change, and gives force to the future element in cooperation. There are signs of inactivity as one focuses his eye to see them. I have two or three haberdasher purchases that I would like to make. I have tried twice in broad daylight but the blinds were up, put up about 4 o'clock apparently. If one draws money or buys a ticket he gets some hint of the business spirit of the place. The notion that Hankow is going to be the Chicago of China needs to be taken with considerable salt.

By these and other considerations I am persuaded that Hankow for the present and immediate future should take a minor place, and my judgment is satisfied with this. I have tried to let it oscillate as freely as it would, tried indeed to make it oscillate so as to find a point of stability, and it shifts all the time to the left, where left is not quite sinister, but down-hill. I think we can let the water flow in that direction of itself and the less concern we give it beyond flowing <sup>at</sup> as complacently as ~~we~~ may with the drift of the tide, the better.

With this preface permit me to turn to your telegraphic question. The less the HanKow element plays in our larger dreams the more the other element rises in importance and the freer our hands for pressing them. The new situation makes a larger place for Nanking. Perhaps Shanghai ought to be reconsidered with a view to larger development there. Certainly so, I think, if Nanking is not available on



Mr. E. D. Burton -2-

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ERNEST DEWITT BURTON

THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN

COMMISSIONERS

Mr. E. D. Burton -3-

the lines stated below. Nanking seems just now the most promising centre for international effort, where China and America furnish the international factors, and in proportion as the Middle Yangtze goes down the Lower Yangtze goes up in international importance. I therefore think that you would do well to push the scheme of cooperation with China as fully as may be prudent and tributary to a favorable result. The door seems to have been opened there and I would accept the invitation to walk in and talk a while at least. If the Shanghai scheme is to retain its dominant character and limitations as the scholastic international centre it would seem to be a happy expedient to have a working laboratory within reach. If Shanghai is to be given to the linguistic and international lines, Nanking might take the physical and scientifically human sides, - just what China wants and just what our scheme needs to fill it out -- ~~An~~ institution strongly founded on the sciences at Nanking would be a good running mate for a Shanghai institution strongly founded on linguistic and civic lines, for there might be an easy interchange of service between the two, ~~styles~~, the science men giving brief synoptical courses in the linguistic and civic institution and the masters in the latter field giving synoptical courses in their line at Nanking. The few hours required for transit makes courses of this kind practical. It would be my opinion therefore that if a strong institution could be developed at Nanking in cooperation with the Chinese Government it would be a great achievement and would open the door to the general influence ~~of~~ China that would be immeasurably beyond anything we could sanely dream here. My thought recurs to the financial proposition discussed some time ago, the essence of which no doubt you wholly recall, namely contributions of land, relationship, sympathy, inspection, etc. by the Chinese, contributions of money and men by Americans, sympathetic participation in the work on both sides, the privilege of taking the whole institution over by the Chinese at any time after an initial period of say fifteen or twenty years, i.e. time enough to really found an institution and set it agoing ~~on~~, on condition of returning to the donors their actual investment without interest and some guards to protect men from precipitate and unjust dismissal when such transition takes place. This however is only a large detail as I see it, which might be replaced by some alternative. I should think it would fit the situation. I believe I would go so far as to sound Tuan Fang regarding it. At any rate my mind now leans strongly toward a large use of the discretion committed to us. The cablegram has somewhat the force of advice in this direction.

While I give my mind thus freely in this matter I hope you will not regard it as urging you to anything you do not yourself fully approve. If you see reasons for hesitation, for stopping at some more conservative point, or even for caution, I hope you will give it



Mr. E. D. Burton -3-

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COMMISSIONERS

Mr. E. D. Burton -4-

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What I have already said indicates my concurrence in any line you may think wise to push further at Shanghai. Just now it seems to me to be the radiant point of successful effort for the immediate future. I hold some reserve in favor of the middle and the higher latitudes respectively, but I doubt whether either of these will appear on inspection to be especially inviting just now. On the contrary I presume a more gradual development in the Hwang-ho region and the Manchurian region is to be anticipated. So I am hospitable to such farther advances at Shanghai as may now seem practicable and prudent.

I must beg your pardon for so long a letter, but I assume that you will be glad to know as much of my later reactions as practicable, whether they seem trustworthy or not. All I can add is that they are quite declared under the existing influences. How they will stand observations farther north and future shiftings of the scenes you can guess even better than I.

I hope you have had a pleasant and profitable as well as restful trip to Changsha, and if you can give me a glimpse of your mind on the subject I would be delighted to get it.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "T.C. Chamberlin". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "T" and "C".

T.C.C.



Mr. E. D. Burton -4-

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Very sincerely yours,



T.C.C.





# HYDE PARK HOTEL

J. E. CORNELL, MANAGER

51ST BOULEVARD AND LAKE AVE.

CHICAGO

My Dear Dr. Burton -

If heading 4 is made  
as broad as to embrace both  
manual training & trade  
schools on the one hand &  
technological schools on  
the other perhaps it would be  
wise to subdivide the  
matter under sub-heads,  
as technology has come  
to be associated with engi-  
neering schools & similar work  
of similar grade of university  
work. I think nearly all  
the government Universities  
unifying do do something  
in technological lines. The  
House University is largely  
technological. So preferably  
is that of Michigan or at  
least one division of it -  
the main thing to be urged

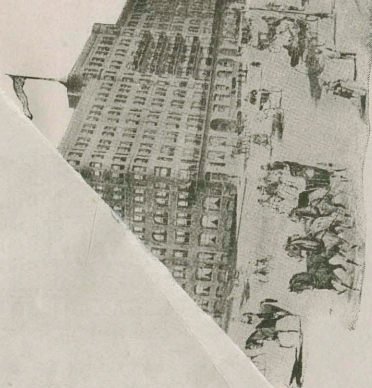


HYDE PARK HOTEL

J. E. GORDON, Manager

3701 BOULEVARD AND LAKE AVE.

CHICAGO



The Dear Mr. Gordon -

I received your letter of the 12th

and am very glad to hear that

you are planning to visit

Chicago in the near future

and I am sure you will

have a very pleasant stay

with us. I am sure you will

enjoy the city very much

and I am sure you will

have a very pleasant stay

with us. I am sure you will

enjoy the city very much

and I am sure you will

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HYDE PARK HOTEL

J. E. CORNELL, MANAGER

51ST BOULEVARD AND LAKE AVE.

CHICAGO

in regard to the technological  
efforts is a broader sounder  
basis such as our proposed  
curriculum would provide.  
The Chinese seem dis-  
posed to push it in  
much the way the Japanese  
have done.



HYDE PARK HOTEL

4 E. COOK ST. CHICAGO

211 BOUTWORTH AND LAKE AVE

CHICAGO



111111  
The London Mission,

H A N K O W...May 19th. 1909.

10  
Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin,  
c/o American Legation,  
Peking.

2  
My dear Mr. Chamberlin,

I have pleasure in handing enclosed the paper that you were so good as to leave with us on The Type and Scope of Education contemplated in your proposals for a University in China.

I read this and the other document left with us by Professor Burton and yourself, at a meeting of our University Committee yesterday. At the same time Bishop Roots and I gave some account of our interviews, after which an interesting conversation took place though it seemed better to defer the passing of any resolution at any rate until our next meeting which will be on Friday May 28th.

I have been greatly pleased with the wide reaching nature of this scheme - some modifications may possibly be desirable- but in the days to come I trust that we may have a University of such scope here in Central China.

Wishing you a very pleasant journey and with kindest regards

I

I am, My dear Mr. Chamberlin,

Yours faithfully

*C. L. Sparkman*

Secretary of The Wu-Han University Committee.



11111

Hwai Yang Mli

10 received

The London Mission.  
H A N K O W...May 19th. 1909.

Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin,

c/o American Legation,

Peking.

Mr. Yang Hwai

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paper that you were so good as to leave with us on The Type and  
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Wishing you a very pleasant journey and with kindest regards

I am, My dear Mr. Chamberlin,

Yours faithfully

C. S. Spang

Secretary of The Wu-Han University Committee.



Imperial Hotel, Limited,

Tientsin.

Schau Hai Guan Feb 1909.



Imperial Hotel, Ltd,  
TIENTSIN.

Telegraphic Address :  
"EMPIRE" TIENTSIN  
Telephone No. 1052.

Railway Hotel,  
Shanhaikwan.

Peitaiho Hotel,  
Peitaiho.

Station Hotel,  
Tongku.

CATERERS TO THE  
DINING CARS  
ON THE  
IMPERIAL RAILWAYS  
OF  
NORTH CHINA.

Dear Prof Butler

As you come  
up, I suggest that  
you take special  
notice of the country  
northwest of Chang  
Zi which lies at the  
nose of the highest moun-  
tains in the first 12 hours

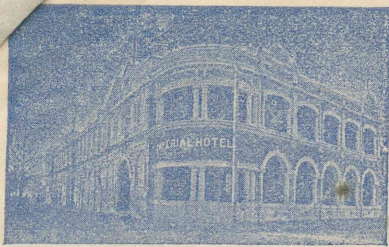
run; if it is not too early.  
The region 65 to 10 miles northwest  
of the station named, lying along  
the east side of these mountains,  
is the most attractive I have seen  
in north China. The Mountains  
are the most rugged & steepest  
where the most Chuanan, & the  
plain lies beautifully at their  
feet. The climax is about the  
station Liu Shou Yang, at which  
the train does not stop. The  
country from that point on  
to this is more attractive than



Dear Sir,  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the Great Northern Railway to the city of Seattle.  
 The Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, in their meeting of the 12th inst., have decided to accept of the proposition, and to extend the line of the railway to the city of Seattle.  
 The extension of the line of the railway to the city of Seattle will be accomplished by the construction of a new line of the railway from the city of Everett to the city of Seattle.  
 The new line of the railway will be constructed by the Great Northern Railway Company, and will be completed by the 1st of October next.  
 The extension of the line of the railway to the city of Seattle will be a great benefit to the city of Seattle, and will greatly increase the commerce of the city.  
 Very respectfully,  
 J. W. Smith, President



Imperial Hotel, Limited,  
Tientsin.



Imperial Hotel, Ltd,

TIENTSIN.

Telegraphic Address:

"EMPIRE" TIENTSIN

Telephone No. 1052.

Railway Hotel,  
Shanhaikwan.

Peitaiho Hotel,  
Peitaiho.

Station Hotel,  
Tongku.

CATERERS TO THE  
DINING CARS

ON THE

IMPERIAL RAILWAYS

OF

NORTH CHINA.

190

that further south, I  
fear however your  
train will pass this  
part too early, and  
it would hardly be  
worth while to get  
up early just to see the  
region. I have been  
interested in finding an  
attractive all-<sup>year</sup> around home for  
investigators who may want quiet  
& retirement, & this seems to present  
some of the qualities. It is about  
6 miles back from the sea & must  
have the benefit of sea breezes in  
<sup>but perhaps not by day (except in winter), would</sup>  
summer. Perhaps the mountains cut  
off the Mongolian winds in winter, but  
this is guesswork. Peitaiho the present  
summer season is the next station.  
Perhaps 10+ miles further on. There  
is nothing specially attractive  
to be seen from the station. It  
is essentially elevated sloping



Imperial Hotel Limited  
Tientsin

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that further south of  
first Chinese person  
train with food. This  
point to 3 o'clock, and  
it would be three or  
four miles to the  
up. I only find that the  
region there has been  
attracted in fact, in  
attracted collection of  
interest in the very great  
attracted, this seems to be  
some of the qualities. It is about  
a mile back from the sea. There  
have been reports of sea breezes  
but perhaps the wind is not so  
strong. Perhaps the mountains are  
of the mountain range is visible but  
this is far away. As far as the present  
question is the only relation.  
The only relation to the  
is nothing special. The  
The only relation to the  
is nothing special. The

Imperial Hotel, Ltd.  
TIENTSIN  
Telephone No. 1022  
"EMPIRE" TIENTSIN  
Telephone No. 1022  
Railway Hotel  
Tientsin  
Station Hotel  
Tientsin  
CATERING TO THE  
DINING CARS  
ON THE  
IMPERIAL RAILWAYS  
OF  
NORTH CHINA.

Imperial Hotel  
TIENTSIN.  
Telephone No. 1022



Imperial Hotel, Limited,  
Tientsin.

190



Imperial Hotel, Ltd,

TIENTSIN.

Telegraphic Address:

"EMPIRE" TIENTSIN

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Railway Hotel,  
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CATERERS TO THE  
DINING CARS  
ON THE  
IMPERIAL RAILWAYS  
OF  
NORTH CHINA.

and sea-breezes & perhaps  
boating & that constitute  
the attractions there.

It must be rather  
bleak in winter, & really  
there should be a  
situation which will  
serve as a summer  
station & will also be

tenable in winter. if the research idea  
is to be pushed very far, so that the  
property, apparatus & library can be  
in service all the year round.

I think we shall pass some inter-  
esting ground tomorrow & this will  
fall in your day-time ride.

We have a comfortable hotel  
here & the days ride has been  
cool & comparatively free from dust.  
Hoping that you are continuing  
to gain & are getting rested, I remain,  
Yours Ever

This has been written in Peking & I have been  
the dust is pretty bad here.



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**The University of Chicago**

**Oriental Educational Investigation**

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

Peking, China,

June 7, 1909.

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

My dear Mr. Judson;

In previous letters I have reported having made arrangements with His Excellency Chang Chih Tung and with the Educational Commissioner in Chentu in accordance with which the University is to render these officials assistance in the matter of obtaining teachers. In yours of April 26th you mention that you are having a letter written to His Excellency Chang Chih Tung in accordance with my suggestion. May I now report that I have made similar arrangements with His Excellency Tuan Fang, the Viceroy at Nanking and with His Excellency Yen Hsü, Vice President of the Imperial Board of Education in Peking. I beg to request, therefore, that letters similar to the one already sent to Chang Chih Tung be sent to these latter gentlemen. In the case of Yen Hsü he indicated that he might cable, and this was agreed to. I requested him however, in cabling, to state definitely for what subjects and for what grade of students the teacher was needed and to mail at once a letter containing still more definite information and enclosing blank contract to be signed. These precautions are necessary inasmuch as there have been many cases of misunderstanding between the government and teachers



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Oriental Educational Investigation  
ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

Peking, China,

June 7, 1902.

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ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

President Harry Pratt Judson -2-

coming from foreign countries resulting in disappointment to both. I may repeat my former suggestion that helpful assistance may sometimes be had in selecting the right man by corresponding with Mr. John R. Mott in New York. The matter is actually in charge of Mr. Anderson in his office, but I do not recall his initials and letters addressed to Mr. Mott will receive Mr. Anderson's attention.

Three qualifications seem to me necessary to be kept in mind especially in these cases, -(1) Competence in the subject, (2) moral character, including a considerable measure of unselfish interest in one's fellow men, and (3) capacity to adapt one's self to a situation and patiently to put up with some inconveniences.

Sincerely yours,



P.S. - I enclose the copy of Dr. Brown's letter and the printed matter referred to in my letter of June 5 but overlooked in mailing.

EDB



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

President Harry Pratt Judson -2-

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COPY.

The Board of Foreign Missions  
of the  
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York.

*7/14/09  
From Luke Linn.  
N.Y. H.P.J.*

New York, N.Y., April 13, 1909.

Prof. Ernest De Witt Burton,  
Chicago University,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Burton;

We know of your interest in the extraordinary intellectual movement that is taking place in China, and that you appreciate with us the opportunity and duty which it affords. We are following your tour with keenest interest and we shall eagerly await the abundant store of information which you will doubtless make public in due time. You will be interested in knowing that a Committee of eminent men has been appointed in Great Britain including such men as Sir Hart, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of London and others. The Committee on Reference and Counsel, representing the Boards and Societies of Foreign Missions of all the Protestant communions of the United States and Canada, has been authorized to appoint a similar Committee for America. I enclose a copy of our report, entitled "Educational Opportunity in China," which will give detailed information as to our plans.

You will note that our Committee is to select twelve laymen to serve with us in this great matter. We earnestly desire that you should be one of these men. The others whom we have selected thus far are President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, the Hon. John W. Foster, LL.D., formerly Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, President Woodrow Wilson, LL.D., of Princeton University, Mr. John R. Mott, M. A., Secretary World Student Christian Federation, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, the Hon. W. Murray Crane, United States Senator from Massachusetts, President Edgar A. Alderman, LL.D., of the University of Virginia, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia.

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7/11/10  
From Burke  
N.Y. H.G.F.



Prof. E. D. Burton -2-

for the success of the work, I am, very sincerely yours."

President Hadley answers: "It will give me great pleasure to accept a place on this Committee. I appreciate the magnitude and importance of the work, and like exceedingly the names of the other members who are being invited to serve. "

While the work of the Committee will be exceedingly important, it is not expected to require much time of its individual members, as detailed work will of course have to be done by a secretary to be appointed. It will be a great pleasure to be assured that you can cooperate with us in this great movement.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed ) Arthur J. Brown.



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see p. 6.

## EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA

From Report of Committee on Reference and Counsel to Conference of Foreign Missions Boards, of United States and Canada, January 13, 1909

THE REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D., CHAIRMAN.

Prominent among the matters that have been referred to the Committee was a communication from the Rev. J. B. Paton, D.D., of England, as the representative of a movement in Great Britain entitled "China Emergency Appeal Fund Committee." The President of this Committee is Sir Robert Hart, the Vice-Presidents include the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, the Treasurer is the Lord-Mayor of London, and there is an Advisory Committee of seven gentlemen representing several of the missionary Societies of Great Britain. This Committee has issued a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Nation on Behalf of Medical Training and Other Educational Work in China." It sets forth the remarkable changes that are taking place in the Chinese Empire and the urgent need of educational assistance on a large scale. The most pressing needs, in the judgment of the British Committee, are Medical Colleges, Normal and Divinity Colleges, and Literature. A fund of \$500,000 is sought for these objects, to be distributed approximately as follows:

"\$200,000 might be devoted in aid of Union Medical Training Colleges in connection with existing Hospitals for Chinese Students (Christian and non-Christian).

\$200,000 in aid of—

(a) Union Normal Colleges for the training of Chinese Teachers;  
(b) Union Divinity or Theological Colleges for the training of Chinese Pastors and Evangelists;

(c) Hostels in connection with these inter-denominational Colleges;  
\$100,000 to assist in the unifying of the Literature and Tract Societies already at work in China, and to further the translating and distribution of the best Western literature amongst the Mandarin and Literary classes in China, as well as aiding in the translation of approved medical books."

The Appeal continues: "It is proposed that this national fund should be administered and allocated to the various Missionary Societies concerned by the Committee and a group of Trustees chosen from the representatives of the said Missionary Societies, together with two or three eminent men." This Committee, through Dr. Paton, has requested your Committee on Reference and Counsel to inaugurate a similar movement in the United States and Canada.



The Conference will recall the careful consideration which was given to the whole question of education at the China Centenary Conference of 1907, and the account of it as given in the printed records of that Conference, pp. 478-521 and 757-759. The following action was taken:

"1. *Resolved*, That a General Education Committee of at least forty be appointed, which shall have the following duties: (see Abstract of Minutes, May 7).

(a) To study the whole field of education in China;

(b) To make representations regarding these matters to the Christian public in the home lands, especially in regard to the pressing need of strengthening and extending the work of our secondary schools and colleges.

"2. *Resolved*, That this Committee elect from their own number an Executive Committee of eleven."

This Executive Committee has since agreed upon the following four principles:

"1. It is better to expand and to combine existing institutions than to begin new ones; a. Economy of force; b. Economy of money; c. Avoidance of seeming or real competition.

"2. Some forms of work should be at least partially endowed, and not as at present be left to be supported by annual grants. a. All forms of educational work, from the kindergarten to the university; b. All medical work, dispensaries and hospitals; c. Literary work, publication societies, authorship of books, periodicals, etc.

"3. Any institution before being aided should be rigidly and impartially examined: a. As to its force and equipment; b. Its history and output; c. Its opportunity and prospects.

"4. Under existing conditions it is better *not* to place funds contributed by foreigners, under general joint Chinese and foreign control, but in special cases where suitable Chinese are recommended by those in charge of the funds, their cooperation would be a distinct advantage."

We are in strong sympathy with the objects of this Movement. It would be impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the transformation that is taking place in China and the pressing importance of providing the right kind of leadership for it. The lines along which special assistance is most needed are educational. The Boards of Foreign Missions have urgent need of a large increase in their resources if they, together with

the growing Chinese Churches, are properly to care for the evangelistic work and for the primary schools which must be multiplied. But if they are given this increase, they can measurably provide for these phases of the work. But the Boards and the Chinese Churches, without special emergency assistance, cannot adequately finance the institutions of higher learning that are required to supply the Christian physicians and surgeons, Christian teachers and preachers, and the Christian books and papers that are imperatively needed, and a statesmanlike policy suggests that every possible aid should be given in producing these men. The Chinese can never be permanently led from the outside. They must be led by their own men. Our province is to see that they are actuated by the motives of Jesus Christ.

We are in strong sympathy also with the thought of the British Committee that the chief colleges should, as far as practicable, be union institutions.

We believe that the colleges that will be most influential should give thorough instruction in the Chinese language, with courses in modern languages, particularly English; that the foreign professors should represent the highest type of Western ability, culture and Christian character; that as a rule they should learn the Chinese language; and that they should tactfully adapt themselves to the Chinese mind and character.

That the institutions should be vitally Christian is evident. China needs financial help in the direction of a purely secular education less than any other nation in the world. The Chinese have exalted scholarship for more than 2,000 years. They are ready to make any sacrifices for the sake of learning. Indeed Imperial decrees have already ordered the establishment of colleges at the Provincial capitals and auxiliary schools of lower grade in smaller towns, and the new educational movement is assuming large proportions. It is true that the supply of suitable teachers is inadequate and that other facilities are yet few. Well equipped institutions of learning cannot be developed in a decade. But Dr. Timothy Richard of Shanghai, says that "the various Viceroys and the Peking Board of Education are, amid many difficulties and in spite of many obstructionists, making fair progress with the work of introducing the New Learning. Some of the old Examination Halls, covering acres in extent, have been pulled down to give place to large Normal Schools, and the rest are now disused and will follow in due time. . . . The stream of Chinese students towards Japan is slackening, but will likely continue for



some years to come. Those who return furnish the chief source of supply for teachers. Besides these, the Government is sending selected students to Europe and America, with assurance that these on their return will be asked to undertake important posts." Dr. Richard adds that "lack of trained men, proper text-books and adequate funds are three of the chief obstacles." But for her purely secular institutions, China will get these for herself in due time; nor is that time likely to be as long as Europe and America took in developing their educational systems.

Now for Great Britain and the United States to send over money to aid in equipping these colleges, which are as a rule anti-Christian or at best non-Christian, or for them to found other colleges whose professors are indifferent or silent on moral issues, would not be helping China where she most needs help. What China needs is a Christian education, and any assistance from Europe and America should only be given with the distinct understanding that the institutions are to be openly and strongly religious. In the words of Washington: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." We take no narrow view of human progress, but believe that all truth is God's and that all spread of truth of whatever kind ministers to the growth of His kingdom. We are convinced, nevertheless, that the education which China most needs, and the education which is to accomplish the largest and most enduring results, must rest upon Christian principle and issue in Christian conviction and character. This position undoubtedly represents the opinion of the 4,000 Protestant missionaries in China. They are anxious that China should make the truest national progress, and believe that the springs of such progress can only be found in the Christian religion and an education which is pervaded by it.

We believe that the desired ends can best be secured by doing the work, for the present at least, through the Boards and Universities' Missions of Europe and America and the missionaries whom they are sending. These agencies have been constituted expressly for the administration of funds and the supervision of work on the foreign field. They have special facilities for this task in their organization, their experience, and their expert knowledge of the situation. Their

missionaries and teachers are in the present conditions the main dependence for carrying out any educational plan in China, since they are, with few exceptions, practically the only body of foreigners in the Empire who possess the requisite training and knowledge of Chinese language and customs. Union enterprises can be and are being conducted through the Boards of the Christian Churches. The Boards and their missionaries have taken more advanced ground and have done more to show the practicability of real unity and cooperation than any other agencies. They have shown an eager desire to cooperate with one another and to promote union effort wherever practicable. Union institutions are actually in operation today in China, founded and maintained by Mission Boards and conducted by their missionaries.

From the viewpoint of this discussion, we consider such institutions as the Canton Christian College and the educational missions of the several Universities as being in accord with the objects of the Boards. They are conducted by Christian men who are actuated by Christian motives. They are necessarily undenominational, because they appeal to a distinct constituency which includes members of various churches. We are in cordial sympathy with this extension of university work in China and we hail it as powerful reinforcement.

There are now in China a considerable number of institutions of higher education, including colleges, normal, medical and theological. Dr. James S. Dennis, in his Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions, published in 1900, listed 13 universities and colleges, 32 medical schools and schools for nurses, and 68 theological and training schools. Some of these are classes rather than institutions; but the number that may reasonably be classed as institutions is not small. They are located at strategic points and are under the guidance of able and experienced men who understand China and her language and people. The equipment is far from satisfactory. Some of them have a fair plant and staff, as compared with the average missionary college; but as compared with institutions at home, the best endowed colleges in China are extremely modest, while the majority of them are poorly equipped. We agree with the Executive Committee of the General Education Committee of China that a wise policy would give these institutions a more adequate equipment and teaching staff. While it will undoubtedly be necessary in the future to establish some new institutions, we believe that, for the present at least, the wisest



course would be to cooperate with the institutions which are now at work.

On this basis, we recommend that a Committee be appointed to assist the Boards and other Christian agencies, and to cooperate with the General Education Committee appointed by the Shanghai Conference and with the China Educational Association, in bringing the educational needs of China before the people of the United States and Canada, and to aid in securing such sums as may be found practicable for this purpose; and that the Conference consider through its Business Committee any other points which it may deem it expedient to guard.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. BROWN,  
HENRY K. CARROLL,  
JAMES L. BARTON,  
THOMAS S. BARBOUR,  
HENRY N. COBB,  
WALTER R. LAMBUTH,  
ARTHUR S. LLOYD,  
PAUL de SCHWEINITZ,  
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND,  
W. HENRY GRANT,

Committee.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE APPOINTING A CHINA EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Conference, after careful consideration of this section of the Report, took the following action:

"Resolved, That the proposal for the appointment of a Committee on the present educational needs and opportunities in China be approved, and that this Committee consist of the Committee on Reference and Counsel with the addition of twelve laymen, not more than half of whom shall be members of mission boards, these laymen to be chosen by the Committee on Reference and Counsel, and this new Committee to appoint its own officers.

"Resolved, That the function of this Committee shall be to promote a larger interest in Christian education in China, but it shall not itself receive or administer funds therefor without further action of this Conference."

#### CHINA'S NEED—AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

"China's need is America's opportunity."—*Chas. K. Edmunds, Ph.D., President Canton Christian College.*

"The opportunity for Christian education in China demands broad, far-seeing plans generously executed." Canton, January 6, 1909.—*Prof. Ernest DeWitt Burton, Chicago University Commission.*

"The times call for a forward movement. Through united endeavor we must make Christian Education a greater force in the land."—*Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., President, St. John's College, Shanghai.*

"Hitherto the ruling classes have been suspicious of Christianity—having been schooled in the belief that the aim of missions is to steal away the hearts of the people, and prepare the way for foreign conquest. But these absurd prejudices are now dying out; and the truths of the Gospel meet with willing hearers if judiciously brought to their attention."—*W. A. P. Martin, LL.D., Former President Imperial University*

"No man can study the movement of modern civilization from an impartial standpoint and not realize that Christianity—the spirit of Christianity—is the only basis for the hope of modern civilization, and the growth of popular self-government."—*President-Elect William Taft.*

"Largely upon the Chinese ministry must rest the burden of evangelizing China. The responsibilities of the first generation of Christian ministers are not the responsibilities which rest upon the ministry of today. China will demand a ministry thoroughly trained in mind as well as in heart."—*Rev. H. F. Rowe, D.D., Nanking University, China, Dec. 8, 1908.*

"Without doubt educational missions have opened a larger number of doors for the preaching of the Gospel than any other agency. They have furnished the most distinguished and influential converts. They have done more than all else combined to undermine heathen superstition and false systems of belief. They are today the chief, if not the only force to counteract the influence of the secular character and tendency of the government institutions of learning. In the interest of the ultimate success of the missionary enterprise, we believe that educational missions would be abundantly justified if they were doing nothing but teaching science, history, philosophy, ethics and political economy, in their right relation to Christ."—*John R. Mott.*



"To enlarge and strengthen our existing schools should be the first object of the friends of missions. The demand for teachers and the thirst for knowledge have a tendency to remove obstacles and to open to us an effectual way for moulding the destinies of this empire."—*Unanimously adopted by the members of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, November 25, 1908.*

"The college is full, and we expect an opening class of about eighty next term, so that we shall be overflowing; this is surely a work for God and humanity, and we must not grow weary in it. It is a splendid cause for which to devote one's life."—*Rev. Paul D. Bergen, D.D., President Shantung Union College, Shantung, China.*

"Now is the strategic time for the Church. The government normal school in Nanking with its four hundred students, has thousands and thousands of dollars worth of apparatus—not less than one hundred high grade microscopes are in one department. Most of this elaborate equipment is still in the original boxes unpacked. The Chinese will spend millions for education. They are now groping in the dark and unable to use what they have. The Christian schools now lead; will they keep up that leadership? If so, you must send men and give money. A million dollars spent in Christian education now will do infinitely more than fifty millions twenty-five years hence."—*A. G. Bowen, President Nanking University, Dec. 8, 1908.*

"It is encouraging to the workers on the field to know that the friends in the 'home land' are making an effort to meet the great opportunities now open in China. Even the seemingly most extravagant language cannot adequately represent the importance of the present conditions in this vast empire. No single agency can compare with the superior advantages offered by Christian education to mould the new civilization of China's millions. Education has been the basis of their civilization of the past; education will be at the foundation of the new. It is for the Church to determine whether this education shall be merely secular or Christian, with all that that means for the peace and progress of mankind."

"I believe there is no work that the Church could do that would hasten the coming of the Kingdom so much as the immediate endowment of the Christian Schools of China."—*Rev. H. H. Lowry, D.D., President Peking University.*



Makden June 8 '09  
- 12 M -

My Dear Mr Burton

Since I wrote you  
this am on the expedition  
scheme I have had an  
interview with Mr Robertson  
who is head of the college  
in ambuco in the South Suburbs  
at which I asked a good  
many questions respecting  
their relations with the  
government people & that  
was an the fundamental  
elements of the situation  
& I think it is unexpectedly  
favorable. On the basis of  
this I am inclined to think  
that a scheme of even more in-  
dependence than implied in my



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation  
ERNEST H. WITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

Witt Burton June 2, '09  
- 12 Mr -

My dear Mr. Burton  
Since I have been  
this year on the investigation  
scheme I have had an  
interview with Mr. Chamberlin  
who is head of the college  
in charge of the investigation  
at which I asked a great  
many questions regarding  
this relation with the  
Government people so that  
I am in the fortunate  
element of the investigation  
of which it is very satisfactory  
for me. On the basis of  
this I am inclined to think  
that a scheme of even more in-  
dependence than implied in my



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THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

Outline of work involving  
practical acceptance  
& almost adoption by the  
Government might be possible.  
that its independent institution  
could push ahead for a  
period occupying the field quite  
largely - I am told that  
there are three normal schools  
in the city - the one in the  
south suburbs having 200  
students. Mr. Robertson  
says they are pushing the  
new education, in the common  
sense, solely. Mr. Robertson  
speaks highly of the Sennin  
Chancellor M.T. Liang who  
while not caring for Christian-  
ianity as such recognizes the  
superiority of its educational  
products.

On returning to the hotel  
I find Liang's cards in which  
for an call & so I on the  
one. I understood he called in  
person







If you can spare a day  
or two extra here I would  
by all means do so. My  
present impression is  
that this the strategic position  
of the empire if wisely hand-  
led there is more coherence  
of fiber & cordite but I  
think more strength, more  
openness & larger possibilities  
there will a little later  
be more well-to-do people  
of the middle class & probably  
strong wealthy men of en-  
terprise & large views growing  
out of there. There is more  
of the pioneer state & of  
its prospect. That is  
where. The conditions of over-  
population (so far as it is true at  
all) is replaced by that of under-  
population. Yours Truly  
T. C. Chamberlin







Liang Yu Ho.

( M. T. Liang ),  
Acting Senior Chancellor.

Moukden, Manchuria.



暫署奉天參贊外務部右丞

梁如浩

字孟亭



Mukden, June 8, 1909

My Dear Mr. Burton

The man of bad script  
implied on you yesterday  
ought to satisfy the most  
age impulses but I won't  
to discuss one other matter.  
It is not clear to me that this  
science is not impracticable in itself  
to say nothing of its parties that  
must agree with it if it is to be  
carried out & if there were more  
time I would mull on it long  
far before I even mentioned  
it seriously. My thought this  
morning is that in Manchuria  
it may fit the situation to  
a larger degree than elsewhere  
& so I mention to you in ink  
to go into the world's basket if  
it does not work up well.  
This a peculiarly close form  
of cooperation with the East &  
at the same time a peculiarly definite







2  
recognition of our present  
parallel system. In short  
it is an attempt to put the paral-  
lel system into the form of closer  
cooperation with the Govt.

Then an many peculiar fea-  
tures in the Monochurian situa-  
tion educational, ethnic, & political  
which make it worth while  
to think of some things that  
might be easily dismissed  
elsewhere.

Suppose that our parallel  
system be introduced in this  
way.

Let twin institutions grow  
the bottom up to the high level grades  
attainable. be established side  
by side but on separate financial  
& managerial bases, the one govern-  
mental throughout the other indepen-  
dent, the one starting with the  
Chinese system as it is & moving  
toward the new system it chooses  
for itself the other starting with  
the scientific basis as understood in the



2  
The scientific basis as understood = the  
for the study of the history of ideas  
between the two systems of thought  
which are so interesting, with the  
mental elements the other sciences.  
The sciences of the social system  
of ideas but on separate grounds  
attainable by established and  
the better up to the top but good  
let their institution from  
way.  
System be understood = this  
suffer that you parallel  
character.  
might be easily determined  
I think of some things that  
which make it worth while  
their characteristics, others, applied  
but in the observation of ideas.  
There are many peculiarities  
of observation with the book.  
all system into the form of ideas  
It is an attempt to find the point  
of parallel system - the ideas  
reorganization of the past



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

West & morning in the  
lines which it is to lead  
thereby. Let the first open its  
doors to individual students for  
individual selections of courses  
in its lines particularly in  
Chinese language literature, his-  
tory, civic & political subjects.  
Let the independent institution  
do the same, particularly in  
the sciences, Natural languages  
& its special field. Let  
each endeavor to prepare  
instructors for the other in  
its special field so that al-  
timately each will be adequately  
equipped in all fields.

Perhaps for a time at least  
the independent institution might  
require certain subjects of study  
by its first for its diplomas - not  
of all its students - as for example  
suppose the independent institution  
should require a stated amount  
of Chinese language literature & political  
science. The latter in its first institution



Science the latter is the best institution  
of Chinese language, literature & education  
superior to all other institutions  
of all its students. As for example  
by the fact for the University as - not  
regain certain occupied ground  
the independent institution might  
perhaps for a time at least  
be equipped in all fields -  
this only cost more to acquire  
its special fields so that all  
institutions for the better in  
fact make more to improve in  
the sciences, medicine, languages  
to the same, particularly in  
the independent institutions  
in the line of continuing  
institutions selection of courses  
these institutions students for  
thereby. Let the first open its  
doors. What progress in the



as a condition of its A.B. Students unwilling to take this need not be debarred from the course of its independent institution but merely from its special endorsement which a degree with its joint sanction, formal or informal (as its combination would in itself imply)

Let neither institution require any attendance on religious exercises or any religious pledges of its members or its students institution who may take course in its independent institution (if not both) should be debarred from any such pledges or compulsory attendance or adherence.

Then are a host of details to be considered in perfecting such a scheme. But in its main features is it not practicable? And would it not be a real advance upon existing systems? And is not Maclaurin's



system, that is not American  
in its essential & good would have  
our free press is it not  
not a system, but in it  
the government is perfect  
then in a lot of detail  
conspicuous attention is given  
from any sort of progress or  
of any sort of progress or  
is it not in fact a substitute  
for the whole lot of progress  
of the members of the committee  
in any or any other way  
any attendance or religious ex-  
Let me see what this requires  
in itself (if I am right)

most (as to comparison with  
the fact of practice, however or in  
in its own right a large and  
further but many from the  
course of the investigation what  
this need not be, but what  
Student committee report

as a conclusion of the fact



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

ready waiting for some  
such a system of close  
cooperation with full academic  
freedom on both sides, with re-  
straint of intemperance on both  
sides if practicable, on the inde-  
pendent side surely - with  
interchange of goods by individuals  
personals - as purchasers may  
desire -

I am wondering whether, if  
the scheme seems to you at  
all feasible & practicable, it  
would be best to sound Liang  
Yu Ho on the general scheme  
His card is

Liang Yu Ho  
(M. J. Liang)

Acting Senior Chancellor  
Moukden, Manchuria

I sanction any action you may  
think best to take.

Yours Truly  
T. C. Chamberlin



The University of Chicago  
 Oriental Educational Investigation  
 ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
 THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
 COMMISSIONERS

...for some  
 ...of the  
 ...with full academic  
 ...on both sides, with re-  
 ...on both  
 ...of intellectual ... on the  
 ...of ... - ...  
 ...of ... of ...  
 ...of ... many  
 ...

...  
 I am now ...  
 ... seems to ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... be best to ...  
 ... on the ...  
 ... is

Chicago, Ill.  
 (M. J. ...)  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

Moscow June 22 '09

My Dear Prof Butler,

We reached here safely but about a half day late. We gave up our proposed trip into Turkestan for several reasons that need not be given here as they were merely balancings of prospective values &c. - We have stopped here six days for rest, work on results &c. We find it an unexpectedly interesting place -

I have found more work on Chinese matters than I expected. I have entirely rewritten my MS on the mineral resources of China much to its profit I am sure but I have no doubt shall find much to revise when I go over it again.

I have prepared MS to send home the copied & distributed to our principals an observations between Peking & Mukden in which I have given precedence to conditions bearing on the summer school problem & on the climatic elements especially



Chicago June 22 07

My dear Prof. Johnston,

We received the copy  
but about a half day late. We  
gave up our hope of seeing  
it in time for several reasons.  
First, we had to be given the  
text of the many borrowings of proper-  
ties. We have selected  
the volume for next week, and we  
will send it to the printer at an early date.  
The printer is now  
interested in the  
volume. We have found more work on Chinese  
characters than expected. The volume  
is written by Mr. W. C. Johnston  
Professor of Chinese. We have  
found it very good but the  
book is about five months in  
the air. When it appears  
I have prepared Mr. Johnston  
the copy & distributed to  
him. We are also interested in  
Johnston & Johnston in what I have  
found for the volume. I have  
not on the volume but I have  
not on the volume.



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation

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THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

dust storms as affecting  
the higher work. I have also pre-  
pared MS on Manchuria for  
similar purpose but this I think  
I shall hold a few days for  
revision or more mature thought  
on one or two points. Intended  
to write you at length in this  
letter relative to my further  
impressions on Manchuria  
but as we go on to St Petersburg  
this evening I am not sure  
now - 5-5 P.M. - whether I can  
or not. They remain essen-  
tially as given you at  
Mukden but perhaps some-  
what stronger, at least more  
deliberate. I am also propos-  
ing to send in a short synop-  
sis of observations in Siberia  
so far as they seem to bear on  
our problems.

The conviction is growing upon  
me that we will need all avail-  
able time after we reach Chicago  
to trim up the report & I am



to him up the report of the  
the fact we will need all our  
the committee is now upon  
so far as they seem to be in  
of observation is that  
ing to be a student group  
at least I am also professor  
what strange, what least some  
that can but perhaps some  
likely as given you out  
or not - they seem to be  
now - day - Mr. - what is the  
this evening I am not sure  
but we go on with the study  
inquiries on the Chinese  
letter relation to my former  
about you at length - this  
are over a two points - but  
revision some more things  
I shall have a few days for  
summer papers but other things  
I am sure Mr. Chamberlin's  
the right work. I have also for  
that should be affecting



The University of Chicago  
Oriental Educational Investigation

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON  
THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN  
COMMISSIONERS

3

now proposing to sail  
from Chefoo about  
August 20<sup>th</sup>. Your matter I  
am sure will be in final shape  
but mine needs much tinkering.  
I will do what I can before  
I reach home. I found myself  
pretty tired & worn when I  
got started on the Siberian  
train and the tension relaxed  
somewhat & did practically  
nothing on the report, in due  
observations on the way were  
about all I felt equal to.  
I hope you have fully recov-  
ered & will get a good rest  
in Japan. We both lunched  
a little on "the margin of safety"  
which our systems afford but  
I hope it will be all right in  
the end. If I can, after some  
other necessary things, I will  
add a little more but in  
any case, sends to you  
Yours Truly  
T. C. Chamberlin







Mitsujima, Japan.

June 22, 1909.

Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin,

c/o American Express Co.,

Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Chamberlin:

I enclose herewith a letter from Roots and Sparham received in Peking in duplicate. I might have handed it to you at Mukden, but it escaped me at the moment. In an accompanying letter addressed to me they ask if we will permit them to print for "Strictly Private Circulation" a limited number of copies of our tentative scheme. They add, "As we should have found it impossible to secure the intelligent interest of our colleagues in the field had we not been able to show them the ideas that had commended themselves to Professor Chamberlin and yourself, so now we feel that if we are to secure the interest of those to whom we are responsible at Headquarters, we must take them into our confidence; and to explain the situation effectively we must show them the documents upon which our discussions have been based." I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I am sending them in response to these two documents. The result, of course, will be to hold the whole matter in suspense until we are able to confer together in Chicago.

We arrived in Shimonoseki Sunday, after eight days of very interesting study of Korea. I am spending a couple of days here at this summer resort in order to write up the records of our Korean study before plunging into the new problems of Japan. I am rushing to get ready for the work on the final report.

Sincerely yours,

EDB



Mitsushima, Japan.

June 22, 1909.

Professor Thomas G. Chamberlain.

c/o American Express Co.,

Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Chamberlain:

I enclose herewith a letter from Root and Sparham received in Peking in duplicate. I might have handed it to you at Mukden, but it escaped me at the moment. In an accompanying letter addressed to me they ask if we will permit them to print for "Strictly Private Circulation" a limited number of copies of our tentative scheme. They add, "As we should have found it impossible to secure the intelligent interest of our colleagues in the field had we not been able to show them the ideas that had commended themselves to Professor Chamberlain and yourself, so now we feel that if we are to secure the interest of those to whom we are responsible at Headquarters, we must take them into our confidence; and to explain the situation effectively we must show them the documents upon which our discussions have been based." I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I am sending them in response to these two documents. The result, of course, will be to hold the whole matter in suspense until we are able to confer together in Chicago.

We arrived in Shimoda Sunday, after eight days of very interesting study of Korea. I am spending a couple of days here at this summer resort in order to write up the records of our Korean study before plunging into the new problems of Japan. I am sending you a preliminary report for work on the final report.

Sincerely yours,

EDB



September 22, 1909.

My dear Dr. Chamberlin:

I am sending you herewith the preliminary section of the Report. You will observe that at two points blank is left for your own records of your journeys. I should be glad if you can furnish me copy for these blanks and offer any criticisms or suggestions upon that which I have already written. If you can manage to let me have this material back again very early I can set the typewriters at work preparing final copy.

I hope to send you within twenty-four hours the report on China with the exception of the section on Manchuria, and the Supplementary Recommendations. The latter will be quite extensive. As fast as you can return the material to me

I am intending to give it to the typewriter for the preparation of the final copy for the President and the New York men.

A large portion of the remainder of the Report is nearly ready, and if it be at all possible I wish to have the whole matter complete by the 3rd or 4th of October.

Sincerely yours,

EDB.



September 22, 1909.

My dear Dr. Chamberlain:

I am sending you herewith the preliminary section of the Report. You will observe that at two points blank is left for your own records of your journeys. I should be glad if you can furnish me copy for these blanks and offer any criticisms or suggestions upon that which I have already written. If you can manage to let me have this material back again very early I can set the typewriters at work preparing final copy.

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Sincerely yours,

EDS.



September 25, 1909.

My dear Mr. Chamberlin:

I send you herewith manuscript of your own memoranda on the Gulf border and Mukden. I presume you have the copy of this, but to make sure I send you mine. I have retained none.

I send also a few pages from my own journal in which there may possibly be something of interest.

I have an official report of government education in Fengtien for 1907, but have never had opportunity to have it translated. If I can get a Chinese to work this out for me this might be incorporated in the report.

Sincerely yours,

EDB.



September 22, 1909.

My dear Mr. Chamberlain:

I send you herewith manuscript of your own memoranda on the Gulf border and Midden. I presume you have the copy of this, but to make sure I send you mine. I have retained none.

I send also a few pages from my own journal in which there may possibly be something of interest. I have an official report of government education in Tientsin for 1907, but have never had opportunity to have it translated. If I can get a Chinese to work this out for me this might be incorporated in the report.

Sincerely yours,

WDB.



1.7.3. -2-

that you proposed to buy, or to certain things that I am going to take.

If perfectly convenient to you I should be glad to close out this latter

part of the matter before I turn in my statement. <sup>January 3, 1910.</sup> This will reduce the overdraft to less than \$200 with assets to offset this amount, all possibly to

be retained. If you decide to retain the trunks, account should of course  
My dear Mr. Chamberlin:

be taken of the fact that you furnished a part of your own outfit. <sup>I just noticed a day or two ago that you had sent</sup>  
<sup>hand this would make \$55 a reasonable sum for all that you retain.</sup>  
me a package of China photographs for myself. They had been placed in the

<sup>Sincerely yours,</sup>  
drawer and I had not noticed them. Please let me know what I owe you for  
them.

In the matter of the photographs printed for the ill-fated personal journal, there is also an open account. A part of these I am using  
<sup>Dr. R. T. Chamberlin,</sup>  
<sup>Chicago,</sup>  
in connection with the articles which I am writing for the World Today.

Of the honorarium received for these articles you are entitled to a share in consideration of your production of the photographs aside from the expense of printing them. Will you please suggest how we should adjust the whole matter that I may send you a check for what I owe you.

I am just closing up the Fund accounts. Aside from the expense for clerical work in preparing the report since our return, there is a total overdraft of about \$300. To offset this there is a little over \$300 worth of material of various kinds including that which members of the party buy. Instead of selling all this off, Mr. Judson suggests that certain things that might be of use hereafter if the work goes forward be reported as on hand, and it be left to New York to say whether they shall be sold or retained. This applies to books, typewriter, etc., but not to the material



R.T.O. -2-  
that you propo  
If

January 3, 1910.

My dear Mr. Chamberlin:

I just noticed a day or two ago that you had sent me a package of China photographs for myself. They had been placed in the drawer and I had not noticed them. Please let me know what I owe you for them.

In the matter of the photographs printed for the ill-fated personal journal, there is also an open account. A part of these I am raising in connection with the articles which I am writing for the World Today. Of the honorarium received for these articles you are entitled to a share in consideration of your production of the photographs aside from the expense of printing them. Will you please suggest how we should adjust the whole matter that I may send you a check for what I owe you.

I am just closing up the Fund accounts. Aside from the expense for clerical work in preparing the report since our return, there is a total overblat of about \$300. To offset this there is a little over \$300 worth of material of various kinds including that which members of the party buy. Instead of selling all this off, Mr. Jackson suggests that certain things that might be of use hereafter if the work goes forward be reported as on hand, and it be left to New York to say whether they shall be sold or retained. This applies to books, typewriter, etc., but not to the material



R.T.C. -2-

that you proposed to buy, or to certain things that I am going to take. If perfectly convenient to you I should be glad to close out this latter part of the matter before I turn in my statement. This will reduce the overdraft to less than \$200 with assets to offset this amount, all possibly to be retained. If you decide to retain the trunks, account should of course be taken of the fact that you furnished a part of your own outfit. Perhaps this would make \$55 a reasonable sum for all that you retain.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. R. T. Chamberlin,

Chicago.

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN.  
OUTLINE FOR SEMINAR ON



that you proposed to buy, or to certain things that I am going to take.  
If perfectly convenient to you I should be glad to close out this latter  
part of the matter before I turn in my statement. This will reduce the over-  
draft to less than \$200 with assets to offset this amount. All possibly to  
be retained. If you decide to retain the trucks, account should of course  
be taken of this fact that you furnished a part of your own outfit. Per-  
haps this would make \$25 a reasonable sum for all that you retain.

Sincerely yours,

in the matter of the photographs printed for the ill-fated per-  
Dr. R. T. Chamberlain. A part of those I am retaining  
in connection with the articles which I am writing for the World Today.  
Of the honorarium received for these articles you are entitled to a share  
in consideration of your production of the photographs aside from the ex-  
pense of printing them. Will you please suggest how we should adjust the  
whole matter that I may send you a check for what I owe you.

I am just closing up the two accounts. Aside from the amount  
for material used in writing the report which our mutual friend Dr. R. T.  
Chamberlain is now doing. It differs from the one in the World Today  
of material of various kinds including some which I have written for

THE GOSPEL OF JOHN.

OUTLINE FOR SEMINAR ON




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Date <i>27</i>				Date
Clerk		<i>27-1</i>	<i>1909</i>	Clerk

No. <i>3279</i>	Words <i>28</i>	Date <i>27</i>	Time <i>8:50a</i>	m. Remarks
<i>Sh</i> From <i>Yokohama</i> <i>Burton</i> <i>Co Statebank</i> <i>Shanghai</i>				

Contemplated keeping Siberia  
 Hongkong returning shortly  
 for Yangtze trip subject your  
 plans do opportunities warrant  
 change will Siberias stop  
 do wire Siberia Nagasaki  
 Chamberlin

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100

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No. 100

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