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Nanking
Academic
College of Agriculture + Forestry
Publications
Bailie, Joseph (by him
and about his work)
1912-1929

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*Gives names of individuals
in some of photos.*

Bulletin No. 2.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

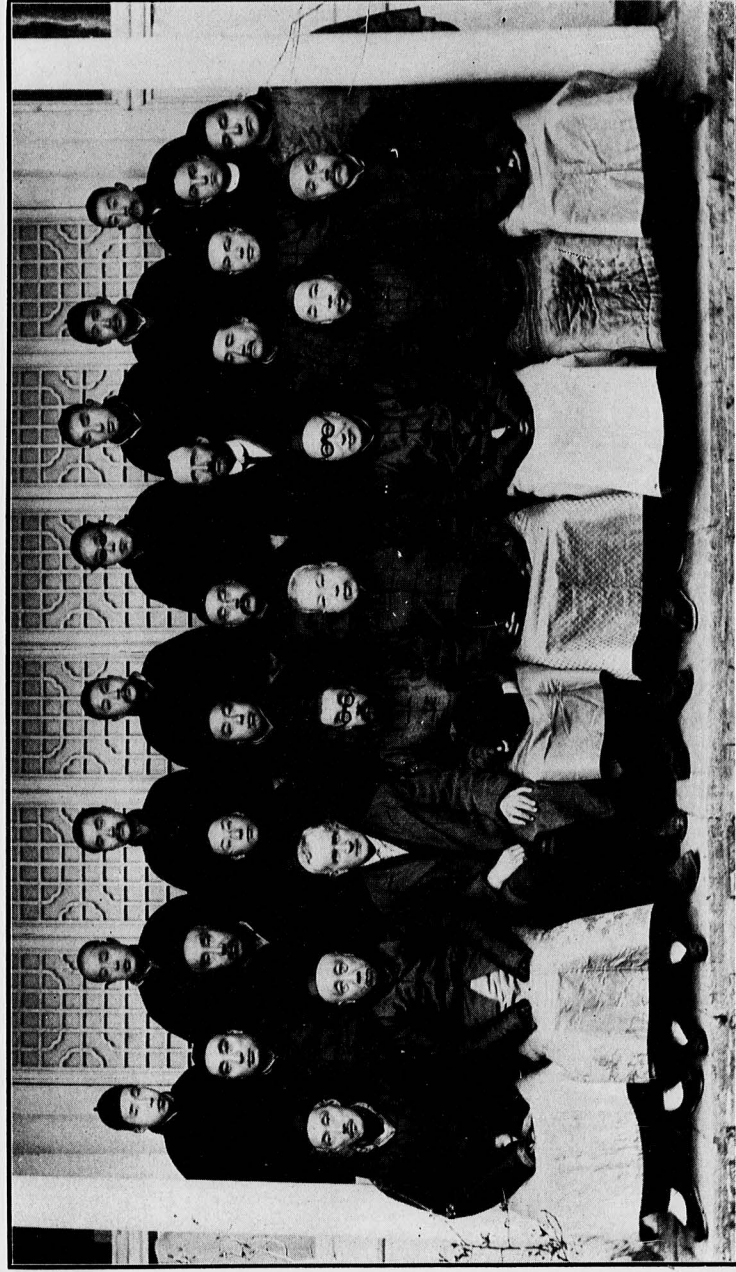
COLONIZATION

The Organization of the Nanking Branch Association.

1914

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PHOTOGRAPH IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NANKING BRANCH OF THE
CHINESE COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION.

NAMES OF PERSONS IN PHOTOGRAPH FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

FIRST ROW.

1. Su Si-tai,
President of Nanking Chamber of Commerce.
2. Wu Chia-hsiu,
President of Nitrate Mines.
3. Dr. Macklin.
4. Hsü Ch'ien,
Commissioner of Industry of Kiangsu.
5. Han Kuo-chün,
Civil Governor of Kiangsu.
6. Ch'iu Lai-chih,
Formerly Vice-president of Kiangsu Provincial Assembly.
7. Wei Chia-hua,
President of Nanking Branch Colonization Association.
8. Chin Ting,
President of Charitable Associations of Kiangsu.

SECOND ROW.

1. Chang Kuan-ch'i,
Auditor of Accounts of Colonization Association.
2. Chang Han-ru,
Associated Director of Hsia Kuan Chamber of Commerce.
3. T'ao Pao-tsing,
Formerly Commissioner of Finance of Kiangsu.
4. Ku ch'i,
Acting President of Agricultural Association of Kiangsu.
5. Lou Yüin-ch'ing,
Vice-president of Chamber of Commerce of Nanking.
6. Joseph Bailie,
Formerly Representative to National Assembly.
7. Chung Hung-shen,
Investigator at Civil Governor's Office.
8. Liu Wei-li,
Secretary to Commissioner of Industry.
9. Mr. Magee,
Formerly judge in Chekiang Province.
10. P'u Ch'i,
Secretary in Civil Governor's Office, formerly District Magistrate of Kiangning.

THIRD ROW.

1. Chen Tu-hsiu,
Secretary in Civil Governor's Office.
2. T'ang Ch'ing-shen,
Proctor of Law School.
3. Chung Fu-ching,
President of Law School of Kiangsu.
4. Kan Hung,
Vice-president of Chamber of Commerce.
5. Wang Hsi-lsiang,
Treasurer of Office for Road Building, Treasurer of Colonization Association.
6. Chang Tsen-pi,
Chief Auditor for Office of Road Building, Secretary of Colonization Association.
7. Huang Kuei,
Director of Agricultural Station of Colonization Association.
8. Hsia Ren-hsiu,
Secretary of Internal Affairs, Office of Civil Governor.

Reprinted from The National Review, of 25th April, 1914.

COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

We remember the skeptical friendliness with which Professor Bailie's work of colonization at Nanking was regarded by not a few outsiders when first it was inaugurated. All sorts of calamities were predicted for it, not the least being the early drying up of the necessary funds. Professor Bailie and his colleagues, both Chinese and foreign, are heartily to be congratulated on the great success that has attended their efforts. Their work is not on a big scale when the great needs of China are considered, but it is on a sufficiently large scale to demonstrate to all that such work can be done in China and can be done very effectively too. Hundreds of men and women who would otherwise be workless and would in time have gone to swell the ranks of the destitute and the discontented, with nothing to risk and everything to gain by joining any bandit movement or selfish political uprising, have been set to remunerative and valuable work, and are helping to contribute to the national prosperity and stability. This in itself is something worth attempting, but the real value of the work is the example it sets, the encouragement it gives, for similar enterprises on a larger scale in places where such are needed even more acutely than they were needed in Nanking. There are many waste places in China that might be made to support a considerable population were that population given the necessary initial assistance and guidance, and were the work carried out on organized lines. Haphazard and ill-directed effort would be useless, and it is worth while enquiring into the success that has been achieved in Nanking, so that the factors that have produced it may be provided elsewhere.

The first and the most important factor has been the application of expert guidance. Professor Bailie is himself a practical and expert agriculturist, and not merely a zealous amateur. It is owing to his expert guidance that the work has been rightly directed and has been brought to its present stage of success. Wherever such work is undertaken it must similarly have expert direction and control. This control must also be sympathetic. The responsible officials must not be indifferent to the success or failure of the scheme. They must be heart and soul in it; but with all the heart and soul in the world put into such schemes they will almost invariably turn out failures without the expert guide. That is the first condition of success.

The second factor in the success at Nanking has been the proper distribution of responsibility. Though Professor Bailie has been the directing genius of the movement he has made it quite clear to the wealthy Chinese and to the officials that the responsibility for maintenance of the work, for the provision of funds, lay with them. They have responded liberally to his call, and have not contented themselves merely with giving. They have taken an interest in the work itself, have co-operated on committees, have been ready with suggestions, and equally ready to listen to them. They have not shirked responsibility.

The third factor in the success has been in itself a product of the first two. The recognition of Professor Bailie as an expert and the acknowledgement of responsibility for maintenance have brought about real sympathetic co-operation. Without such co-operation between the expert and the layman success would have been impossible.

As we have said, there are vast tracts in China waiting for colonization. The best method of attacking these is already being considered. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture has already begun to consider ways and means with respect to the more pressing localities. The Hwai district, where there will soon be great reclamation and irrigation works going on, presents not a few such problems, and these are at the present time being studied by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the course of his tour of investigation. Behind all other questions lies the question of funds, and indeed before all other questions too. It is not a question of funds for the future, but of funds for the present. The initial expenditure is considerable, but the work is such that it quickly brings in handsome returns, if rightly directed; and it is hoped that some part of the Red Cross Loan may be available for the initial organization and relatively small capital outlay. The Government is fully alive to the urgency of the problem, and it is hoped that within a short time in not a few places there may be established colonization schemes on sound bases, in which the excellent work already done at Nanking may be duplicated and emulated.

COLONIZATION WORK IN CHINA.

Professor Joseph Bailie, of Nanking, who is in charge of the excellent colonization scheme now being carried on there, writes us as follows:—

Since organizing we have gone on with redoubled energy. The officers elected are "on the job" and each doing his best to make a success of the undertaking.

In proof of their good faith, our Chinese friends have contributed \$20,000 and are now paying as much as \$700 a week on the running expenses. Our principal work for the last month has been planting trees, opening up firebreaks, and preparing nursery beds. The idea in the minds of the officials of the Nanking Branch is to make the Purple Mountain estate at once a centre from which to work out the afforestation of the hills between here and Chinkiang, and a model. Colonization work is not to be forgotten in striving after afforestation, but both are to be combined in the Forest Colony.

In order to prevent fires from spreading we are cutting firebreaks. This is done by breaking up strips through the mountain of thirty feet wide, or wherever the land is good and moderately level, of one hundred feet wide or even wider. These will be given to tenants who shall cultivate them, and hold possession on condition that each takes care of an allotted piece of forest adjoining his farm. This oversight is the rent he shall pay.

We are now burning brick and putting up houses for these forest-colonists, and breaking up the strips for them to cultivate.

We are learning from experience. Last year a fire destroyed about 200,000 young trees. Had we had the firebreaks then that we now have the loss would have been limited perhaps to one-tenth of that amount and perhaps have been averted altogether.

The By-laws of the Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China.

Art. 1.—*Name.* The name of the Association shall be the Nanking Branch Association of the Colonization Association of the Republic of China.

- Art. 2.—*Object.* The object of the Association shall be to assist the Shanghai Head Association in hiring and selecting the poor to cultivate uncultivated land within the Kiang Ling Hsien, and to instruct them in improved methods of agriculture and forestry, in the hope that these enterprises may be developed.
- Art. 3.—The Association shall make the Social Club in the Nanking Public Guild its office, provisionally.
- Art. 4.—*Composition.* The Association shall be composed of those (Chinese or foreigners) living in Nanking who have enthusiasm for the welfare of the poor, and who have the development of agriculture and forestry at heart.
- Art. 5.—*Membership.* Those fulfilling the above said requirements shall be, by the recommendation of three members of the Association, eligible for membership.
- Art. 6.—*Officers.* The officers of the Association shall be: the President, the Vice-president, the Chief Instructor, the Director of the Agricultural Station, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and an Executive Committee of ten.
- Art. 7.—*Meetings.* There shall be two kinds of meetings—the Committee Meetings, and the General Meetings. The Committee Meeting shall be convened every two weeks. The General Meeting shall be convened twice a year,—in Spring and in Autumn, the date of convention being previously determined.
- Art. 8.—*Meetings continued.* All matters relating to the Association shall be discussed at committee meeting before execution, and, after being discussed and decided, shall be executed by the Director of the Agricultural Station.

- Art. 9.—*Funds.* The funds of the Association shall be collected by its members, or supplied by the officials or by the Shanghai Head Association.
- Art. 10.—*Reports.* There shall be a semi-annual report on what has been done by the Association. The Director of the Agricultural Station shall make a report on the things done by the Association, the general conditions, and the expenditures, which report shall be presented at the General Meeting.

APPENDIX.

- Art. 11.—*Amendment.* The above stated By-laws of the Association are from time to time subject to amendment, through the consent of the General Meeting.

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

Mr. Han Tsze-se	Mr. Tso Shi-shan
Mr. Wei Mei-hsun	Mr. Chang Tseng-pei
Mr. Joseph Bailie	Mr. Shu Yao-tsung
Mr. Ching She-seng	Mr. Peh Tsong-han
Mr. Ku Kwai-yei	Mr. Chen Yin-pu
Mr. Chang Han-tsze	Mr. Chiu Lai-chi (representative of the Police office),
Mr. Kweh Wei-tsze	Mr. Magee
Mr. Hsia Yei-ru	Mr. Lo Sheo-tien
Mr. Tsong Long-tsu	Mr. Tang Yuen-chia
Mr. Wong Tsze-hsiang	Mr. Wang Tseng-tsze
Mr. Kwang Tien-ping	Mr. Chang Han-ru
Mr. Tsu Hsu-tsze	Mr. Kan Tsong-ching
Mr. Cheo Kwan-chia	Mr. Wu Shien-tsai
Dr. Macklin	Mr. Ting Kwoh
Mr. Luh Lain-hsun	Mr. Tsong Sheo-tsung

PROGRAMME OF THE MEETING.

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

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

**I Nung Huei* means Colonization Association.

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

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

(b) The trees planted are: Black Locust, Walnut, Yellow Pine, White Pine, Gingko, Candleberry Tree, Maple, Osage Orange, Apple, Pear, Peach, Persimmon, Apricot, Plum, Prune, Cherry and Fig. There are several thousands or several hundreds of each kind. The wood of walnut and black locust is of the best quality; that from black locust may be used for railway sleepers or mining timbers. Many foreign trees which may be used for making railway sleepers, or for tanning leather, or for feeding cattle, can be planted according to several kinds of soil. The profit arising from planting American cotton is several times greater than that from planting Chinese varieties. The same applies to wheat in so far as we have experimented. These are worth investigation and research.

(c) Owing to the spread of fire over Purple Mountain, trees recently planted were burned—the total number of young trees burned being 200,000. It is, therefore, highly important that every possible caution

*Present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

should be taken against such spread of fire. Last year, the drought killed a great many trees.

During the past two years we have had difficulty in growing tree seedlings, owing to the fact that we had to use raw, freshly-broken land of a very poor quality. This year we were able to make a road from Lotus Lake to our estate and are now carting humus from the bottom of the lake, which we mix with the clay to form nursery-beds.

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

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

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

5.—The adoption of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

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

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

7.—The election of other officers of the Association :

Chief Instructor,	Mr. Bailie.
Director of Agricultural Station,	Mr. Hwang Tsung-yei.
Secretary,	Mr. Chang Tseng-pei.
Treasurer,	Mr. Wong Tsze-hsiang.

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

8.—The election of the Executive Committee :

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

9.—Making of speeches by the guests and members :

Extract from the speech made by Mr. Han, the Civil Governor :

"China has long been an agricultural nation. Nanking and its neighbourhood were left barren and deserted by the recent wars. Such wrongs fill men's hearts with shame. It is very fortunate Mr. Bailie has taken every possible means to encourage agriculture and forestry. The prophecy is made that, after a period of eight or ten years, agriculture and forestry will develop. But Purple Mountain is but a limited area, and unless this work be extended to other villages and magistracies, the plan lacks perfection. I have personally visited Mr. Bailie's Experiment Station, and my heart was filled with veneration for his works. I hope that the people of Kiangsu will follow his example. I, being confined to my official duties, hope that, in the future, when released from my post, I may learn the method of agriculture and forestry under Mr. Bailie."

Extract from the speech made by Mr. Tsu, the Commissioner of Industry:

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

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

10.—The taking of the photograph.

11.—The adjournment of the Convention.

200-3423

Nanking

**PROF. BAILIE'S COLONIZATION
WORK AT KIRIN AND THE
CHINESE MILITARISTS**

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Reprinted from Millard's Review
for August 23, 1919.

Shanghai, China - - - September 1, 1919.

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**Prof. Bailie's Colonization
Work at Kirin Stopped
by Militarists**

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

PROFESSOR Joseph Bailie, while engaged in teaching flood refugees from the province of Chihli how to become independent by cultivation of the soil at a little mountainous village called Omusien in Manchuria, on June 26 was severely beaten by six soldiers after which they then robbed him. Although the Chinese authorities were aware of the outrage perpetrated upon Prof. Bailie, who is known as the "Purple Mountain Colonizer," they have not yet done anything for him. The foreign victim of Chinese militarism loves the Chinese so much that he is reluctant to present claims for indemnity for the losses he suffered, knowing too well that it would be the innocent who would have to pay.

For ten years Professor Bailie has been devoting his time and energy to the establishment of a model settlement which would serve as a nucleus for extensive colonization in China. In carrying out his plans to render this form of public service he has lived together with poor farmers in places far away from civilization, foregone the comforts of home life, and refused remunerative positions. But the Chinese government does not show much appreciation of his work.

The flood of 1917 devastated many districts in Chihli and brought starvation to thousands of people. The land in the affected districts was so low that there was no way to drain the water and make it again fit for agriculture. Prof. Bailie volunteered to assist. His scheme was to send famine sufferers to Manchuria for the colonization of waste land. The North China Christian Flood Relief Committee agreed to finance it. At the beginning of 1918 he took the first group of famine sufferers to Kirin and was in charge of them until July 26. The Flood Relief Committee has now decided to give up the colonizing work and leave the colonists to look after themselves in the land that had been plowed. More than \$9,000 which had been voted for the scheme has been withdrawn.

The work, though not absolutely lost, is practically destroyed by the soldiers. This last episode of a most promising undertaking is sad indeed. "I shall never again attempt colonization in any place where law and order cannot be maintained," said Prof. Bailie, who attributed the failure of his scheme to misgovernment. "My heart goes out to the poor people in Manchuria where I attempted to be of assistance. They are suffering in silence. No one is voicing their oppression. I feel mean in leaving them, but I would certainly be shot if I went there again. No sooner have the young men from Anhwei and Kiangsu, who I suppose are good enough in their own homes, been to Manchuria as officials, than they enter into the spirit of the gang of robbers that surround their yamens. When are we going to have men of character occupying these positions of trust? But I needn't ask that question, for when a decent official tries to act like a human being he is soon driven out as in the case of the previous official at Omusien, a Mr. Mao. Mao was well liked by the people, but the King-makers at

Omusien didn't want him. So they drove him away."

A graphic account of his work among the Manchurian colonists and of several incidents leading to his maltreatment at the hands of soldiers, the so-called guardians of the law, which will at the same time give an accurate idea of the terrible conditions existing in that part of the country, has been obtained from Prof. Bailie, who reluctantly discussed the matter with the writer.

At a place called Pei Da Yang, about ten li northeast of where I had been living at Ichisung, we succeeded in breaking 75 English acres of land this spring. The time we had in which to do planting of the staple crops of corn, beans, millet and *pai ts* lasted from May 25 to *Mang Chung* which corresponded this year to June 7. The slow methods employed by the Chinese in planting newly broken land would, if followed, have prevented our getting seed into more than a fraction of the land as it was impossible to employ enough men to do the hoeing involved. We therefore rigged up seven pairs of three-section breaking harrows, putting three horses to each pair, and with these seven harrows going, began tearing out the roots of bushes and shrubbery. Fifty men were put to using pickaxes and hoes to complete the clearing, and collect the roots and rubbish in piles all over the land. The land was pulverized in a way that was novel to the people of the district and many of them came to study our methods. We had our land in better shape before we began to sow our first crop than they usually had theirs for their third crop. As I had not any one there who could broadcast the seeds, I got up early every morning, crossed the mountain, sowed the seed broadcast myself, and at the same time supervised the general work. This I kept up until June 7, when we still had

two days' work before we could finish our sowing.

On June 7 Mr. Hu, the headman of that district, and as true and honest a man as I have ever met, came to us in the field where I was sowing, and squatted down to tell me something. When I also squatted he told me quietly that he wanted me not to come back to Pei Da Yang for some time, as the whole place was very unsettled. Pointing to a mountain northwest of where we were and about 4 or 5 li away, he said: "Last night twenty *hutse* (robbers) stopped at the house of 'so and so.'" I heard them say that they wanted to kidnap you on the way to or from Pei Da Yang, carry you into the recesses of the mountains and hold you there for ransom." He lowered his voice still further and whispered: "I think they are Chinese soldiers masquerading as *hutse*." He finally asked me to take his advice seriously as it didn't matter much if one of them were carried off, but if I was carried off it would mean trouble with outside nations. I did take what he had said seriously, for I had been in fear of this very thing practically all the time I was in Kirin province. That night, in going back home, I was however not molested. As soon as I reached home, i. e. the Chinese inn in which I had been staying, I wrote a letter to the officer in charge of the camp of regular soldiers at Omuh sien, informing him of the situation, and requesting a guard for protection. No answer came. Ten days later I wrote (in direct) to the Tuchun in Kirin.

Before going any further with this story let me state who this officer of the camp at Omuh sien is and why I applied to him and not to a Mr. Han who is the civil magistrate at Omuh sien for protection. Two years ago Meng Tuchun sent a body of soldiers to the mountains around Ichisung to apprehend a

desperado called Wong and his two hundred followers who terrorized all living in that district. They succeeded in rounding up the gang. Wong stipulated that he would surrender only on condition that he and his followers be given a camp at Omuh sien and that he be appointed the captain in charge. His condition was approved by the Tuchun; he together with his men then entered the government service and has since become the make-believe guardian of the place. My reason for applying to him and not to the Hsien official was that his men are the terror of the whole place. Besides, there was some bad blood between his braves and the police under Mr. Han.

Another incident to give a side light. Captain Wong, about a month prior to the date of the attack on me, called at the inn in which we had been living. Walked right ahead into my room, all the time ignoring my people and myself, and finally condescended to talk to me. As my midday meal was ready I invited him to share it with me. He did so. After the meal he remarked that I had been living very economically, which, as you know, meant that I treated him poorly. After a number of other ugly remarks, and questions regarding what arms I had, he stalked out again with his soldiers at his heels, and did not condescend at the outer door to turn around to acknowledge my farewell. Such is the officer to whom I was compelled to apply for protection and justice in the land of these enemies of the human race over 100 miles away from my friends.

Still another incident I shall have to impose upon you before you can see the setting of the whole situation. More than a year ago, just after the first batch of refugees from Weanshsien had arrived, an officer with twenty odd men came into the inn at Wochikou in which I was at that time living. These braves took a good

solid meal and washed it down with strong wine. Of course they paid nothing for what they ate and drank. The officer however returned this courtesy by reviling the landlord. I feared they would get into a scrap and went over, trying to pacify the officer. I told him that I had been there for a month and found Mr. Li a nice fellow. No sooner had I begun to talk than the officer jumped up and commenced scolding me for interfering in what was not my business, and questioned why I, a foreigner, should have dared to meddle. I said again that Li was my good friend and that I couldn't but stand by him. He asked me what business anyway had I there. I tried to tell him how I had come to help the poor, a number of whom were standing around, to break land. I thought my object of taking his attention away from the trouble with the landlord had been accomplished when a member of the Wenan gentry came up to my side and suggested (very unwisely indeed) that we report the whole matter to the Tuchun. I do not remember whether I assented, for no sooner had my friend passed this remark than the officer in a frenzy drew his pistol from his belt, thrust it into my face and ordered all of his men to kill me. Click! Click! went all those old rifles and I was covered by them all, most of whom were now swearing at both the landlord and me. Finally an old gentleman got in between the rifle muzzles and me, and the scene soon ended, but not before a paper was drawn up imposing the death penalty on me if I should report the matter to the official. Two "Wei yuans" from the Omuh sien magistrate who were engaged in delimiting our land were also compelled to sign this paper. I never reported it nor did those two officials "officially" report it. This occurred about a year ago. Though I had met my committee since then, I never related this incident because I knew that if I did they would not have permitted me to go back last winter.

Other incidents could be quoted to show how it was a constant strain on all of us and especially on myself to hear of soldiers passing our place. They frequently compelled our people to take three of the six horses out of the plow to help commandeer a cart from another party. I had to run after them and get our horses back. Sometimes they would take hold of our men either at work or going to their work and force them to accompany them and carry their burdens. The unpleasant task of releasing our men naturally fell upon me. On one occasion a petty officer drove up to our straw stack and began filling his cart with our straw when straw was selling for 8 *tiao* a bundle, i. e. about 7 little sheaves for a dollar. I had to tell him that I couldn't afford it. He and his men were sullen when they were obliged to unload the straw. At one time when I was insisting on getting it back for our own cattle, he tried to level his rifle on me. With these and a number of other incidents of like character related, you can see how I was living on tenter-hooks the whole time I stayed there. Now I shall return and relate how I was beaten and robbed.

The 26th of June was a very stormy day. For some reason I had returned from what I had been doing earlier than usual, finished my midday meal and had the table cleared before noon. I had just sat down to write some letter or tie up some package to mail when my door behind me was violently driven open by a blow from a rifle. I looked around and found six guns levelled at me by a band of men in the uniform of regular soldiers with belts full of cartridges. It had not been long before I was up, facing them and pushing aside the muzzles with my hands while all the time I was expostulating with them and asking what they wanted. I was all the more puzzled when I recognized the faces of at least three of them.

During this time some had begun beating me with the butts of their rifles and others thrust the muzzles of their rifles against my face and shoulders and abdomen. I was kept busy parrying the blows of the rifle butts with my arms, and catching the muzzles and diverting the thrusts with my hands. I was all the worse handicapped as I did not want to enrage any of them by seeming to make any aggression, the first sign of which I was aware would have been followed by the pulling of one or more triggers. They beat me out of my inner room into the servants' quarters and from there into the general kitchen. Here I received very heavy blows from the rifle butts, as the soldiers had more room to use them. I caught most of them on my right arm until it was broken.

By this time I had reached the door leading into the eastern room of the building where I knew there were about ten men who were helping the landlord in hoeing the seeds. I turned around and appealed to those whom I considered my friends and explained my innocence of having done the soldiers or their officers any injury. When I thus turned around, four of the soldiers thrust the muzzles of their rifles into my back and loins, breaking one of my ribs. I then believed that I was a dead man for I reasoned in this way; once they got me down they would finish me. So with all my might I turned around again and began defending myself. The sight I saw when I entered that room is one that I can never forget and one that I am sorry to say represents China before her militaristic oppressors.

All these ten or eleven helpers of the landlord were lying flat on the *k'ang* with their hands over their eyes lest my attackers should think some one of them might later identify them. This sight in a twinkling made my heart sink still lower as I realized that no help could come from that quarter. At this movement, in answer to my constant appeal as to what the soldiers want-

ed, the little girl who is the betrothed of the landlord's son shouted out "*chien*." Then I realized that money was wanted. I must confess it had never dawned on me before, for these were men most of whom I knew. Some of them had been my guards. I at once shouted out: "If you want money it is all in my trunk in the inner room." For the first time the beating ceased and all the rifles were levelled on me. With difficulty I extracted the keys from my pocket. "Open the trunk," was the shout. All the time I was thrusting my hand into my right pocket while the key was in my left pocket. I had lost my sense. As soon as I opened the trunk, the shout "throw the money on the *k'ang*" came from all, while the rifles were pointed at me. I was very glad indeed to throw out all the money. More! more! was the cry. I said I had not any more. Give up your six-shooter! "I have no firearms," was my reply. Under the cover of rifles I was then led by three soldiers to the second room while the others rifled my trunk. Among other things they took away was the 5th Order of Chiao Ho Decoration which was given me for colonization work when I was in Peking last, and some clothing, etc. Anyway I had not much to lose. They did not take my big overcoat because it smelt of moth balls and thought it might bring them bad luck. Finally I was ordered to give up my watch, which I did. They then wanted me to open the trunks of the cook. I told them I did not know whether he had money or not. As an alternative, they took me back to my inner room and commanded me to open another trunk. I said it contained only old clothes. As I saw further violence coming I hastened to open it. I had to use both hands to throw the contents out on my bed. "Open the next!" was the shout.

Hereupon one of them who had been there often as a soldier's guard said I was right, that these other trunks contained things valueless. Following this, the shout was raised while the

rifles were still levelled on me, "not to report to the officials!" I responded more than a dozen times that I would not. One of them then said they might take their rifles down and I would not report as I had not reported the last time. At once I recognized this man as one of the party that "covered" me at Wochikou a year ago. Even in the midst of the confusion I had time to reason that it was all a matter with the soldiers and that my silence regarding the former incident now saved my life. No sooner had this man said this than the rifles went down and the men who only a second or two previously had me covered had the meanness to pretend a sort of sympathy with me. More than one said "we didn't want your life," but still kept urging that I must not tell. A dirty old rope was found on the back of my chair. It was either to bind me for carrying me off or for some other evil purpose. They left it behind them. I could not believe my senses that they were going. When they got out of the house a whistle blew and another in response, and they suddenly went away. I simply fell back into my chair. At this time my right arm pained so much that my back did not seem to give pain. But with all the pain I felt I had got off easy.

As I simply could not sit up I went to bed and gradually my friends came in to express their sympathy. Among others, the Peking carpenter who was building my house. Luckily the last time I had been in Shanghai I brought with me a rattan chair. So I asked the carpenter if he could rig it up with a pair of poles. He did so, and the next morning I was able to start for Kirin carried by fourmen.

Shortly before we started, one of Captain Wong's subordinates arrived with ten soldiers. He had come to investigate. They had no idea of following the "hutze" I told the officer that

they were not "hutze" but "Lu Chun" (soldiers). He held to his denial till I told him I knew some of them. Oh! yes, he said, you likely recognized that pockmarked fellow Yu who had been one of your guards. I told him I recognized more than one. At first he was unwilling to send a guard with me across the mountain to the next camp, but when he saw the Tuchun's passport which I had not lost, he sent eight soldiers to accompany our party to the next camp. On the 2nd of July Dr. Grey examined me and found among other things a broken rib.

I am only one of the many victims of that gang of thugs. Some poor people were even worse beaten than I was at other places that same day. They have no redress. I have if I want it. I want to continue to represent them. At present they are voiceless, and helpless. About a week before I was beaten, the brother of a Mr. Hu, for instance, came to my room. I asked him where he had been as he evidently had been on a journey with his horses and carts. He said he had just returned from carrying an official over the mountain. The said official, a young man from the South, had sent two of his soldiers to Hu's place, and ordered the man to hitch up. He did so. Hu spent three days through the very worst of roads and had received as payment one meal and eighteen *tiao* (one Mexican dollar sells for 60 *tiao*). My blood boiled. But he replied, "The official did not beat me," and smiled in resignation. Is this not enough to make any man weep? Is it not enough to make any persons who call themselves free men to rise and kill or do anything to shake off the shackles of their brethren? Surely, if the condition of thousands of these people were only made known to patriotic Chinese, they would no longer live at ease. My ease is a small matter. All I have related could be multiplied by thousands and tens of thousands.

1915

From the China Press :

COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION GETS ALL PURPLE MOUNTAIN.

**Government Also Grants \$100 a Month to
Aid Splendid Work; Millions of Young Trees.**

Prof. Joseph Bailie sends us the following:

The Nanking Branch of the Colonization Association sent Mr. Tao Pao-tsing, formerly member of Parliament for Nanking, and now a member of our Association, and myself, to Peking, with a petition to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, requesting him to grant the Association the right to develop the whole of Purple Mountain after the manner in which we are developing our present estate. The translation of this petition, together with the reply of the Minister, is enclosed herewith.

The Petition.

MR. CHANG CHIEN,

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking.

SIR:

It was in the first year of the Republic of China that the Colonization Association had its beginning, and secured, with the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, four thousand mow of land on Purple Mountain, outside of Nanking, for the purpose of Agricultural experimentation to relieve the poor and teach them modern ways of farming. Since then, almost three years have elapsed, and, in spite of all the damage done and various obstacles brought on by war and unrest, the association has several thousands of fruit trees planted, which include peaches, plums, pears, apricots, walnuts, and apples, in addition to several millions of pines, oaks, maples, and other trees for timber; it has now a nursery with numberless young trees of many varieties, covering an area of about 100 mow;

it has built a serviceable road for transportation, which connects the mountain with the city; it has established an elementary school of agriculture to serve as a foundation for further development; it has erected a kiln for burning bricks; and it has built cottages with the bricks thus made, to house the workmen. Several hundreds of men are now daily dependent upon the association for their livelihood, several tens of families are making their homes on the mountain, and, when counted by the working days, over fifteen thousand persons have been employed and thus helped by the association.

Such are some of the tangible results of the work carried on by the association since its registration with the Ministry about three years ago. Yet, holding fast to the principle that when more waste land is utilized, more is added to the wealth of the nation, more hungry mouths are fed, and less becomes the number of paupers, we members of the association, earnestly desire to further advance the cause of the association, in order, also, to meet your kind expectation and be worthy of your generous interest.

But as we sow more seeds and plant more trees, the portion of Purple Mountain secured by the association, which seemed large at first, is rapidly becoming too small. Yet when we look over the mountain, almost the whole area is still lying in waste and barren. It belongs to nobody when it is left alone, but just as soon as one tries to cultivate the mountain, everybody else stands in the way and claims to be the rightful owner. But it is known that Purple Mountain has been government property for all the past ages; and those who try to make claims upon the mountain have no proper evidence to prove their statements. What the association aims to do is to give the poor a livelihood by helping them to utilize the waste lands, but unless we have secured the official permission for so doing from the Ministry, we shall have no end of trouble in meeting the hindrances of obstructionists. We wish, therefore, to respectfully present you this our petition that you, the Minister

of Agriculture and Commerce, grant to the association the whole area of Purple Mountain for the extension of the experimental work of the association promoting agriculture and forestry and extending relief to the poor, and that you request the Governor of Kiangsu Province to notify the Magistrate of Kiangning District to the effect that the latter will take measures to provide protection to the association from all kinds of hindrances.

Furthermore, the association's finances must needs be strengthened as its work is increased and extended. When you were yet in Nanking, your request to the Provincial Assembly for a yearly subsidy of 10,000 dollars for the association was granted and made known to the Governor of the Province. But owing to the war and unrest, and since then, the matter of the subsidy has not been even mentioned. Therefore we further request that you will kindly refer this matter to the Governor of the Province so that he may carry the grant into effect. If the Ministry has other provision for the revenue of the association it will of course be appreciated.

Earnestly awaiting your most esteemed reply,

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CHIU CHI-HENG,
President.

The Reply.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce,
Republic of China.

MR. CHIU CHI-HENG,

President, Nanking Branch Colonization Association.

SIR:

I am in receipt of your petition concerning extension of the work and finance of the Colonization Association, with enclosures of pictures of Purple Mountain and work of the association, and with a postscript on the proposition of disposing young trees, and so forth.